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EMERGENCY FOOD FOR INDIA

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HEARING

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

EIGHTY-NINTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

H.J. Res. 997

MARCH 31, 1966

Serial DD

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EMERGENCY FOOD FOR INDIA

THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1966

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C.

The committee met, pursuant to notice, at 10:10 a.m., in room 1301, Longworth House Office Building, Washington, D.C., Hon. Harold D. Cooley (chairman) presiding.

Present: Representatives Cooley, Poage, Gathings, Abernethy, Abbitt, Jones of Missouri, Hagen of California, Stubblefield, Purcell, Olson, Matsunaga, O'Neal, Foley, Resnick, Stalbaum, Vigorito, Mackie, Redlin, Bandstra, Greigg, Callan, Dague, Belcher, Teague of California, Quie, Mrs. May, Harvey of Indiana, Findley, Dole, Walker, Hansen of Idaho, and Resident Commissioner Polanco-Abreu.

Also present: Mrs. Christine S. Gallagher, clerk; Hyde H. Murray, assistant clerk; John J. Heimbürger, general counsel; and Francis M. LeMay, consultant.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will please be in order.

We have with us this morning the Secretary of Agriculture, the Honorable Orville L. Freeman.

We are very glad to have you here, Mr. Secretary.

As you know, we have been considering legislation dealing with hunger around the world. I introduced a bill on the 19th of January and the President sent up a food for freedom message later, and then I introduced the administration bill on the 14th of February. We have had extensive hearings. We have concluded the hearings and we are now in executive session to consider the problems involved.

This committee is very much concerned about the situation in India and we will be very glad to hear from you now, to speak about the resolution which I introduced yesterday which deals with this problem of hunger in India.

(H.J. Res. 997 follows:)

[H.J. Res. 997, 89th Cong., 2d sess.]

JOINT RESOLUTION To support United States participation in relieving victims of hunger in India and to enhance India's capacity to meet the nutritional needs of its people

Whereas the Congress has declared it to be the policy of the United States to make maximum efficient use of this Nation's agricultural abundance in furtherance of the foreign policy of the United States;

Whereas the Congress is considering legislation to govern the response of the United States to the mounting world food problem;

Whereas critical food shortages in India threatening the health if not the lives of tens of millions of people require an urgent prior response: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Congress endorses and supports the President's initiative in organizing substantial American participation in an urgent international effort designed to:

(a) Help meet India's pressing food shortages by selling to India under Public Law 480 agricultural commodities to meet India's normal import needs plus added quantities of agricultural commodities as the United States share in the international response to the Indian emergency.

(b) Help combat malnutrition, especially in mothers and children, via a special program;

(c) Encourage and assist those measures which the Government of India is planning to expand India's own agricultural production;

That the Congress urges the President to join India in pressing on other nations the urgency of sharing appropriately in a truly international response to India's critical need.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Secretary, we are honored to have you with us this morning and we will be glad to hear from you now.

STATEMENT OF HON. ORVILLE L. FREEMAN, SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE; ACCOMPANIED BY C. R. ESKILDSEN, ASSOCIATE ADMINISTRATOR, FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE, AND LESTER R. BROWN, STAFF ECONOMIST, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Secretary FREEMAN. Thank you very much.

We are very grateful for the promptness with which this committee, under your call, is responding to consider the request that the President made in his message of yesterday. That message is, I think, quite self explanatory, but with your permission, I will make just a very few brief remarks.

I might state at the outset that I am joined at the witness table by Mr. Clarence R. Eskildsen, to my left, the Associate Administrator of the Foreign Agricultural Service, who was in India quite recently, particularly reviewing the logistics implications of as heavy a movement of food as this, and to my right is Dr. Lester Brown, who has visited India frequently and has served as special assistant to the Secretary, helping me to keep current on those developments as they have gone forward in India.

Mr. Chairman, as you are well aware, and the members of this committee, too, the forces of nature are endangering millions of lives this year in India. The current drought, the worst of this century, brings the threat of famine.

This year's monsoon came late and left early. Rainfall was light and spotty, not enough to bring crops to maturity in large areas. Food shortages exist in the countryside as well as in the cities.

Throughout most of history, severe droughts in India have been followed by widespread famine. The last famine in India, occurring during the wartime year of 1943, claimed nearly 2 million lives.

The President is determined that the 1943 experience will not be repeated. Famine belongs to the past.

Mr. Chairman, the American people are fortunate that we are able to concern ourselves with what we will eat—rather than whether we will eat. We, therefore, are in the position of numbering ourselves among those who are free from hunger, and having been so blessed, we bear a heavy obligation, as contained in the President's message, to help less fortunate people wherever they may be. And this, I feel, places upon us in very bold emphasis a heavy obligation to help less fortunate people wherever they may be.

The loss of life through lack of food is tragic. Today it is intolerable. Fortunately we and the world have the resources to avoid what, at an earlier time in history, would be an unspeakable tragedy.

As the world becomes smaller, the tragedies of one nation become the concern of all. The obligation to assist a neighbor in distress extends to every member of the community of nations.

There is no nation on earth far enough from India to be immune from hunger there. There is no great and rich nation on earth that can sustain its claim to greatness if it cannot find some way to assist its neighbor in this emergency.

We cannot stand idly by. Thanks to the productivity of our farmers, we can respond. And never before in history has the food-producing capability of one nation been so largely committed to the welfare of the people of another nation as is now the case with the United States in India.

Might I add, also, that we join the Government of India in its efforts to expand its own agricultural production. I have met with the Minister of Agriculture of India on several occasions. We have worked with them in the development of a plan which has given agriculture number one priority in the economic development of India. That plan, which has many sides, is now going forward. Its implementation, when accomplished, will, I believe, put India on the road to food self-sufficiency. And that effort continues strong at the same time this effort of mercy to meet this emergency situation takes place.

Mr. Chairman, this Nation and the world will be strengthened if famine is prevented in India. And I hope that you and this committee will address itself both to the President's request to join with him in taking this action.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Mr. Secretary.

I have noted that the members of the committee who attended the White House Conference on India were very favorably impressed with the President's presentation of the problem, and if I understand our position at the moment with reference to this resolution, we will be approving the President's message to aid India.

Is it your understanding that some outright donation will be made to India to relieve the suffering there?

Secretary FREEMAN. There are programs underway, under both title II and III that are donations. Those programs will continue and they will be strengthened. The component of dry milk that is involved in this particular package of food commodities would move it through title III under the established grant program.

The balance of the package would move under title I which, of course, is for the sale for Indian rupees which then are deposited to the credit of the United States in India.

The CHAIRMAN. Would you have any objection to amending this resolution by striking out the word "selling" and inserting "make it available to India" under Public Law 480?

Secretary FREEMAN. I think that we would have no objection to that change, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Quie?

Mr. QUIE. Are we going to sell it to them?

The CHAIRMAN. We said that we would give some of it to them and we would sell some of it to them. We are trying to do something to help the suffering of humanity. We know that we have a right to sell them under Public Law 480. I would like to take out the word "selling" in the resolution.

Mr. QUIE. I have indicated my feeling on this. Are we trying to give the impression to people in the world that we are giving it to them when we are, actually, selling it to them? Why give the impression that we are doing it differently? If we are going to give it to them, maybe we ought to say so, but if we are going to sell it to them, for money, let us not give anybody the impression that we are giving it to them. And that it is magnanimous on our part.

Secretary FREEMAN. It is clearly understood, practically firmly established, that these rupees are, in turn, made available for the use of the Indian Government and the Indian people so that, for all practical purposes, this constitutes a donation and a gift to the Indian people.

It is conceivable that sometime down the road—it is something to have in mind, that they could perform the purpose of returning to the United States in gold or in trade, but that is not likely for an extended period of time. Therefore, it seems to me that we ought to have language that would encompass both such as the term—or my suggestion of striking out the word “selling” and inserting “make it available” and of course I want to make one observation and that is that I think Public Law 480 in its entirety is being magnanimous. I think that it was intended to be so.

Mr. QUIE. To the extent that we have no use for which to spend the Indian money. It is just as if I sold you some food and you paid me with your money, which I may not think is worth anything, but you, undoubtedly, would think that it was worth something, and if you think that money is worth something, that is, to yourself and, if I turn around and say, “You can use that money for something else,” I would be giving you money, not the food.

That is the case from your point of view, I would think.

If we are going to take their rupees and build a steel plant or a fertilizer plant, we are giving them a steel plant or a fertilizer plant and we are not giving them food.

If we give them some medicine, or some help for their schools, if we give them education and medicine, I think that these are comparable to food, and I would like to see written into legislation a limitation then, something to the effect that we will tell the world that we are using the money derived from this solely for education and health care for the Indian people.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Abernethy.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Secretary, could you give us the means whereby these rupees would be made available? As you say—now, to the Indian Government, I mean?

Secretary FREEMAN. There is no specific document that applies to these particular rupees at this point. The arrangement under which this move will be negotiated as a part of the normal title I, Public Law 480 program. As a part of that, the details of how much of it might go to the U.S. use—how much would be loaned to India for economic development—whatever that will be—would be worked out at that time. Those details have not actually been worked out yet.

We do have, however, as you are well aware, a very handsome number of rupees in our account currently. The action which the President has taken in negotiating this foundation, which has been sent to this committee, will involve about \$300 million worth of rupees for a permanent foundation, patterned after the same kind of foundations and trusts that we have here in the United States.

Additional usage for these rupees are contemplated on the part of the U.S. Government as contained in the President's message where it talks about an agricultural training course, and when it talks about short courses of the kind that we have in the United States. And we are in the process of staffing that out, to see how we can stimulate their agricultural development.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Pardon the interruption. Then do I understand that the grain will be exchanged for rupees and then the rupees will be banked to the credit of the United States and that they will be plowed back into the Indian economy as a result of the negotiations between our Government and their Government?

Secretary FREEMAN. That is correct.

Mr. ABERNETHY. There are no specific objectives in mind as to how and when they will go into the economy?

Secretary FREEMAN. That is correct.

Mr. ABERNETHY. At what rate will the wheat be exchanged for rupees—what will be the consideration, say, per ton, per bushel, or has that been worked out?

Secretary FREEMAN. It will be sold at the world market price to the private trade as we normally sell wheat and move it under Public Law 480.

Mr. ABERNETHY. And the title to the wheat will be taken by the Indian Government?

Secretary FREEMAN. That is correct.

Mr. ABERNETHY. And then the wheat will move down through the channels of trade in India to the Indian people?

Secretary FREEMAN. It will move to the Indian people—some by sales, primarily, through the fair trade shops at a very low price in relation to the overall market price.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Who will fix the price?

Secretary FREEMAN. The Indian Government.

Mr. ABERNETHY. How do we know that the wheat will reach those who did not have the price to pay for it? That is where the famine is—that is where the starvation is.

Secretary FREEMAN. The wheat will reach the people who cannot afford to pay for it through the program for reaching the destitute in India which has been particularly highly organized, recognizing that this drought was coming, and there are far-ranging work programs, for example.

Mr. ABERNETHY. I don't seem to be following you right now.

Is this the wheat that we will be making available to them free?

Secretary FREEMAN. The work that the Indian Government is financing will provide work for destitute Indians who will either be paid part in wheat and part in money, or in some places, it will be paid in money so that they can buy the wheat at the fair trade shops at low prices.

Mr. ABERNETHY. With this specific program that we are talking about now in the President's message, and in your testimony this morning, would it contemplate any direct gift, an all-out grant of wheat to the Indian Government?

Secretary FREEMAN. Yes.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Or is it all to be sold?

Secretary FREEMAN. The development of that program, of course, is one which the Indian Government is carrying forward, and one

which we have worked with them in developing—one which we have reviewed from its inception and which seems to meet the needs of the people who otherwise would die of famine, so that they will get this wheat either through the fair price shops or by way of work projects, or by way of donations, if the occasion requires.

Mr. ABERNETHY. For every ton of wheat, however many there might be, how many will we sell under this specific program and how many tons will be given—what is the ratio between the selling and giving?

Secretary FREEMAN. I do not know that I can answer that question.

Mr. ABERNETHY. But there will be both?

Secretary FREEMAN. There will be both.

Mr. ABERNETHY. There will be both?

Secretary FREEMAN. Very definitely. I have been assured by the Minister of Agriculture of India that they have developed a far-reaching distribution program designed to counteract the shortages and to meet the needs through a variety of methods. And how they do that and the administration of that, to reach hundreds of millions of people is, of course, something that the Indian Government will handle and we do not have the people to do that, and should not.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Just one more question.

I am not saying that this is my view. Why do we just not give it to them outright?

Secretary FREEMAN. I would say this. First, I think it is very useful to say very bluntly, that these rupees should be available for investment in Indian agriculture so that we will not have to do this again.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Is there any way by which the rupees might be broken off in order to check their inflationary trends?

Secretary FREEMAN. Let us look at it this way, we have, certainly an inflation with an increase of 30 to 50 percent in food prices, and for the wheat that we will put into that country, it would be tripled. If it were not for the low-priced shops—

Mr. ABERNETHY. I have a feeling, and I think that it is widely shared among the members, that we might just give them a tremendous amount, pass it on down to their poor and let them know where it came from, and that by so doing we might benefit really more. At least, there will be the satisfaction, I think, to the American people of knowing that they have made a charitable grant.

That is all, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Poage?

Mr. POAGE. I want more or less to speak to what might be a point of order. I think that we are getting off of what we have before us here this morning. This resolution is to do something while we are considering the permanent legislation. As I understand it, what was suggested by Mr. Quie and by Mr. Abernethy went to the validity of the public concept of Public Law 480 or this food for freedom program.

I personally feel that we have a pretty good concept of Public Law 480. I think that it is desirable to have the opportunity to make gifts of commodities for the needy. Public Law 480 and the food for freedom program both provide for gifts to needy people under emergency conditions. It is contemplated that we will make some of those gifts but no country on earth can very well stand to have somebody come in and simply hand out food and make paupers out of a whole group of

their population. I do not think that ought to be the question before the committee this morning.

It sounds real good in headlines right now to talk about what we are giving, but, as a practical matter, it does not make much sense to make paupers out of 400 million people. There are not 400 million people starving in India. It is not going to be anything like that number of people in need—people with no ability to pay anything, and, I think we should try to maintain the commercial system of food distribution for all who can pay.

We are talking in terms of, as the Secretary pointed out, the great famine of 1943 when there were 2 million people who starved. We are, by this resolution, going to give food to those who are starving but we are not proposing to destroy or socialize the whole economy of a great country. We are not proposing to socialize India's food system, and that is exactly what you do when you undertake to feed all of the people without any payment on their part. You strike down the private enterprise system and set up socialism or communism and I am not in favor of that.

I am in favor of selling this food to all of the people who can buy it, and that is about 99.5 percent of the people of India. Where individuals do not have the funds to buy food, as the Secretary explained, we are setting up programs to put those people to work. The Indian Government is providing them with the means of buying through the market and maintaining the free enterprise system.

It seems to me that is a whole lot better than trying to put on red robes and white stardust around our head and calling ourselves Santa Claus.

This resolution is, it is true, going to give some food away, but it will not establish a free food economy for the next 5 years as some of our friends would have us do.

The hearings we have been having on Public Law 480 and the food-for-freedom program do contemplate a longtime program. And that is the place where we should try to change it if our policy of seeking the maintenance of free enterprise is wrong. I don't think it is.

This resolution is not permanent legislation. It is merely asking to take care of the present emergency situation which I think should be taken care of, but that does not involve settling all of these economic questions now.

I hope that we can confine ourselves to the resolution before us.

The CHAIRMAN. I thought that the Secretary cleared it up when he answered my first question and that was, that there would be grants, loans, and credit, as well as free gifts, is that not what you said?

Secretary FREEMAN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. The question here is whether we will endorse the offer of the President to alleviate the suffering in India. That is the resolution before us.

Secretary FREEMAN. Could I add something that might shed a little light on this? As a practical matter, in responding to this, I think we are seeking to meet an immediate need and a pressing need. The job of distributing this amount of food to the needy people is a very difficult one. I do not think that it could conceivably be done in any other way than through the normal commercial channels of distribution in India, and I do not think that we could meet that kind

of a demand in this country through the donation channels. It is tough, hard, and difficult to give food away, as I can attest in terms of our direct distribution program. There are a host of problems.

So in this instance, India contemplates distributing it through the normally developed methods with supplemental efforts in cases where the people do not have any money at all. And I think that if we made an effort to urge them to do otherwise, that we are not being really very practical, because there is just really no other way that it can actually be done.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Belcher.

Mr. BELCHER. If we are going to consider this resolution, very well. I understood that was the purpose of the hearing this morning as stated by Chairman Cooley. We all know what the purpose of it is. The President has every authority in the world that this resolution would give him. The only purpose of this resolution is to put every member of this committee on record, so that when you go back home, if you catch the devil for it, you are going to have to defend yourself. That is all there is to it. It does not add or detract a single thing from the law the President already has, and that which has already been passed.

Mr. POAGE. Only if you vote for it. You can, of course, vote against it.

Mr. BELCHER. I do not think that it means anything.

The CHAIRMAN. The President conferred with us, he advised with us. He is prepared to act. The language in the resolution is perfectly plain, that the Congress endorses and supports the President's initiative in organizing substantial American participation in an urgent international effort.

Mr. QUIE. As I understand it, the United States is going to give some wheat to India. As I listened to the Secretary answering Mr. Abernethy's questions, he did not explain in any way how the wheat would be given to India. He explained the system of the Indian Government, that the Indian Government would use their rupees to do this and that. It is the Indian Government doing this, not the United States.

Secretary FREEMAN. He made the point that there would be quantities of these various commodities that would be moving under titles II and III. Under title I this involves all sales for rupees to the Indian Government and they would then be distributed as is done normally under title I.

Mr. QUIE. You have no plans now, under titles II and III for the distribution of wheat to Indian, other than it will have to be a gift under title II.

Secretary FREEMAN. No.

Mr. QUIE. And in answer to Mr. Abernethy, you could not even say the amount that you expected to be sending and the quantities nor an explanation of why we have to sell it to them, instead of giving it to them. This may be the right thing to do, to sell it to them, but I think that we ought to say that the resolution is doing that right now, and be honest in the resolution, that we are selling it to India.

Secretary FREEMAN. I think that is very unrealistic because the truth of the matter is that we know at least 80 percent of these rupees will be given to the Indians. They know it. We know it. The world

knows it. So why should we accentuate the selling part of it, so that some people might be misled when, really, it involves a gift to India? Why not make it available, which would be much more accurate?

Mr. QUIE. I still beg to differ with you. There is not anything accurate about that. Also, they claim that this would produce communism or socialism, to give food to the Indian people, to the Government of India. What about when we give the rupees to them for a socialized steel mill or a socialized fertilizer plant? This is not private enterprise. This comes closer to communism and to socialism than giving food, if you finance certain types of operations in the country.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Findley.

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Secretary, one of the criticisms I have heard most often in regard to the food-for-freedom program with India is that the people of India have to buy the grain we in effect donate.

Would you have any objection to an amendment to this resolution which would read as follows; and this would be at the end of the resolution:

The Congress expresses the hope that substantial amounts of the food that is provided will be made available without charge by the Government of India to destitute people in that country.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you not say exactly that that was the way it would be handled—that it would be made available to the destitute people, at the low-cost stores, and that they could work it out and get the rupees and buy the food?

Mr. FINDLEY. It does not say without charge, though.

Secretary FREEMAN. Substantial amounts will be made available—was that it?

Mr. FINDLEY. That the Congress expresses the hope that substantial amounts of the food that is provided will be made available without charge by the Government of India to destitute people in that country.

Secretary FREEMAN. I really think that would not be very well advised. I think that to the extent that the Indian Government can arrange work projects, to the extent that they can put money out to give people a chance to earn money, that they can buy this food, why we ought not to discourage that. And, really, that ought to be their own decision, as to how this should be distributed and how it should relate to the development of their own economy.

For us to say that no one should have to work for that food in India, and that anything we send over there should be automatically given to them and not related to any effort on their part, I do not think would be consistent with our own American principles. And I doubt if it would be the proper kind of thing that we would want to advise any nation to do.

Mr. FINDLEY. But yet this resolution is justified on the basis of an emergency, of famine that is imminent and existing in that country. It is obvious to the American people that many people in India have no money with which to buy food. I think that this amendment would express the sentiment of the American people quite well even though it would, obviously, not be binding upon the government.

Secretary FREEMAN. If it were said—something to the effect that in those cases where people did not have any money to buy any food,

that it was the intent of the Congress, that this would be made available in such a situation, that needy people would be able to get it without paying that would meet the problem and I think that is a legitimate way for people who may not have any money.

In my own mind, I am confident, they have set up that kind of machinery to reach those people who could not buy at all. But if Congress wanted to say that they hoped that they would take that step, I think that could be useful.

Mr. FINDLEY. Even though the word "selling" is omitted, and the words "made available" is put in in its place, that would not say clearly to anybody on this side of the ocean or the other side of the ocean, that any of this food will actually be made available without charge to destitute people.

Secretary FREEMAN. I would, certainly, see no objection to saying that it was the expressed wish of the Congress in this respect that those people who have no resources could buy food in the fair price shops and that they should be given consideration, and this availability for them should be arranged as well through the normal channels of distribution. I see no objection to that.

The CHAIRMAN. Would you not take care of all of that in your agreement anyway?

Secretary FREEMAN. Yes; it would be a matter of consideration in the agreement.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand the whole purpose of this is to feed the starving people. It was simply that in the President's message.

Secretary FREEMAN. It is that.

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Secretary, would the gift or sale of tobacco remain as a part of the agreement with India?

Secretary FREEMAN. I know of no arrangements made with the Prime Minister of India. The items that could contribute to alleviate the present situation were discussed with some members of our staff and we knew what they were, in any event.

Mr. FINDLEY. Does the present plan contemplate that?

Secretary FREEMAN. To include tobacco?

Mr. FINDLEY. Is tobacco included in the package?

Secretary FREEMAN. Yes.

Mr. FINDLEY. I was wondering how tobacco fits into the language at the bottom of the page that recognizes that India is threatened with health hazards. Will tobacco help to meet the health problems of the Indian people?

Secretary FREEMAN. Yes, the availability of this tobacco, which, otherwise, would tax some of their other resources, freeze up some of the Indian foreign exchange programs, I think is consistent with the health and nutritional problem.

The same, incidentally, can be said about cotton. I think that it contributes to their economy and if it does it contributes to their health.

Mr. FINDLEY. But cotton products have no health warning on their packages.

[Laughter.]

Secretary FREEMAN. I am glad that you are becoming a sharp advocate of cotton.

[Laughter.]

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Olson.

Mr. OLSON. I will try to frame my questions so as to not to ask you to reveal any specific portion of the conversation that was held with the Prime Minister of India when she was here, but I would like to ask you if at any time you felt that she, in representing her country, expressed a desire to have this agreement made in another form.

Secretary FREEMAN. Not to my knowledge.

Mr. OLSON. In other words, she did display confidence that in the face of the famine threatening India, their system can meet that challenge and that they will not be charged with letting people starve to death if we provide food assistance?

Secretary FREEMAN. To the contrary, I was not privy to the direct conversations with her about that—which the President conducted. He and the Prime Minister reviewed the various matters in the conferences but they were private, for the most part. But in long discussions with the Minister of Agriculture and with her on other occasions, it is their judgment, one that we have verified, that with the 11 to 12 million tons of food, if it is made available, India will be able to survive this year without famine and starvation.

Mr. OLSON. I am led to believe that the only logical conclusion on my part would be that the Prime Minister of India, the Government of India, has indeed a greater concern about their people facing starvation this year than even we have. And if they are satisfied with the method in which we propose to grant them this assistance, all right. But if they are not, they would have asked for what they thought they could do the job with.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Teague.

Mr. TEAGUE of California. Mr. Secretary, we have had some testimony here 2 or 3 weeks ago from a man who is purported to know, to the effect that about 25 percent of India's own grains is consumed or destroyed by rats. I would hope that we would encourage the use of some of these rupees to do something about those rats, to buy rat-traps or rat poison or something like that. That is quite an item.

Secretary FREEMAN. It certainly is. This is a very grave problem. Steps are being taken to try to meet it.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Jones.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Secretary, actually so far as helping the Indian people, the President does not need this resolution to do any of this. He can come to the Congress to get our approval of the action, which action has already been taken, and the commitments have been made.

Secretary FREEMAN. I was not there but the President is asking the endorsement of the Congress and, to my knowledge, he has certainly made no commitments either as to additional amounts, though he has the power to do so.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. He has the power to do it if he so desires, that is right.

Secretary FREEMAN. That is correct.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Without this resolution?

Secretary FREEMAN. That is correct.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. We are talking, as I understand it, about a billion dollars.

Secretary FREEMAN. The range will actually be—of the total program—about a billion dollars. The amount which remains to be shipped under this program would be about \$500 million.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Which remains to be sent. That means, in other words, in addition to the commitments which were made by the Vice President?

Secretary FREEMAN. It means the amount that has been committed and authorized and shipped already. In other words, about 6½ million tons of food have already been authorized, purchased, and are in the process of moving. That, roughly, is half a billion dollars. The balance now, which includes another 3½ million tons of grain, plus the additional items of which you are informed, constitutes, roughly, the balance of the \$1 billion package.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Then when we get into the business we are working on now, the food for freedom program, that will be in addition to what is being given under this resolution that we are talking about this morning?

Secretary FREEMAN. As the chairman pointed out that will look to the future and future programs. This is a special effort on the current Public Law 480.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. You mentioned the fact that 80 percent of that would be given back to India to carry on certain programs that was the amount, was it not?

Secretary FREEMAN. Yes.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Those programs would, of course, be for the benefit of the people in India and the Indian Government. What happens to this other 20 percent? How will that money be spent and to what extent will the U.S. Government have an opportunity to influence the spending of this 20 percent?

Secretary FREEMAN. Well, roughly, that 20 percent—and these are approximations of which I am sure you are well aware—would be for U.S. uses, for bearing the expenses of our Embassy, for all of the other purposes such as market development and other uses for which we use the rupees that are accumulated under title I, and which as of January 1 there was a balance of about \$180 million plus an additional \$88.5 million from repayments of 104(e) and 104(g) loans and lapsed funds returned to the Treasury.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. That could come up—be used for spending, for sending in additional people. We have talked about sending specialists over there to help train them. In other words, that money could be used for that?

Secretary FREEMAN. It could.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. To pay for their maintenance over there?

Secretary FREEMAN. That is right.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Of course; although that would still be for the benefit of the Indians?

Secretary FREEMAN. That is correct.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. The thing that has been worrying me about this whole program is the fact that while this food would be made available to what you call the normal channels of trade and at these low-cost stores, the impression I have of the people living in India is that there are possibly several million people who do not have any money with which to go to those stores to buy this food. What I cannot understand is why, when we are making these arrangements, that we do not have some commitment that a certain portion of this food will be distributed to these people who do not have money to buy from the stores.

Is there any portion of that agreement which does provide for the free distribution of food to those people who do not have money?

Secretary FREEMAN. There is no such agreement yet. The details of the agreement itself will be negotiated. I would like to say that I would be happy to request in those negotiations the feeling of some of the members of this committee that some specific arrangement might be made by the Indian Government in connection with the problem for which you express deep concern here. I believe that the relief programs to India, in fact, the relief programs of the United States, are designed to get the food to people that need it, so that nobody starves.

They tell me that no one is starving in India. There are many homeless, many itinerants, and many wanderers, but they say there is no one starving and they will not be under this program and that the relief program for the needy will reach those people who have no money with which to buy food.

I have been in no position to tell them that they are not telling the truth or that they do not know what they are talking about.

My observations are that they do have an organized relief system for this purpose. It may not be as efficient, it may not be as generous as ours. So I do not know that we are in a position to dictate to India that x amount of this should be earmarked and isolated and distributed free.

When they already claim that there is a relief program to reach the needy. That, I think, is the kernel of our problem.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Still, in this resolution we say that this food shortage in India is threatening the health and the lives of tens of millions of people.

Secretary FREEMAN. Of course, that contemplates, you see, that there would not be enough money—not enough food—to sell at the low prices, in the fair-priced stores. They just simply would run out of food and would close up shop and it would all go on the black market. That is the danger that there would be inflation which would be growing. And of course food prices would double and triple. And then millions of people could not get the food because it would not be there, but in the normal channels of distribution of relief and commercial distribution through the fair-trade system, if they function, we are assured and believe we have confirmed that there will be no starvation in India.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. The thing about it is that I think that where we fail to realize that the people of this Nation, I think, basically are very generous and I think that, too, the many organizations that we have that are carrying on programs to help the needy people of the world, still at the same time I know that my people want to believe that the United States is going to get, at least, some acknowledgment—or that the people in India will have some knowledge that it is through the generosity of the people of this Nation that they are getting some of this help.

I know that it is a problem that we have to meet because the people say, "Well, how do those people in India know that the United States is actually helping them in this disaster?"

During disasters that we have, we have our organizations, the Red Cross and others, going in, and they see that it is the American people's generosity that is relieving their suffering but on a program like this,

there is no way, as I see it, for the people who need the help and who hope that we will give it to them and that they will receive the help, will know the source of the help.

Secretary FREEMAN. Now, this is a problem. I think it is a fair criticism that title I help to these countries around the world has not gotten the recognition that it should have.

May I say to you, Congressman Jones, that one of the reasons that this matter is before the Congress right now—one of the reasons that the President has asked that this resolution be sent to the Congress is so that it might be dramatized to the people in India.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. It is being dramatized to the people of the United States, but it is not being dramatized to othe people of India. That is what I think we are losing, our communication.

Secretary FREEMAN. Not as much perhaps here, but I can assure you that the fact that I am here this morning will be on the front pages of the papers of India.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. I would like to see—frankly Mr. Chairman, if this program gets underway and I have no doubt but that it will—whether we pass the resolution or not, I would like to see some members of this committee be there in India at the time that this program is being implemented.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you want to go?

Mr. JONES of Missouri. I will go, yes.

The CHAIRMAN. All right.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. I think it is necessary that we do that. If not, I am wondering—I have been in India on three or four occasions. It is not the most pleasant place in the world that I want to go to. I think it is important, however, that we actually have some people there who are willing to take the responsibility for seeing that this program will be carried out as some of us visualize it can be.

The CHAIRMAN. I agree with you. We had one transaction with India that involved \$2,200 million and we did not send anybody over there to supervise the distribution of that. We gave them 45 percent of it and loaned them 45 percent of it and we are sending Public Law 480 relief to hungry nations all over the world, to over 100 million people. I agree with you that some supervision would be desirable, but I do not know how in the world we can supervise a program going to 100 million people.

Mrs. MAY. Mr. Secretary, I find myself somewhat in disagreement with the vice chairman when he said that we are getting into two areas here, that we should be talking only about this resolution which concerns itself with a potentially very serious famine condition in India. I believe there are implications applicable to the food for freedom bills. And I am in disagreement with the vice chairman on some features of that long-term program. However, by the very virtue of this resolution being based on an emergency famine program, I find myself in agreement with those members of this committee who have expressed concern as to the identity of this food when it goes to India. I do not have the same concern that it will look like we are making Socialists or Communists out of every Indian because we are talking care of an emergency famine situation on a donation basis.

In relation to the questions that we are asking here today, I believe if this resolution is to have strength and to be sold to the Congress

after passage here, these are the questions that will be raised on the floor of the House and we should have the answers here in the record to those questions.

Just to carry that a little further, I would like to ask another question for the record.

You have said, Mr. Secretary, that under this particular resolution, we are contemplating a half billion dollars for the program which includes 3½ million tons of wheat, and additional foods. As I understand the need in India, a more practical figure would be about 7 million tons of wheat. We are hopeful that this extra tonnage of 3 million will be provided by other countries. Is that not true?

Secretary FREEMAN. That is right.

Mrs. MAY. That is a part of the resolution on page 2. Could you tell us for the record at this time just what our prospects are of having some other countries help with the provision of 3 million tons, or another one-half billion dollars worth of help for India?

Secretary FREEMAN. You will note that the President's message, and the resolution, speaks in terms of "equivalents." So what we are hoping is that the nations that do not have actually food grains will put in fertilizer, machinery, and other elements that are important to the Indian agriculture and its people.

It is a little difficult to be sure in connection with the grains, but Canada has made a generous offer here of 1 million tons. That is one. So we have remaining 2½ million tons left to go.

Mrs. MAY. Under what terms, by the way, did Canada make this 1 million tons available?

Secretary FREEMAN. I am not familiar with the details of the Canadian arrangement.

I think part of it was an outright gift and part of it is on a long-term sale basis, not unlike our title I arrangement or title IV arrangement.

Mrs. MAY. When Canada makes an outright grant, a gift to India of these grains, how does she handle her distribution problem in India—the same way that we do?

Secretary FREEMAN. Yes.

Mrs. MAY. Have they identified it as Canadian wheat?

Secretary FREEMAN. No.

Mrs. MAY. That is, the grain?

Secretary FREEMAN. No.

Mrs. MAY. You cannot follow the identity of it?

Secretary FREEMAN. No.

Mrs. MAY. Because it goes through the fair trade shops?

Secretary FREEMAN. And it is a bulk item that you cannot just identify every kernel of the grains.

Mrs. MAY. It is a gift from the United States—that is, it was made available by the United States or Canada—but it is not so identified or titled?

Secretary FREEMAN. No.

Mrs. MAY. How widespread—I have never been in India—Mr. Secretary, are these fair-trade shops, are they through all parts of India?

Secretary FREEMAN. There are over 100,000 of them and they are widely spread throughout all of the country.

Mrs. MAY. That is the second problem, distribution. Here, again, in your discussion with the Secretary of Agriculture of India, what

discussion did you have as to the distribution problem over there from the port to the interior, to the fair-trade shops and other areas where the food is needed?

I understand that they have transportation problems within the country.

Secretary FREEMAN. We sent a party headed by Mr. Eskildsen, and we can go into detail if you desire, but he reported that the volume contemplated in the shipments could be handled if the ports function efficiently. We have a man on the way there now for that purpose, to check the internal transportation and distribution system.

And if it operates as effectively as it has, why there is no problem of internal distribution.

Mrs. MAY. We have heard some stories—I do not know how credible they are—that there are many occasions where India has food piled up at the dockside for various reasons. Is India doing more about this problem?

Secretary FREEMAN. Let me answer it and then you can get more detail, if the committee wishes.

Initially, when this came up and Mr. Eskildsen went to India, it was the general impression that the maximum the ports could handle would be about 800,000 tons a month. He reported back that this could be revised upward to about 1 million or 1,200,000 tons a month.

We have some questions about the internal transportation, as mentioned a moment ago. We felt that this could be changed. The truth is that India's economy is lagging right now. This has freed transport that might otherwise be used, and at the moment transport is reasonably plentiful.

Mrs. MAY. What period of time, based upon the figures that you have given, would we anticipate getting this to India?

Secretary FREEMAN. We contemplate that it will reach India this calendar year.

Mrs. MAY. Within the calendar year?

Secretary FREEMAN. Within the calendar year.

This is the target that has been set.

Mrs. MAY. One point to make has to do with our own transportation facilities. We have been having boxcar shortages and having difficulty getting our grain to the proper ports for export. Have you had consultation at all with other agencies of the Government about this?

Secretary FREEMAN. We have consulted with the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Association of American Railroads, and with the carriers themselves. May I say if this committee and Congress acts more expeditious—so that we can plan ahead, we will relieve the boxcar shortage.

Mrs. MAY. We will always try to do our part.

Thank you.

That is all, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. O'Neal.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Secretary, we have mentioned wheat and cotton and tobacco. I wonder if the Indian people enjoy peanuts when they get a chance to eat them?

Secretary FREEMAN. The Indian people are rather large peanut producers themselves. Let me ask my colleague here about that. There may well be some peanut oil as a part of this vegetable oil component, may there not?

Mr. ESKILDSEN. There is no legal reason why there should not be. As the Secretary pointed out, they are big producers of peanuts.

Mr. O'NEAL. Of course, I would not advocate sending them the low calorie peanuts we have here under these circumstances.

Secretary FREEMAN. I want to thank you for some. I need it. I can get along with the low calorie peanuts.

Mr. O'NEAL. I would like to take this opportunity to call attention to the fact that these peanuts that we are enjoying today are made possible by recent developments of your department, the U.S. Department of Agriculture. But I would like to stimulate the flow of peanuts to India, if they need them. They do raise wheat to some extent, but still not enough, and if they do not raise enough peanuts, I would like to see peanuts included in this program.

Secretary FREEMAN. This was not one of the items that they indicated was needed, but we will look into that matter. There might be some Indians like the Secretary of Agriculture who need a low calorie peanut.

[Laughter.]

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Hagen.

Mr. HAGEN of California. Mr. Secretary, I am interested in the mechanics of the obtainment of currencies. Do the Indians raise their rupees by taxes or do they print rupees—what is the situation there?

Secretary FREEMAN. I am not an expert on the fiscal policy, the monetary policy of the Indian Government. I am sure that they print the money as we do. They have a Central Bank as we do. I am sure that a substantial percentage of their banker transactions are by checks as ours are. I think in this instance, the remittances would be made into the Central Bank and it would be just an addition and a credit to the drawing account of the United States of x million of rupees.

Mr. HAGEN of California. To the extent that they increase the amount of currency involved, is that not inflationary per se?

Secretary FREEMAN. If we should take all of these rupees and should expend them in the economy, it could have an inflationary effect. Their use, perhaps, could be moderated in accordance with the current situation, or to the nature of the expenditure, so that it would not have the kind of inflationary effect that you refer to.

Mr. HAGEN of California. I understand that the Canadians are shipping flour. Are we shipping flour or are we just shipping whole grain?

Secretary FREEMAN. We have some flour involved in this, do we not?

No, I understand that we do not contemplate shipping flour. We will be shipping the wheat.

Mr. HAGEN of California. Why would the Canadians ship flour and we not ship flour?

Secretary FREEMAN. I do not know.

Mr. HAGEN of California. It would provide employment here if we shipped flour rather than the wheat grain.

Secretary FREEMAN. This, also, is more expensive.

Mr. HAGEN of California. Are you going to observe the cargo preference law in connection with these shipments?

Secretary FREEMAN. Yes, we are.

Mr. HAGEN of California. With respect to all of it?

Secretary FREEMAN. The requirement which we seek to inaugurate is set down by the Congress, the cargo preference law and we will continue to apply this policy in this case.

Mr. HAGEN of California. One final question.

As I understand it, from an article that I read recently, the Indians do not permit bulk unloading at ports. Apparently they want to keep their dock workers employed. What is the situation in this respect? Is this a part of the problem of supplying India with merchandise, that it is impossible to require bulk unloading of grains and so forth? Do you have any comment on that?

Secretary FREEMAN. They have their port problems as we have our port problems. But, in the main, they have rationalized the port procedure quite extensively and quite dramatically in recent years.

I would say that the volume that they can handle now is almost doubled in the last year and we expect no serious problems.

Mr. HAGEN of California. It would be a more or less continuous flow of shipments. As I understand it, they do not have adequate storage facilities, and the rats eat it up. But this will be almost a continuous flow that you contemplate?

Secretary FREEMAN. For the moment it would have to be, because the need will be so great. On the other hand, it will flow into these trade centers in almost a continuous stream. They do have considerable storage which has recently been provided and our commodities can go into those, and they do not have the same predatory problems. The primary problem with the predatory animals is with the grain that starts on the farm and moves up to the markets. The central terminals at the ports do have better storage facilities, and our grain gets to the consumers without anything but a very minor loss.

Mr. HAGEN of California. Do you contemplate making some of the shipments through the west coast or are you going to ship them all through the gulf ports or some other area?

Secretary FREEMAN. There are some loadings taking place on the west coast right now.

Mr. HAGEN of California. Thank you.

That is all, Mr. Chairman.

Mrs. MAY. Just one further question.

Just how is the wheat sold at the fair trade shops? Is it sold in the wheat grain form and then they take it home and pound it into flour that is usable?

Secretary FREEMAN. Yes.

Mrs. MAY. How much is milled in India? In the flour mills?

Secretary FREEMAN. I do not know.

Mr. ESKILDSEN. I could not answer as to the number of the flour mills but they have a very extensive and fairly modern flour milling industry which at the moment is working at far below capacity because of the very urgent need for food all over India. They have had to cut the allocations of wheat to the flour mills very much lower than it has been in the past.

Mrs. MAY. In other words, the time lag delay of milling it into the form of flour enters into the question?

Mr. ESKILDSEN. That is part of the problem. They have lessened the consumption in the large cities by urging the people not to eat so much so that the flour mills which primarily mill for city use have

tended to be reduced in volume for these reasons, below what it would have been in normal times.

Mrs. MAY. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Dole.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. Secretary, the President's message talks about the Indo-United States Foundation. Is there a grant of rupees contemplated for that—has a figure been determined as to how much we will grant to the Indo-United States Foundation?

Secretary FREEMAN. The figure is about \$300 million as the capital fund of the foundation. That is what is in mind.

Mr. DOLE. The reason that I asked the question is so that we might make a record as to section 104(e) of the present Public Law 480 law, which indicates that no agreement or proposal to grant any foreign currency is to be used pursuant to the appropriation act for loan repayments under this section, that is, that they shall not be entered into and carried out until the expiration of 30 days following the date on which such agreement or proposal is transmitted by the President to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and to our Committee on Agriculture.

There is no specific reference to any amount in the resolution. I was just wondering as a matter of legalistics, about that.

Secretary FREEMAN. There will be submitted a separate instrument on the Foundation. This is not encompassed in the resolution.

Mr. DOLE. In other words, section 104(e) will be followed?

Secretary FREEMAN. It will be before this committee according to the procedure set down in the law.

Mr. DOLE. One further question. Do you know now what effect, assuming that you do carry out the President's commitments, it will have on the wheat carryover?

Secretary FREEMAN. Yes: I would say that if we shipped the amount contemplated here, we would have, by next July, about 600 million bushels of wheat carryover, about our reserve level. So contemplating 3½ million tons of food in the balance of this calendar year, it would leave us in that position. To the extent that there might be stronger demands again in that year, it would, of course, have to be revised.

Mr. DOLE. In other words, the farmers who read about this should not get any ideas about unlimited production the next crop year?

Secretary FREEMAN. No, they should not, in the amounts involved here. You are well aware, however, there is a possibility, when all of the facts and figures are in, that the allotments might be revised upward for the next crop year in wheat, although we do not have all of the facts upon which to make a judgment as yet.

Mr. DOLE. Then under the repayment contracts that are negotiated with the Indian Government on any sale, what about the interest rates to cover that, so as to keep down the inflation, would it stay about the same in this area?

Secretary FREEMAN. Well, there is no escalator clause to compensate for inflation and deterioration of the value of the money. It is one of the reasons why I think the Foundation provides for that, by getting this money to work.

Mr. DOLE. And the longer we hold—

Secretary FREEMAN. The longer we hold it, the more it tends to depreciate, that is correct.

Mr. DOLE. I think the President said something like 9 percent right now.

Secretary FREEMAN. Something like that.

The CHAIRMAN. Let us go off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Foley?

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Secretary, what is the dollar cost of these shipments that are anticipated in the President's message—the dollar cost to the United States in transportation?

Secretary FREEMAN. Including the transportation?

Mr. FOLEY. Excluding the cost of the product itself at the world price, what is the cost of the transportation?

Secretary FREEMAN. The internal transportation, we would feel that the cost of wheat, for example, is about \$67 a ton laid down at the U.S. port. The cost to India at the port would be \$59. The ocean transportation cost is paid by the Indian Government except to the extent that we have to pay the additional for going on American bottoms.

Mr. FOLEY. What does it represent in terms of our additional cost over the cost of the Indian Government?

Secretary FREEMAN. What does what represent?

Mr. FOLEY. What does the cost of the movement represent?

Secretary FREEMAN. You mean the cost on the American bottom?

Mr. FOLEY. Yes. We are paying that in addition to the other costs.

Secretary FREEMAN. We are paying that addition on this volume. Can I—do you have those numbers?

Mr. ESKILDSEN. I would estimate on this \$1 billion figure, if we can use that as a base, that it might run on the order of \$50 to \$60 million of U.S. costs over and above the world market price that the Indians would pay, but I would like to be able to correct that in the record after I have had a chance to examine it.

The CHAIRMAN. You may do so.

Mr. Hansen.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Chairman, I feel that we should preserve the dignity of India and that of its Prime Minister, Mrs. Ghandi. And that we should do something about the word "selling" in here. I would like to ask you this, Mr. Secretary: Is there any reference—or what language specifically is provided in this legislation to provide for the needy?

Secretary FREEMAN. Well, as a matter of fact, there is no language in the resolution in that regard. There is none because we are satisfied that the Indians are conscious of, and have developed a distribution relief program to meet that purpose.

Mr. HANSEN. Well, now, Mr. Secretary, would you then oppose an amendment to this legislation that would dignify our hope, not our demand, in that matter?

Secretary FREEMAN. I would have no objection to that.

Mr. HANSEN. I would then at this point desire to have you look at a refinement of Mr. Findley's amendment which is very brief.

The CHAIRMAN. Let us move along. We will go into that in executive session. We will talk about it then.

Are there any other questions?

Mr. Resnick?

Mr. RESNICK. Mr. Secretary, we have been reading about the food riots down in the State of Keralas because of the shortage of rice. Will this program relieve that situation in any way?

Secretary FREEMAN. Those riots are politically agitated riots. They are promoted by the Communists and they are not related to food shortages except that they want rice instead of wheat. They are agitated with the contention that they are not getting rice in that area as much as in some other areas within India. Not that they are not getting food, but rather that they are not getting rice. It happens to be a politically sensitive area, does not represent a food shortage at this time.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Mr. Secretary.

We will now go into executive session.

Secretary FREEMAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

(Whereupon, at 11:30 a.m. the committee proceeded into executive session.)



EMERGENCY FOOD RELIEF FOR INDIA

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HEARING BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY UNITED STATES SENATE

EIGHTY-NINTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

S.J. Res. 149

A RESOLUTION TO SUPPORT UNITED STATES PARTICIPATION
IN RELIEVING VICTIMS OF HUNGER IN INDIA AND TO
ENHANCE INDIA'S CAPACITY TO MEET THE NUTRITIONAL
NEEDS OF ITS PEOPLE

APRIL 5, 1966

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EMERGENCY FOOD RELIEF FOR INDIA

TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1966

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY,
Washington, D.C.

The committee met, pursuant to notice, at 3 p.m., in room 324, Old Senate Office Building, Senator Allen J. Ellender (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senators Ellender, McGovern, Mondale, Russell of South Carolina, Aiken, Young of North Dakota, Cooper, Boggs, and Miller.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will please come to order.

The President, in his message of March 30, has requested congressional support of the action he has proposed to take to provide aid to India.

Last year we supplied 6 million tons of food grains to India. So far in this fiscal year, we have allotted 6½ million tons of food grains to India.

India now finds it will need an additional 6 to 7 million tons through next December.

The President proposes to provide 3½ million tons of food grains to meet this additional need. He has proposed, further, to allot to India up to 200,000 tons of corn, 150 million pounds of vegetable oils, and 125 million pounds of milk powder to take care of direct food requirements, and 325,000 to 700,000 bales of cotton and 2 to 4 million pounds of tobacco to release foreign exchange for food and fertilizer. The President is asking other nations to contribute to meet India's needs.

The President has adequate authority under Public Law 480 of the 83d Congress and other legislation now on the books to provide the additional assistance that he has proposed. He has, however, asked for congressional endorsement of his action and for the support of this program by the American people. The resolution we have before us today, Senate Joint Resolution 149, would provide that endorsement. In the joint resolution, the Congress endorses and supports the President's proposed action to help meet India's food shortages, help combat malnutrition, and encourage India to expand its own production. In addition, in the resolution, Congress urges the President to seek the aid of other nations in providing assistance to India.

(The resolution, S.J. Res. 149, referred to, follows:)

[S.J. Res. 149, 89th Cong., 2d sess.]

JOINT RESOLUTION To support United States participation in relieving victims of hunger in India and to enhance India's capacity to meet the nutritional needs of its people

Whereas the Congress has declared it to be the policy of the United States to make maximum efficient use of this Nation's agricultural abundance in furtherance of the foreign policy of the United States;

Whereas the Congress is considering legislation to govern the response of the United States to the mounting world food problem;

Whereas critical food shortages in India threatening the health if not the lives of tens of millions of people require an urgent prior response: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Congress endorses and supports the President's initiative in organizing substantial American participation in an urgent international effort designed to:

(a) Help meet India's pressing food shortages by selling to India under Public Law 480 agricultural commodities to meet India's normal import needs plus added quantities of agricultural commodities as the United States share in the international response to the Indian emergency;

(b) Help combat malnutrition, especially in mothers and children, via a special program;

(c) Encourage and assist those measures which the Government of India is planning to expand India's own agricultural production.

That the Congress urges the President to join India in pressing on other nations the urgency of sharing appropriately in a truly international response to India's critical need.

The CHAIRMAN. We have today two very distinguished members of the Cabinet to testify, and we will start with Secretary of Agriculture Freeman.

STATEMENT OF HON. ORVILLE L. FREEMAN, SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

Secretary FREEMAN. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I am delighted and privileged to be joined by my Cabinet colleague, the distinguished Secretary of State, here today. May I say that the chairman has suggested to me before on occasion that the best kind of statement before this committee is one that has a good firm beginning, a good strong ending, and not too much in between. And I will try and conform to that standard here today.

Mr. Chairman, you and the members of this committee are thoroughly aware of the President's message and what is involved in his coming to you and asking for your support for the action that he has outlined in the message in connection with India. You are familiar with the fact, as are the people of this Nation, that India this year faces a disaster of catastrophic nature. She is suffering the worse drought of the 20th century.

In the past, when that great nation has particularly felt the pinch of hunger, it has been usually in the crowded cities. This time there are food shortages throughout the rural countryside as well.

In 1943, the time of the last disastrous famine, the world was absorbed in war and did little, with the result that some 2 million lives were lost by starvation. Conditions, thankfully, are different today.

The United States and many other nations around the world are responding to the need that the Indian people face today.

I would like to assure this committee that even with the shipments of our food and fiber which the President has in mind, and which he has asked for your concurrence in making we still will have comfortable reserves in our warehouses, at home. We are not lowering our stocks to a risky level.

We also have seen other countries responding, and not all of them in my personal judgment adequately, but the list is growing, and the amount is growing. India is calling on other nations as well as the United States, and we are cooperating with them in that endeavor.

Only recently, since I last appeared before this committee, and we discussed this matter, our sister republic to the north, Canada, has increased the amount of wheat and flour which they will make available to 1 million tons, which, by way of comparison, in terms of population and gross national product, compares favorably with our generous effort here.

Also, I would again mention to this committee that India is taking strenuous effort to become self-sufficient in the production of grain. I have been privileged to meet with their Minister of Agriculture. They have developed a program which I think is practical and sensible, to increase the output of fertilizer, improve soil and water management, widen rural credit, improve plant protection, and control food losses.

There is much to be done until that program is adequately implemented.

But I believe that some firm beginnings have been made.

Mr. Chairman, most of the food and fiber which is involved and before this committee for its consideration today would move under normal, Public Law 480, well-established procedures, the great majority of it under title I in return for payments by the Indian Government in terms of rupees, which would then be credited to the United States in India. Some would move under title III, which is the program whereby food is made available to needy people through our various nonprofit organizations, the church groups, CARE, Red Cross, and others.

Mr. Chairman, I believe that the United States must respond and should respond to this grave threat to millions of people in India.

We are fortunate that we have the wherewithal to do so. As a compassionate nation, I believe we will respond to this need, and I ask you, Mr. Chairman, to give the President's resolution your very careful and thoughtful attention.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, I express the hope that countries other than the United States will take a hand in trying to do at least as much as we are doing.

I am wondering the extent to which you have tried to get the Indians—I understand you have been to India recently—to improve the production of food on their own.

STATEMENT OF HON. DEAN RUSK, SECRETARY OF STATE

Secretary RUSK. Mr. Chairman, with respect to your hope that other countries would do their best in this situation, I might just give you a progress report on contacts with other countries thus far.

We have been in touch with 113 countries directly, as well as through international organizations. Thus far, 23 have already made contributions totaling about \$150 million. That includes the substantial million-ton contribution from Canada; it includes a very stimulating private campaign among private citizens in a country like the Netherlands, for example, where through a radio and television campaign, they have raised over \$5 million already.

There are 13 other countries we know of who have contributions under consideration.

We shall follow up on that.

We do not have an answer yet from 33 countries. There are 44 countries, who, because of their own circumstances, their sizes, wealth,

and their own food problems, have indicated they did not expect to be able to make a substantial contribution.

But I wanted the committee to know, Mr. Chairman, that we are following this through, through every possible diplomatic channel. The Indians are doing the same. And international organizations, such as the U.N. and FAO, are following up on it.

We hope to achieve some substantial increases in this total of \$150 million.

The CHAIRMAN. That was going to be my next question. What effort is now being made by India to get others to contribute?

I understood that the Indian Government desired to have us proceed to canvass other nations to furnish food for her.

It seemed to me that India ought to lead the way in trying to get other countries to assist, and not let us carry the whole burden of doing that.

Secretary RUSK. They have themselves made strong representations in a great many capitals. They have sent visiting teams to such capitals. I will be comparing our score with their score later today or early in the morning with the Indian Ambassador, so that our two Governments will be working very closely together on this.

Of course the primary and major diplomatic responsibility lies with the Indian Government, and I think they have accepted that responsibility.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, as to the second question, Mr. Secretary.

Secretary FREEMAN. Well, Mr. Chairman, we have been in daily touch with the Indian Government through the Minister of Agriculture, in addition to our normal diplomatic complement and the AID mission there, which contains a good many agricultural people. I have personally had a representative in New Delhi, who has been working with the Indian Government, and coordinating and reporting back to me in terms of how efficiently we are moving this grain already, and how they are moving forward to implement the program that Minister Subraminiam announced to the Indian Parliament last December. That program, in broad outline, involves increased fertilizer production, both in Indian fertilizer plants and also those in the private sector of the economy. It involves some adjustments in their own internal rules and regulations to encourage more production and also more investment. It has involved almost doubling of the amount of money in their budget for the next 4-year period for agricultural purposes. It has involved a very significant increase in the amount of foreign exchange made available to purchase machinery and equipment and raw materials, again particularly in the fertilizer area.

They have begun to make some very real progress in developing some new kinds of seeds that are adjusted to local Indian conditions, and are purchasing some in wheat and corn from Mexico and some other countries with comparable climates.

They are engaging in a number of pilot programs to make more credit available, and they are now carefully reviewing the irrigation and water use.

We have advised them and they have come to the conclusion that an improved organization of irrigation could get a much better return from the current irrigation practices.

On balance, Mr. Chairman, I think that this new program is soundly conceived. If it is carried forward vigorously, I think it will reach notable success.

I would introduce this personal note. I have been impressed with what I felt to be the understanding and the hard work, the know-how, and the leadership of the current Minister of Agriculture in India, and although I repeat that this program must be implemented at this point, I am encouraged both with the program and with their determination to carry it forward.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, I express the hope that our people in India will follow through, and see to it that the Indians carry out their part of the program.

Now, unless there are more questions of the Secretary of Agriculture—

Senator YOUNG. I have one. I understand this will involve about a hundred million bushels of wheat.

Secretary FREEMAN. Yes; what is involved here is about 3½ million tons.

Senator YOUNG. Responsible people in the grain trade don't think you will be able to deliver this amount of wheat because of the boxcar shortage and other limitations on our transportation. What is your view on that?

Secretary FREEMAN. I believe we will. There certainly is a very severe boxcar shortage, as you are well aware, Senator, and we have been working on it. I just conferred yesterday with one of the representatives of the Southern Railroad who has dispatched some special equipment and had gotten a very big shipment out of the Twin City area just over this last weekend, and we have been working with the railroads and there have been several special through trains that have been routed directly through and to return. I think we will be able to deliver.

If this matter firms up, and the Congress supports the President's recommendation, we will have more leadtime, we will be able to plan loadings more efficiently, use equipment more efficiently, and I think that we will be able to meet our targets.

Senator YOUNG. Thank you.

Senator COOPER. May I ask a question, Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, Senator Cooper; you may proceed.

Senator COOPER. If this proposal is carried out—and I am sure it will be—it will provide a total of 10 million tons of food to India, taking into account what has already been committed. Is that correct?

Secretary FREEMAN. That is correct.

Senator COOPER. For what period of time would this food suffice for the needs of India?

Secretary FREEMAN. The amount will run through the current calendar food year in India, until the current crop which will be harvested late this fall.

Senator COOPER. Even if contributions are not made by other countries? I thought you said about 3½ million additional tons would be needed.

Secretary FREEMAN. If contributions—it is contemplated that there will be a total need here, in terms of food grain equivalent, of about 6 to 7 million more tons.

We are by this action—we will be making available about 3½ million tons. We believe that other countries should make available 3½ million tons or equivalent thereto. I think the President has made clear that we do not propose to let people starve to death, if other countries do not respond to this, but that we will take very vigorous action.

Senator COOPER. The 10 million tons would suffice for their needs, at least on a minimum basis, for this calendar year.

Secretary FREEMAN. The 10 million tons involved of feed grains would run us through this calendar year as you have related; yes.

Senator COOPER. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Any further questions?

Senator McGOVERN. Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Secretary, are the Indians in a position to pick up their share of the transportation costs on this? Do we anticipate any problems there?

Secretary FREEMAN. Arrangements are being made, and so far satisfactorily, for the shipping, yes.

Senator McGOVERN. What about the unloading problem? We were concerned about that some time ago. Is that sufficiently worked out?

Secretary FREEMAN. Last month about 900,000 tons of grain moved through the Indian ports, and moved through quite smoothly. Just this morning a team was dispatched with specialists in both wheat and sorghum handling and unloading. We may have a problem or two as the level of port arrivals advances to an estimated 1,100,000 tons during April. But we anticipate no serious difficulty, and we are trying to prepare for every contingency.

Senator McGOVERN. Is it your intention that the milk powder and the edible oils will also move under title I sales? Will there be some title II grants on those commodities?

Secretary FREEMAN. The milk powder will move under title III, as a part of the current program which is reaching out in the various supplemental feeding programs. Vegetable oil will move under title I as it has been. We still have some related small programs in that, as you know.

Senator McGOVERN. One other question.

What about the rice part? Is there any rice in this package, and if so, how will that be handled?

Secretary FREEMAN. There is no rice in the package, and there is at this time no rice available.

Senator McGOVERN. Is that because of anticipated commercial sales, dollar sales?

Secretary FREEMAN. It is because of the combination of our commercial historic sales of rice, because of our domestic consumption, and because of certain usages of rice in other countries, which have already been shipped under title I of Public Law 480.

Senator McGOVERN. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Secretary, in connection with the answer you just gave to Senator McGOVERN, the House amended the resolution that I introduced in the Senate, and struck from the resolution, on page 2, at line 6, "selling" and added "making available," and the purpose of that amendment, as I understand, is to permit the gifts by us of milk to the hungry. I wonder if there is any objection to that.

Secretary FREEMAN. No objection to that, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. And there is also an amendment, in connection with what Senator McGovern has just said, "providing that the Congress urges that to the extent necessary the food made available by this program be distributed in such manner that hungry people without money will be able to obtain food."

Now, the explanation given by the House in its report is that this amendment expresses the concern of the committee that to the extent necessary the food made available pursuant to the program referred to in this resolution will be used for the direct relief of hunger.

The language is intended to encourage the distribution of food for relief purposes through local work projects rather than by direct distribution. The committee is informed that this is the intention of the Indian Government.

Have you any objection to that amendment?

Secretary FREEMAN. No objection to that amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. You may proceed.

Senator COOPER. Have there been talks with the Indian Government on this point—that they will make some of this food available to needy people who do not have the money to pay for it?

Secretary FREEMAN. Yes, Senator Cooper; very detailed and extensive discussions have been held with the Indian Government. They have assured us that they have worked out very detailed plans—work project plans and food distribution plans—to meet the need of those people who cannot buy food through the fair food shops.

Senator MONDALE. Mr. Secretary, we receive conflicting reports as to the extent of the food crisis in India. All experts agree that it is serious. But some, notably Dr. Revelle of the Harvard Center for Population Studies have said:

No matter how much we give India, it is almost certain tens of millions of people will starve because of the famine.

Would you regard that appraisal as correct? Or would you say that things are more hopeful?

Secretary FREEMAN. No; I would not. I don't think if aid moves on the level that has now been established so far as the United States and the rest of the world is concerned—although there will be some hardship, and belts are going to have to be tightened, and the intake is going to drop considerably—our best estimates and certainly the estimates of the Indian people are that there will be no starvation. There will certainly be no famine. There always is a thin line between starvation and malnutrition in India.

Senator MONDALE. Now, we always think in terms of starvation, and necessarily so. But isn't inflation of food prices also a very serious problem for the stability of the Indian Government? Will this food aid be helpful in fighting inflation as well?

Secretary FREEMAN. There is no question but what the availability of food from the United States already has been a powerful force to dampen the inflationary pressures within the Indian economy. In the absence of our action, there would have been long since runaway food prices which would mean that people in the lower and middle income groups would be suffering very great hardship.

Secretary RUSK. I would like to emphasize the multiplier effect of prompt action by the Congress on this bill—on that particular point—because the very knowledge that food in substantial quantities is on the way will discourage hoarding and discourage the speculators

and make it possible for these fair foodshops to handle the problem in a reasonable way for most of the people.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand further, Secretary Rusk—correct me if I am wrong—that only recognized State stores, or stores that meet a certain—certain requirements, will handle most of this food.

Secretary RUSK. That is right. This food will go primarily into the fair foodshops that have been certified by the Government and supervised by them with respect to prices.

The CHAIRMAN. You may proceed.

Secretary RUSK. Mr. Chairman, I will be very brief indeed.

I would like to support very strongly the President's message on this matter, and would greatly appreciate prompt action by the Congress.

We are very much encouraged by the remarks made earlier about the possibilities of early action.

In our discussion with you, Mr. Chairman, and other members of the leadership, we emphasize two important elements here: (1) Self-help. The Secretary of Agriculture has indicated the extensive measures being taken by India in that regard. I would just comment personally that it has been my good fortune to see this problem in India in three stages. I was in India, in an American uniform, in 1943 and 1944, when there was famine, and there was starvation, particularly in eastern India. I also began to work at this problem as a member of a private organization which got into the Indian agricultural situation about 10 years ago, a private foundation.

And then I have had the chance in recent months to talk about the same problems with the highest officials of the Indian Government.

I would say that one sees a very important transformation in India in this field—looking back over the last 15 to 20 years.

They are beginning now in a very important way to draw together the benefits of research, education, and extension, which together created the great agricultural revolution in the United States. India has today, for example, seven new land grant type universities. They have gone into extensive research in their so-called Pusa Institute, near New Delhi, to work out the specially adapted strains for basic food grains for India. They are members of the International Rice Research Institute in the Philippines, drawing on them for improved varieties.

The Secretary of Agriculture indicated they are drawing on Mexico for improved varieties of corn and wheat, especially adapted to the climatic situation in India.

Now, they have increased agricultural production by 75 percent from 1950 to 1964.

The monsoon shortage this year created a very special situation. I personally, in the longer run, am not too pessimistic about the possibilities of the Indians being able to deal with their normal needs by the application of available knowledge in science and technology.

A second point we discussed with you, Mr. Chairman, was that this is not just a U.S. problem. The United States standing alone simply cannot meet the problem. This is a worldwide problem. The primary responsibility rests with India. But it is a problem for all the rest of us to think about in conjunction with the emerging total food problem in the world as a whole over the next decade.

Now, in the face of an emergency of this sort, we feel that it is a general world responsibility, and I want to assure you, Mr. Chairman, and the members of the committee that we shall follow up with the other governments in support of India's own initiative diplomatically to mobilize the maximum international contribution toward this total effort.

We are somewhat encouraged at the present time by the total of \$150 million already pledged, but we think this is not enough. We are going to continue to work on it and do our best to see it through.

We shall do our very best to give effect to this resolution, if the Congress sees fit to pass it, in the full spirit of the President's message, and the full spirit of the discussion we had with you and other members of the leadership..

Senator AIKEN. May I say a word before I leave?

The CHAIRMAN. Surely.

Senator AIKEN. I move the committee report the Senate resolution favorably with the amendments appearing in the House bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any objection?

Senator MONDALE. I second the motion.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair hears none. We will continue the hearings.

Mr. Secretary, I would like to ask you this question: There are several amendments proposed to the food for freedom bill. The suggestion has been made that some effort be put forth to prevent the population explosion that is taking place particularly in India. I understand the people are increasing there at the rate of over a million per month. I am wondering what steps, if any, have been taken by you or any other one in Government, in trying to get something done at that level. As I see it, the land of India is really shrinking, much of it is being occupied by new families. And if that process keeps on, it is only a question of time when there will be more and more people to go hungry in India.

I am just wondering if any steps have been taken by us in order to try to curtail this population explosion that is taking place in India.

Secretary RUSK. Mr. Chairman, the fundamental policy issue involved in population control is, of course, a matter for the Indian Government and the Indian people.

The Indian Government has made a fundamental policy decision to support family planning, and to invest substantial resources in making family planning possible to the families of India.

There is no doubt whatever this idea is catching on in India throughout the population in a very important way.

Private organizations, such as the Population Council of New York, such as the Rockefeller Foundation, and others, have worked at this with the Indian Government.

Fortunately, there seems to have been developed, in the very recent past, improved and inexpensive means by which families can control family growth. These are being applied by the Indian Government: they are being produced and distributed by the Indian Government at a rapid rate. We believe that the Indian Government has undertaken a serious policy decision on this. There is a response among the Indian people. Obviously it will take some time before these measures will be reflected in the demographic tables.

But my own report on that would be entirely encouraging as far as attitudes and efforts in India are concerned.

There is a Minister of Health and Family Planning now in the present Government, and the present Prime Minister has combined the Minister of Health and Family Planning responsibility. So that we have the policy, we have the means, we have the interest. And I think we can see we will be—we will be able to see some steady progress in this direction.

The CHAIRMAN. Any further questions?

Senator Miller?

Senator MILLER. Secretary Freeman, how will this grain be shipped over to India?

Secretary FREEMAN. It will be shipped in the normal practices, through the normal commercial channels of trade, as is usual in customary, and well established under title I, Public Law 480.

Senator MILLER. How much of that will be U.S. shipping?

Secretary FREEMAN. Impossible to say how much will be U.S. shipping at this point. It depends upon the availability of the ships.

Senator MILLER. I assume, then, there will be some shipping under foreign flags?

Secretary FREEMAN. Well, it will go on American bottoms to the extent that American bottoms are available—under the usual terms in connection with the shipping laws. By way of payment the additional amount in excess of world prices will be met by the United States. Otherwise, the shipping is paid for by the Indians.

Senator MILLER. This is a substantial increase in this type of shipping to India. And I would assume that we might find the shipping going under some other flags.

Secretary FREEMAN. As I say, it depends upon availabilities. Fifty percent of the shipping normally will go on American bottoms, because these are concessional programs. But if those American bottoms are not available, which they may not be, because of the strong demand for shipping these days, the appropriate adjustments will have to be made.

Senator MILLER. Then at least 50 percent will probably go under foreign flags. I might ask Secretary Rusk: What will be our policy in shipments under foreign flags? How many of these ships that might be used to transport this grain to India will be under the flag of any country which is shipping goods into North Vietnam?

Secretary Rusk. Certainly no lines engaged in such shipping, Senator.

Now, the only free world vessels going into Haiphong at the present time are a limited number of British-flag ships operating out of Hong Kong. It is almost a mistake to call all of those free world, because some of those are operated by Chinese firms in Hong Kong that are under the control of the Peking government. Those are small coastal ships. Most of them—more than half of them—come in there empty, to take out coal to Japan, vegetables to Siberia, things of that sort. I think last month there were, maybe, 12 or 13 of those ships, and no one of them was more than 4,000 or 5,000 tons.

Now, it may well be that some general British-flag ships might be involved in this trade to India. There is a very special problem about the Hong Kong business involving both legislation and the special position of the colony there.

But in general, the answer to your question is "No," that this would not be moved in such ships.

Senator MILLER. I would like to ask Secretary Freeman what is the quantity of soybean oil that you plan to ship to India during this calendar year?

Secretary FREEMAN. Well, the amount that is involved in the President's message was from 75,000 to 150,000 tons. That will be—it will be no more than that this year.

Senator MILLER. Does this imply, for example, that India's needs may be twice that amount, and that we are going forward with what we compute to be about half of their requirements for soybean oil?

Secretary FREEMAN. What it implies is that if other countries respond, as we hope and think they will, the volume of our shipments will be commensurately less, but that the range that is anticipated is from the minimum to the maximum.

Senator MILLER. Well, on the basis of your knowledge, do you think that India needs more than 150,000 tons of soybean oil?

Secretary FREEMAN. At this time I don't think on balance that that is the outside amount, given Indian needs, and given our availabilities.

Senator MILLER. That is not the maximum.

Secretary FREEMAN. That is; yes.

Senator MILLER. That is?

Secretary FREEMAN. That is right.

Senator MILLER. I have no further questions.

The CHAIRMAN. Any further questions?

Senator COOPER. Mr. Chairman, I would like to say I believe the initiative of the President of the United States in taking this action is very commendable, and deserves the appreciation of all of us, as well as the strong support that has been given here by the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Agriculture.

I think when there is talk about starvation in India, it would not be what we might think of as hunger or starvation in this country. As I remember the average per capita daily intake in India is about 800 or 900 calories. And by this action we are simply trying to maintain something like that level.

I am glad that our country has the production and the means to help people that are starving.

I would like to say that I had the opportunity to be with Secretary of State Rusk in India in January; and in talking to the Minister of Agriculture and other officials there, I was struck by the change in direction in their planning that has occurred in just a short time. I don't think there is any question but that they have made the determination to direct emphasis to food and fiber production—and if our Government keeps up its present policy with their Government, I think they will make advances in food production. At least I hope so; but we may have to face this problem with other countries.

I am pleased with this.

The CHAIRMAN. Any further questions?

If not, we thank you very kindly.

Secretary RUSK. Mr. Chairman, if my ears did not betray me, I thought I heard that the committee had voted the resolution on the motion made.

The CHAIRMAN. With the amendments.

Secretary RUSK. I do want to express, on behalf of the President and Secretary Freeman and myself, our deep appreciation to the committee for this hearing today and this prompt action.

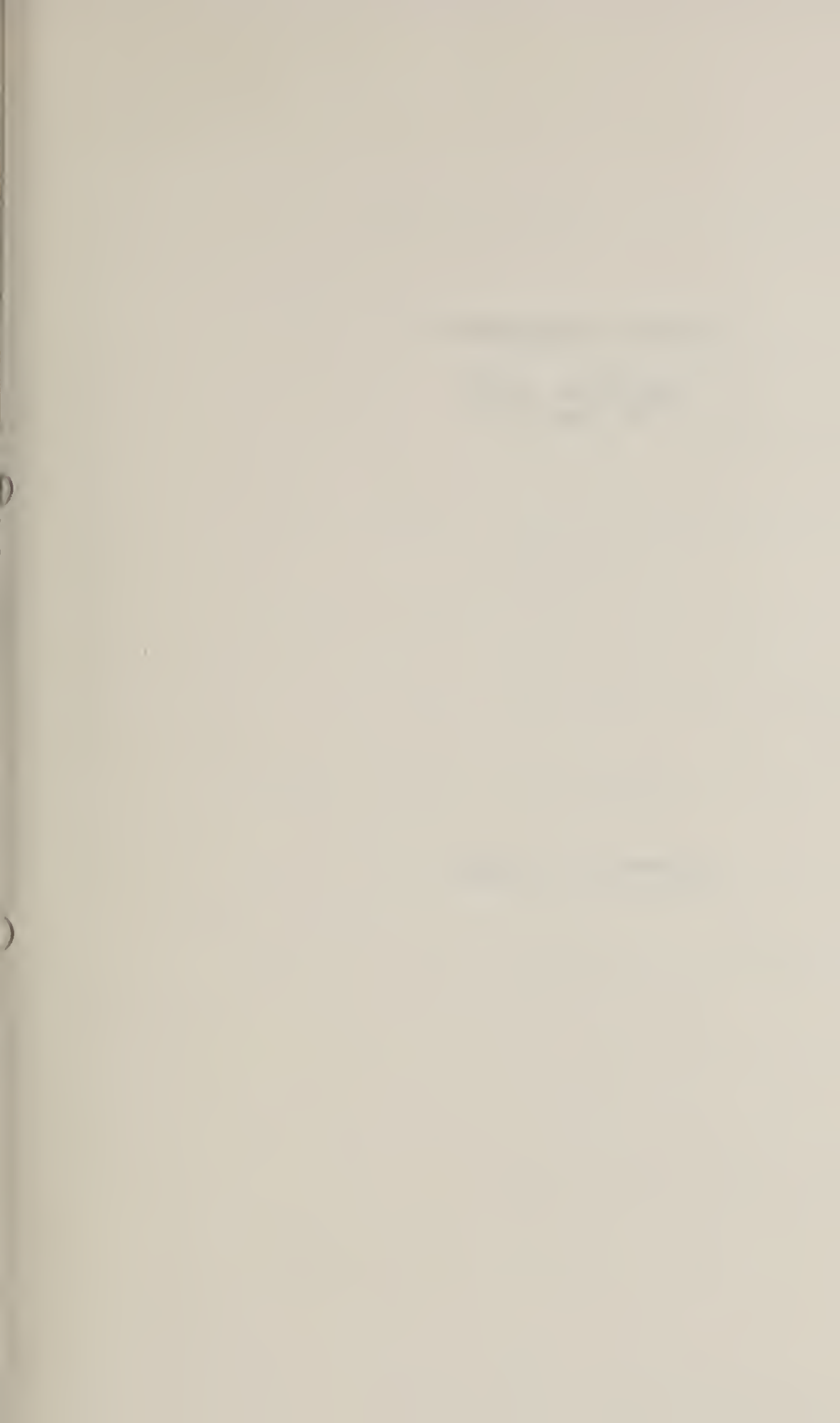
Thank you, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Anybody else to be heard?

If not, the hearings will be closed, and the Senate bill will be reported with the amendments appearing in the House bill.

(Whereupon, at 3:45 p.m., the committee recessed, subject to the call of the Chair.)





LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 89-406
H. J. Res. 997

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INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. J. RES. 997

Mar. 30, 1966 House received President's message on food for India. H. Doc. 417. Print of document.

Rep. Cooley introduced H. J. Res. 997 which was referred to the House Agriculture Committee. Print of resolution as introduced.

Mar. 31, 1966 House committee reported H. J. Res. 997 with amendments. H. Report No. 1408. Print of bill and report.

April 1, 1966 Senate received President's message.

Sen. Ellender introduced and discussed S. J. Res. 149. Print of resolution and remarks of author.

April 4, 1966 House passed H. J. Res. 997 under suspension of the rules.

April 5, 1966 Senate committee voted to report S. J. Res. 149 with amendment.

April 6, 1966 Senate committee reported S. J. Res. 149 with amendments. S. Report No. 1101. Print of bill and report.

H. J. Res. 997 was placed on Senate calendar.

Senate passed H. J. Res. 997 without amendment.

S. J. Res. 149 indefinitely postponed due to passage of H. J. Res. 997.

April 19, 1966 Approved: Public Law 89-406.

Hearing: S. committee on S. J. Res. 149

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 89-406

FOOD AID TO INDIA. Endorses U. S. participation in an international program to relieve India's food crisis. Supports the use of U. S. agricultural commodities available under Public Law 480 to assist in meeting India's normal import needs as well as its emergency food shortage. Endorses assistance in expansion of India's agricultural production.

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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Issued March 31, 1966
For actions of March 30, 1966
and March 29 continued
89th-2nd; No. 55

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1. INFORMATION. Rep. Rumsfeld inserted his speech before a press association meeting on "one of the most important legislative proposals" before Congress, the "freedom-of-information bill." pp. 6863-5
2. INFLATION. Rep. Gerald Ford inserted the text of a Republican task force on the "rising costs of living" which stated "The economic policies of the present Democratic administration are rapidly bringing about a critical situation." pp. 6871-2

Rep. Ellsworth stated that the administration's "hope for a significant increase in the trade surplus this year is out of the question in the face of an inflationary and overheated domestic economy," and inserted a supporting article. pp. 6873-5

3. FOOD IRRADIATION. Rep. Bates stated that "it is unfortunate that the speculation resulting from the Cornell study was allowed to run rampant throughout the news media causing undue concern in connection with the well-conceived and well-conducted programs we have in this country for the preservation of food by irradiation," and inserted articles on the subject. pp. 6875-8
4. HIDE EXPORT CONTROLS. Rep. Langen stated that "it is time for this Government to abandon its deliberate efforts to reduce farm income," and that the hide export restrictions should be promptly rescinded. p. 6878
5. NATURAL RESOURCES. Rep. Mathias urged development of the beauty and resources of the Potomac River. pp. 6883-4
6. POVERTY. Rep. Goodell criticized the poverty program and stated that the solution is H. R. 13378, "the Quie-Goodell opportunity crusade." p. 6886
7. CHILD NUTRITION. Rep. Resnick commended and discussed the provisions of the proposed Child Nutrition Act. p. 6889
8. INDIAN-AMERICAN FOUNDATION. Several Representatives commended the President's proposal for the establishment of an Indian-American Foundation. pp. 6889-90, 6912-13, 6916-17
9. N. J. AGRICULTURE. Rep. McGrath paid tribute to the New Jersey State Department of Agriculture on its 50th anniversary. p. 6893
10. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL. Rep. Ottinger stated that he voted for the second supplemental appropriation bill with "considerable reluctance" and discussed some of his objections to the bill. pp. 6913-14
11. CONSUMER INTERESTS. Rep. Friedel inserted an editorial, "For the Consumer," which stated "It should be possible to write a law that insures the consumer of honest information...without imposing either hardship or standardization on the...merchandizer." p. 6914

SENATE, Mar. 29 continued

12. POVERTY. Rep. Simpson criticized the method of hiring in the Job Corps. pp. 6938-46
13. ADJOURNED until Fri., Apr. 1. p. 6946

HOUSE - March 30

14. FOOD FOR INDIA. Received the President's message on food for India in which he: Stated that India estimates that it will need an additional 6 to 7 million tons of food grain through next Dec. beyond what has already been committed or expected, and proposed that the U. S. provide 3 1/2 million tons of that requirement, with the remaining 3 1/2 million tons coming from those

of additional health benefits plans to come within the purview of the Act.
pp. 6789-93

20. INFORMATION. A subcommittee of the Government Operations Committee voted to report to the full committee S. 1160, to clarify and protect the right of the public to information. p. D272
21. FOREIGN AID. The Armed Services Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 12617, to amend the Act providing for the economic and social development of the Ryukyu Islands. p. D271
Rep. McDade commended the efforts of the students of the University of Scranton to raise contributions to buy food for the people of India. p. 6782
22. INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1967. The Appropriations Committee was granted permission to report this bill by midnight Thurs., Mar. 31. p. 6783
23. CORN. Reps. Arends and Quie criticized USDA sales of corn as having an adverse effect on corn prices and grain elevator operators, and Rep. Quie inserted several items, including his letter to Secretary Freeman, on the matter. pp. 6813-5, 6835-8
24. ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Teague criticized the expansion of the REA coop program as an encroachment on private utility companies. pp. 6815-6
25. CATTLE HIDES. Reps. Shriver and Culver protested the imposition of export quotas on cattle hides. pp. 6827-8, 6850
26. COMMODITY EXCHANGES; POTATOES. Rep. Hathaway spoke in support of his bill, H. R. 6006, to prohibit trading in Irish potato futures on commodity exchanges.. pp. 6851-2
27. WATERSHEDS. Rep. Bandstra spoke in support of his resolution, H. J. Res. 994, which he stated "is aimed at removing a limitation on new watershed planning authorizations for fiscal year 1966 imposed by the Bureau of the Budget on the U. S. Soil Conservation Service." pp. 6852-3
28. RESEARCH. Rep. Ashbrook urged enactment of legislation to regulate the use of cats and dogs in research experiments, and stated that the House Agriculture Committee "has reported out a bill which is weak and ineffective and cannot help but fail in its objective." pp. 6840-1
29. FOREIGN TRADE. Concurred in the Senate amendments to H. R. 7723, to suspend the duty on certain tropical hardwoods until Jan. 1, 1968. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 6785
Concurred in the Senate amendments to H. R. 6568, to make permanent the duty-free treatment or lower rates of duty temporarily applicable to copra, palm nuts, and palm-nut kernels, their oils, and specified fatty acids, salts, and other chemical products derived from the oils. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 6785-6
Rep. Sisk commended the visit of a Japanese trade mission sent to the Pacific coast to study possibilities of expanding new trade and eliminating or reducing problems of trade relations, particularly with regard to trade in Calif. agricultural products. pp. 6812-3

nations which have either the food to offer or the means to buy food. Proposed that we allot up to 200,000 tons of corn, up to 150 million pounds of vegetable oils, and up to 125 million pounds of milk powder to India. Proposed the allotment of 325,000 to 700,000 bales of cotton and 2 to 4 million pounds of tobacco so that India could release its own exchange resources for food and fertilizer purchases. Stated that he has directed the Secretary of Agriculture, in cooperation with AID, to consult with the Indian Government to ascertain if there are ways and means by which we can strengthen this effort. Proposed the establishment of an Indo-U. S. Foundation to stimulate education and scientific research in India, particularly in the field of agriculture and agricultural development. Urged endorsement of the Congress for this program. To Agriculture Committee. (H. Doc. 417) (pp. 6787-9) Rep. Albert and others commended the President's message (pp. 6809-11, 6827, 6859-60).

15. WATER RESEARCH. Passed with amendment S. 22, to authorize the appropriation of \$85 million over a ten-year period to the Secretary of the Interior to make grants to and finance contracts and matching or other arrangements with educational institutions, private foundations or other institutions, with private firms and individuals, and with local, State, and Federal agencies, to undertake research into any aspects of water problems related to the mission of the Interior Department, after substituting the language of a similar bill, H. R. 3606, which had been passed earlier as reported. H. R. 3606 was tabled. pp. 6801-2, 6806-9
16. DEFENSE PRODUCTION. The Banking and Currency Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) "H. R. 14025 (amended), to renew the Defense Production Act." p. D271
17. DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME. By a vote of 281 to 91, agreed to the conference report on S. 1404, the proposed Uniform Time Act of 1966, to establish uniform dates (from the last Sunday of Apr. to the last Sunday of Oct. each year) for the commencing and ending of daylight saving time in all States and jurisdictions where it is observed (pp. 6783-4). This bill will now be sent to the President.
18. RECLAMATION. Passed with amendment S. 254, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct the Tualatin reclamation project, Ore., after substituting the language of a similar bill, H. R. 707, which has been passed earlier as reported. H. R. 707 was tabled. The bill includes a provision prohibiting, for ten years, the delivery of water from the project for the production of basic agricultural commodities in surplus supply, unless the Secretary of Agriculture authorizes production in the interest of national security. pp. 6793-4, 6795-6801
Passed with amendment S. 490, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct the Manson unit, Chelan division, Chief Joseph Dam project, Wash., after substituting the language of a similar bill, H. R. 2829, which had been passed earlier as reported. H. R. 2829 was tabled. The bill includes a provision prohibiting, for ten years, the delivery of water from the project for the production of basic agricultural commodities in surplus supply, unless the Secretary of Agriculture authorizes production in the interest of national security. pp. 6794-5, 6802-6
19. PERSONNEL. Passed with an amendment H. R. 5147, to amend the Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1959 so as to permit until Dec. 31, 1966, CSC approval

INDIAN FOOD PROBLEM

M E S S A G E

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

PROPOSALS FOR INCREASING INDIA'S FOOD SUPPLY AND STRENGTHENING THE INDIAN ECONOMY

MARCH 30, 1966.—Referred to the Committee on Agriculture and ordered to
be printed

To the Congress of the United States:

In recent months I have been watching with deep concern the emerging problem of world food supply. And I have been especially concerned with the prospect for India. During this past week I have discussed the Indian food problem with the Prime Minister of India, who has been our welcome and distinguished guest here in Washington. I am persuaded that we may stand, at this moment on the threshold of a great tragedy. The facts are simple; their implications are grave. India faces an unprecedented drought. Unless the world responds, India faces famine.

Strong efforts by the Indian Government, and our help, have so far averted famine. But in the absence of cooperative and energetic action by the United States, by other nations, and by India herself, some millions of people will suffer needlessly before the next crop is harvested. This, in our day and age, must not happen. Can we let it be said that man, who can travel into space and explore the stars, cannot feed his own?

Because widespread famine must not and cannot be allowed to happen, I am today placing the facts fully before the Congress. I am asking the endorsement of the Congress for a program that is small neither in magnitude nor concept. I am asking the Congress, and the American people, to join with me in an appeal to the conscience of all nations that can render help.

I invite any information that the Congress can supply. Our people will welcome any judgments the Congress can provide. The executive branch, this Nation, and the world will take appropriate note and give proper attention to any contributions in counsel and advice that congressional debate may produce.

If we all rally to this task, the suffering can be limited. A sister democracy will not suffer the terrible strains which famine imposes on free government.

Nor is this all. The Indians are a proud and self-respecting people. So are their leaders. The natural disaster which they now face is not of their making. They have not asked our help needlessly; they deeply prefer to help themselves. The Indian Government has sound plans for strengthening its agricultural economy and its economic system. These steps will help India help herself. They will prevent a recurrence of this disaster. I also propose action through the World Bank and the Agency for International Development to support this strong initiative by the Government of India.

THE CRISIS

Since independence India has done much to increase her output of agricultural products. Her agriculture has not been neglected. From 1950 to 1965 she increased food production 75 percent. This is a creditable achievement. But India has had to contend with a continuing and relentless increase in population. Her people have also consumed more from a higher income. Accordingly, she has remained heavily dependent on our help. Last year we provided, under Public Law 480, more than 6 million tons of wheat, equal to more than two-fifths of our own consumption. To keep this supply moving, the equivalent of two fully loaded Liberty ships had to put in at an Indian port every day of the year.

Now India has been the victim of merciless natural disaster. Nothing is so important for the Indian farmer as the annual season of heavy rain—the monsoon. Last year, over large parts of India, the rains did not come. Crops could not be planted, or the young plants withered and died in the fields. Agricultural output, which needed to increase, was drastically reduced. Not since our own dust bowl years of the 1930's has there been a greater agricultural disaster.

Indian leaders have rightly turned to the world for help. Pope Paul VI has endorsed their plea. So has the World Council of Churches. So has the Secretary General of the United Nations. So has the Director General of the Food and Agriculture Organization. And so, in this message, does the President of the United States.

I have said that effective action will not be cheap. India's need is for at least 11 to 12 million tons of imported grain from January to December 1966.

Food in this world is no longer easy to find.

But find it we must.

Here is what I propose.

THE PROGRAM

Last fiscal year we supplied 6 million tons of food grain to India. So far in this fiscal year, I have allotted 6.5 million tons of grain for shipment to India—more than the total of 6 million tons which we had planned to provide as a continuation of past arrangements. It is

even more necessary in this emergency to keep the pipelines full and flowing and to insure that there is no congestion of rail or sea transport. India, furthermore, estimates an additional 6 to 7 million tons of food grain will be necessary through next December beyond what has already been committed or expected.

I propose that the United States provide $3\frac{1}{2}$ million tons of that requirement, with the remaining $3\frac{1}{2}$ million tons coming from those nations which have either the food to offer or the means to buy food. I invite those nations to match the amount which we will supply. For example, I am delighted to be informed that Canada is prepared to provide a million tons of wheat and flour to India.

Every agriculturally advanced country can, by close scrutiny of its available supplies, make a substantial contribution. I ask that every government seek to supply the maximum it can spare—and then a little more. I ask those industrial countries which cannot send food to supply a generous equivalent in fertilizer, or in shipping, or in funds for the purchase of these requisites. All know the Indian balance of payments is badly overburdened. Food and other materials should be supplied against payment in rupees, which is our practice, or as a gift.

It is not our nature to drive a hard mathematical bargain where hunger is involved. Children will not know that they suffered hunger because American assistance was not matched. We will expect and press for the most energetic and compassionate action by all countries of all political faiths. But if their response is insufficient, and if we must provide more, before we stand by and watch children starve, we will do so. I, therefore, ask your endorsement for this emergency action.

I have spoken mostly of bread grains. The Prime Minister of India spoke also of other commodities which can meet part of the requirements or replace part of the need. In response to her needs, I propose that we allot up to 200,000 tons of corn, up to 150 million pounds of vegetable oils, and up to 125 million pounds of milk powder to India. The vegetable oil and milk powder are especially needed for supplementing the diets of Indian children.

In addition, India's own exchange resources can be released for food and fertilizer purchases if we make substantial shipments of cotton and tobacco. I am suggesting the allotment for this purpose of 325,000 to 700,000 bales of cotton and 2 to 4 million pounds of tobacco. Both of these commodities we have in relative abundance.

I request prompt congressional endorsement of this action.

I urge, also, the strong and warmhearted and generous support of this program by the American people.

And I urge the strong and generous response of governments and people the world around.

India is a good and deserving friend. Let it never be said that "bread should be so dear, and flesh and blood so cheap" that we turned in indifference from her bitter need.

FURTHER ACTION

The Indian people want to be self-supporting in their food supply.

Their Government has adopted a far-reaching program to increase fertilizer production, improve water and soil management, provide rural credit, improve plant protection, and control food loss. These

essentials must be accompanied by a strong training and education program.

I have directed the Secretary of Agriculture, in cooperation with AID, to consult with the Indian Government to ascertain if there are ways and means by which we can strengthen this effort. We have long experience with short courses, extension training and similar programs. If they can be used, I feel certain that American agricultural experts would respond to an appeal to serve in India as a part of an Agricultural Training Corps or through an expanded Peace Corps. Many of our younger men and women would especially welcome the opportunity.

I am determined that in our assistance to the Indian Government we not be narrowly limited by what has been done in the past. Let us not be afraid of our own enthusiasm. Let us be willing to experiment.

The Indian Government believes that there can be no effective solution of the Indian food problem that does not include population control. The choice is now between a comprehensive and humane program for limiting births and the brutal curb that is imposed by famine. As Mrs. Gandhi told me, the Indian Government is making vigorous efforts on this front.

Following long and careful planning and after discussions in recent days with Prime Minister Gandhi, I have proposed the establishment of the Indo-U.S. Foundation. This Foundation will be financed by rupees, surplus to our need, now on deposit in India. It will be governed by distinguished citizens of both countries. It will be a vigorous and imaginative enterprise designed to give new stimulus to education and scientific research in India. There is no field where, I hope, this stimulus will be greater than in the field of agriculture and agricultural development.

Finally, in these last days, the Prime Minister and I have talked about the prospects for the Indian economy. The threat of war with China and the unhappy conflict with Pakistan seriously interrupted India's economic progress. Steps had to be taken to protect dwindling exchange resources. These also had a strangling effect on the economy. Indian leaders are determined now to put their economy again on the upward path. Extensive discussions have been held with the World Bank, which heads the consortium of aid-giving countries.

The United States interferes neither in the internal politics nor the internal economic structure of other countries. The record of the last 15 years is a sufficient proof that we ask only for results. We are naturally concerned with results—with insuring that our aid be used in the context of strong and energetic policies calculated to produce the most rapid possible economic development.

We believe Indian plans now under discussion show high promise. We are impressed by the vigor and determination of the Indian economic leadership. As their plans are implemented, we look forward to providing economic assistance on a scale that is related to the great needs of our sister democracy.

An India free from want and deprivation will, as Mahatma Gandhi himself once predicted, "be a mighty force for the good of mankind."

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *March 30, 1966.*

89TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. J. RES. 997

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 30, 1966

Mr. COOLEY introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

JOINT RESOLUTION

To support United States participation in relieving victims of hunger in India and to enhance India's capacity to meet the nutritional needs of its people.

Whereas the Congress has declared it to be the policy of the United States to make maximum efficient use of this Nation's agricultural abundance in furtherance of the foreign policy of the United States;

Whereas the Congress is considering legislation to govern the response of the United States to the mounting world food problem;

Whereas critical food shortages in India threatening the health

if not the lives of tens of millions of people require an urgent prior response: Therefore be it

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Congress endorses and supports the President's
4 initiative in organizing substantial American participation
5 in an urgent international effort designed to:

6 (a) Help meet India's pressing food shortages by sell-
7 ing to India under Public Law 480 agricultural commod-
8 ities to meet India's normal import needs plus added quan-
9 tities of agricultural commodities as the United States share
10 in the international response to the Indian emergency.

11 (b) Help combat malnutrition, especially in mothers
12 and children, via a special program;

13 (c) Encourage and assist those measures which the
14 Government of India is planning to expand India's own
15 agricultural production;

16 That the Congress urges the President to join India in
17 pressing on other nations the urgency of sharing appro-
18 priately in a truly international response to India's critical
19 need.

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89TH CONGRESS
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H. J. RES. 997

JOINT RESOLUTION

To support United States participation in relieving victims of hunger in India and to enhance India's capacity to meet the nutritional needs of its people.

By Mr. COOLEY

MARCH 30, 1966

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

PROVIDING EXPENSES OF AN INVESTIGATION AUTHORIZED BY HOUSE RESOLUTION 94—U.S. OFFICE OF EDUCATION

Mr. FRIEDEL. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I submit a privileged report (Rept. No. 1387) on the resolution (H. Res. 614) to provide for the expenses of an investigation authorized by House Resolution 94, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the expenses of an investigation authorized by H. Res. 94, Eighty-Ninth Congress, for the purpose of making a complete evaluation and study of the operations of the United States Office of Education, incurred by the Special Subcommittee on Education of the Committee on Education and Labor, not to exceed \$50,000, including expenditures for the employment of clerical, stenographic, and other assistance, and all expenses necessary for travel and subsistence incurred by members and employees who will be engaged in the activities of the subcommittee, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House. All amounts authorized to be paid out of the contingent fund by this resolution shall be paid on vouchers authorized and signed by the chairman of the subcommittee, cosigned by the chairman of the committee, and approved by the Committee on House Administration.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, strike out all language on lines 2 and 3 and add: "chairman of the subcommittee, cosigned by the chairman of the committee, and approved by the Committee on House Administration."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FOR EXPENSES OF AN INVESTIGATION AUTHORIZED BY HOUSE RESOLUTION 94—TASK FORCE ON INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

Mr. FRIEDEL. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I submit a privileged report (Rept. No. 1388) on the resolution (H. Res. 784) to provide for the expenses of an investigation authorized by House Resolution 94, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the expenses of an investigation authorized by H. Res. 94, Eighty-ninth Congress, with respect to a study and investigation of legislation relating to international education, incurred by the Task Force on International Education of the Committee on Education and Labor, not to exceed \$15,000, including expenditures for the employment of clerical, stenographic, and other assistance, and all expenses necessary for travel and subsistence incurred by members and employees who will be engaged in the activities of the task force, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House. All amounts authorized to be paid out of the contingent fund by this resolution shall be paid on vouchers authorized and signed by the chairman of such task force, cosigned by the chairman of the com-

mittee, and approved by the Committee on House Administration.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FOR EXPENSES OF AN INVESTIGATION AUTHORIZED BY HOUSE RESOLUTION 94—AD HOC SUBCOMMITTEE ON HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

Mr. FRIEDEL. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I submit a privileged report (Rept. No. 1389) on the resolution (H. Res. 787) to provide for the expenses of an investigation authorized by House Resolution 94, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the expenses of an investigation authorized by H. Res. 94, Eighty-ninth Congress, with respect to a study and investigation of problems and legislation regarding handicapped children, incurred by the Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Handicapped Children of the Committee on Education and Labor, not to exceed \$45,000, including expenditures for the employment of clerical, stenographic, and other assistance, and all expenses necessary for travel and subsistence incurred by members and employees who will be engaged in the activities of the ad hoc subcommittee, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House. All amounts authorized to be paid out of the contingent fund by this resolution shall be paid on vouchers authorized and signed by the chairman of such ad hoc subcommittee, cosigned by the chairman of the committee, and approved by the Committee on House Administration.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FOOD CRISIS IN INDIA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER. The Chair lays before the House a message from the President of the United States.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present to hear this message.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri makes the point of order that a quorum is not present. Evidently, a quorum is not present.

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 51]

Anderson, Tenn.	Cederberg	Feighan
Ashmore	Chelf	Fraser
Baring	Clark	Fuqua
Barrett	Colmer	Gettys
Blatnik	Curtis	Grover
Bolling	de la Garza	Harsha
Brown, Calif.	Dickinson	Jones, N.C.
Burleson	Diggs	Keogh
Cameron	Dingell	Leggett
Carter	Dorn	Long, La.
Casey	Dowdy	Long, Md.
	Evans, Colo.	McEwen

McMillan	Pool	Smith, Iowa
MacGregor	Powell	Teague, Tex.
Martin, Mass.	Resnick	Thompson, N.J.
Matthews	Rivers, S.C.	Todd
Moeller	Rooney, N.Y.	Toll
Murray	St Germain	Udall
Nix	Saylor	Whalley
O'Brien	Scott	Willis
O'Konski	Senner	Wright

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT). On this rollcall, 365 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

FOOD CRISIS IN INDIA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 417)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will read the message from the President of the United States.

The Clerk read as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

In recent months I have been watching with deep concern the emerging problem of world food supply. And I have been especially concerned with the prospect for India. During this past week I have discussed the Indian food problem with the Prime Minister of India, who has been our welcome and distinguished guest here in Washington. I am persuaded that we may stand at this moment on the threshold of a great tragedy. The facts are simple; their implications are grave. India faces an unprecedented drought. Unless the world responds, India faces famine.

Strong efforts by the Indian Government, and our help, have so far averted famine. But in the absence of cooperative and energetic action by the United States, by other nations and by India herself, some millions of people will suffer needlessly before the next crop is harvested. This, in our day and age, must not happen. Can we let it be said that man, who can travel into space and explore the stars, cannot feed his own?

Because widespread famine must not and cannot be allowed to happen, I am today placing the facts fully before the Congress. I am asking the endorsement of the Congress for a program that is small neither in magnitude nor concept. I am asking the Congress, and the American people, to join with me in an appeal to the conscience of all nations that can render help.

I invite any information that the Congress can supply. Our people will welcome any judgments the Congress can provide. The executive branch, this Nation and the world will take appropriate note and give proper attention to any contributions in counsel and advice that congressional debate may produce.

If we all rally to this task, the suffering can be limited. A sister democracy will not suffer the terrible strains which famine imposes on free government.

Nor is this all. The Indians are a proud and self-respecting people. So are their leaders. The natural disaster which they now face is not of their making. They have not asked our help needlessly; they deeply prefer to help themselves. The Indian Government has sound plans for strengthening its

agricultural economy and its economic system. These steps will help India help herself. They will prevent a recurrence of this disaster. I also propose action through the World Bank and the Agency for International Development to support this strong initiative by the Government of India.

THE CRISIS

Since independence, India has done much to increase her output of agricultural products. Her agriculture has not been neglected. From 1950 to 1955 she increased food production 75 percent. This is a creditable achievement. But India has had to contend with a continuing and relentless increase in population. Her people have also consumed more from a higher income. Accordingly, she has remained heavily dependent on our help. Last year we provided, under Public Law 480, more than 6 million tons of wheat, equal to more than two-fifths of our own consumption. To keep this supply moving, the equivalent of two fully loaded Liberty ships had to put in at an Indian port every day of the year.

Now India has been the victim of merciless natural disaster. Nothing is so important for the Indian farmer as the annual season of heavy rain—the monsoon. Last year, over large parts of India, the rains did not come. Crops could not be planted, or the young plants withered and died in the fields. Agricultural output, which needed to increase, was drastically reduced. Not since our own dustbowl years of the 1930's has there been a greater agricultural disaster.

Indian leaders have rightly turned to the world for help. Pope Paul VI has endorsed their plea. So has the World Council of Churches. So has the Secretary General of the United Nations. So has the Director General of the Food and Agriculture Organization. And so, in this message does the President of the United States.

I have said that effective action will not be cheap. India's need is for at least 11 to 12 million tons of imported grain from January to December 1966.

Food in this world is no longer easy to find.

But find it we must.

Here is what I propose.

THE PROGRAM

Last fiscal year we supplied 6 million tons of food grain to India. So far in this fiscal year, I have allotted 6.5 million tons of grain for shipment to India—more than the total of 6 million tons which we had planned to provide as a continuation of past arrangements. It is even more necessary in this emergency to keep the pipelines full and flowing and to insure that there is no congestion of rail or sea transport. India, furthermore, estimates an additional 6 to 7 million tons of food grain will be necessary through next December beyond what has already been committed or expected.

I propose that the United States provide 3½ million tons of that requirement, with the remaining 3½ million tons coming from those nations which have either the food to offer or the means to buy food. I invite those nations to match

the amount which we will supply. For example, I am delighted to be informed that Canada is prepared to provide a million tons of wheat and flour to India.

Every agriculturally advanced country can, by close scrutiny of its available supplies, make a substantial contribution. I ask that every government seek to supply the maximum it can spare—and then a little more. I ask those industrial countries which cannot send food to supply a generous equivalent in fertilizer, or in shipping, or in funds for the purchase of these requisites. All know the Indian balance of payments is badly overburdened. Food and other materials should be supplied against payment in rupees, which is our practice, or as a gift.

It is not our nature to drive a hard mathematical bargain where hunger is involved. Children will not know that they suffered hunger because American assistance was not matched. We will expect and press for the most energetic and compassionate action by all countries of all political faiths. But if their response is insufficient, and if we must provide more, before we stand by and watch children starve, we will do so. I, therefore, ask your endorsement for this emergency action.

I have spoken mostly of bread-grains. The Prime Minister of India spoke also of other commodities which can meet part of the requirements or replace part of the need. In response to her needs, I propose that we allot up to 200,000 tons of corn, up to 150 million pounds of vegetable oils, and up to 125 million pounds of milk powder to India. The vegetable oil and milk powder are especially needed for supplementing the diets of Indian children.

In addition, India's own exchange resources can be released for food and fertilizer purchases if we make substantial shipments of cotton and tobacco. I am suggesting the allotment for this purpose of 325,000 to 700,000 bales of cotton and 2 to 4 million pounds of tobacco. Both of these commodities we have in relative abundance.

I request prompt congressional endorsement of this action.

I urge, also, the strong and warm-hearted and generous support of this program by the American people.

And I urge the strong and generous response of governments and people the world around.

India is a good and deserving friend. Let it never be said that "bread should be so dear, and flesh and blood so cheap" that we turned in indifference from her bitter need.

FURTHER ACTION

The Indian people want to be self-supporting in their food supply.

Their Government has adopted a far-reaching program to increase fertilizer production, improve water and soil management, provide rural credit, improve plant protection, and control food loss. These essentials must be accompanied by a strong training and education program.

I have directed the Secretary of Agriculture, in cooperation with AID, to consult with the Indian Government to ascertain if there are ways and means by

which we can strengthen this effort. We have long experience with short courses, extension training, and similar programs. If they can be used, I feel certain that American agricultural experts would respond to an appeal to serve in India as a part of an Agricultural Training Corps or through an expanded Peace Corps. Many of our younger men and women would especially welcome the opportunity.

I am determined that in our assistance to the Indian Government we not be narrowly limited by what has been done in the past. Let us not be afraid of our own enthusiasm. Let us be willing to experiment.

The Indian Government believes that there can be no effective solution of the Indian food problem that does not include population control. The choice is now between a comprehensive and humane program for limiting births and the brutal curb that is imposed by famine. As Mrs. Gandhi told me, the Indian Government is making vigorous efforts on this front.

Following long and careful planning and after discussions in recent days with Prime Minister Gandhi, I have proposed the establishment of the Indo-U.S. Foundation. This Foundation will be financed by rupees, surplus to our need, now on deposit in India. It will be governed by distinguished citizens of both countries. It will be a vigorous and imaginative enterprise designed to give new stimulus to education and scientific research in India. There is no field where, I hope, this stimulus will be greater than in the field of agriculture and agricultural development.

Finally, in these last days, the Prime Minister and I have talked about the prospects for the Indian economy. The threat of war with China and the unhappy conflict with Pakistan seriously interrupted India's economic progress. Steps had to be taken to protect dwindling exchange resources. These also had a strangling effect on the economy. Indian leaders are determined now to put their economy again on the upward path. Extensive discussions have been held with the World Bank, which heads the consortium of aid-giving countries.

The United States interferes neither in the internal politics nor the internal economic structure of other countries. The record of the last 15 years is a sufficient proof that we ask only for results. We are naturally concerned with results—with insuring that our aid be used in the context of strong and energetic policies calculated to produce the most rapid possible economic development.

We believe Indian plans now under discussion show high promise. We are impressed by the vigor and determination of the Indian economic leadership. As their plans are implemented, we look forward to providing economic assistance on a scale that is related to the great needs of our sister democracy.

An India free from want and deprivation will, as Mahatma Gandhi himself once predicted, "be a mighty force for the good of mankind."

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 30, 1966.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the message is referred to the Committee on Agriculture and ordered to be printed.

There was no objection.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON BANK SUPERVISION, COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, at the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. MULTER], I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Bank Supervision of the Committee on Banking and Currency be permitted to sit during general debate today.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

AMENDING FEDERAL EMPLOYEES HEALTH BENEFITS ACT OF 1959

Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules I call up the resolution (H. Res. 771) providing for consideration of H.R. 5147, a bill to amend the Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1959 to permit until December 31, 1965, certain additional health benefits plans to come within the purview of such act, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 771

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 5147) to amend the Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1959 to permit until December 31, 1965, certain additional health benefits plans to come within the purview of such Act. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed one hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

(Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, at the conclusion of my remarks, I shall yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ANDERSON].

Mr. Speaker, the passage of H.R. 5147, a bill to amend the Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1959 thus permitting certain additional health benefit plans to come within the purview of such act for Federal employees would not cost the Federal taxpayers a single penny, nor would it create additional administrative costs to make available an additional health benefit plan for Government employees.

The fact is that the U.S. Civil Service Commission charges 1 percent of all premiums paid on each health benefit plan to cover all costs of administering and operating programs under the Health Benefits Act, while their actual cost is currently running at only 0.6 percent.

Recently, one of the larger Government employee unions, affiliated with the AFL-CIO, expressed concern over substantial and continuing premium rate increases in some of the Federal employee health plans. A representative of the union stated that every effort will be made to have the Senate and House Civil Service Committees and the Commission investigate the "skyrocketing" hospital and medical costs relating to the Federal employee health program, and that the union would seek legislation to increase substantially the Government's contribution to the health premiums.

This concern is real amongst all Federal employees. There is, therefore, a real need for true competitiveness which would come about through the participation of larger insurance companies in the overall program. Thus the NAGE health benefit plan can be instituted if H.R. 5147 is passed by the Congress, a plan which would provide a broad comprehensive major medical program with maximum protection for NAGE Government members and their families at the lowest possible cost. The carrier for the NAGE plan is Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., of New York.

The NAGE plan is unique in that it offers only one high option plan. This has a three-fold purpose:

First. The plan competes more than favorably with all high option plans available to all Government employees.

Second. The one option approach reduces substantially the cost of administration to NAGE and the carrier involved.

Third. The Government employees have shown an overwhelming preference—90-10—for the high option plans.

Thus while present Government sponsored plans have been increasing their charges, the NAGE plan conceivably would hold the line for at least 5 years without any escalation of charges or costs.

The U.S. Civil Service Commission's objections to H.R. 5147 are unrealistic when they state:

Each new plan adds to the already bewildering number from which employees may choose.

The Commission's statement is erroneous due to the fact that there are about 13 employee organizations offering such plans. A Government employee must be a member of one of these organizations in order to participate in their health benefit plan. Therefore, a Government employee has only, in fact, three choices: his organization's plan or one of the two Government-sponsored plans. A choice of three can hardly be considered a bewildering number from which to choose. The remaining 25 plans presently in force are small local programs around metropolitan areas of the Nation.

EMPLOYEE INTERESTS PROTECTED BY H.R. 5147

We feel that the Civil Service Commission's position is untenable when they state:

Neither the Government's nor the employees' interest are served by admitting new union plans to participation in the health benefit program.

This statement infers that only the Civil Service Commission has the wisdom and foresight to direct what, in fact, is in the best interest of the Federal Government and its employees. Recently many of the present programs raised their premium rates. Certainly the Government and the employees interests were not served by these rate increases. New plans with wider areas of coverage are constantly being developed within the insurance industry to provide the broadest coverage at the lowest possible cost. Also, the present law practices a form of discrimination in that it prohibits any existing as well as any future employee organization from participating and securing a health benefit program for its members.

NO ADDITIONAL EXPENSE TO GOVERNMENT

The Civil Service Commission further stated to the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service that:

Each new plan adds to the duties and responsibilities of employing agencies and the Commission, and increases the administrative complexities and expense of operating the health benefits program.

This objection raised by the Civil Service Commission is not factual. New plans do not add to the duties and responsibilities of employing Federal agencies. Actually these agencies have only to forward employee deductions plus the Government's contribution to the Civil Service Commission. Modern electronic equipment reduces these administrative complexities to simplicity. Further, the Civil Service Commission charges 1 percent of all premiums paid on each health benefit plan to cover all of their costs of administering and operating programs under the Health Benefit Act. Their actual cost is currently running at only 0.6 percent. This 1 percent has therefore proven to be more than enough to cover their administrative expenses and thus the financial objection is unrealistic.

BENEFITS AND COSTS

The minority report quotes the Civil Service Commission spokesman as stating that "new union plans could not possibly offer more health benefits for less money than do existing plans."

The testimony presented to the subcommittee convincingly demonstrated that this is not so. The plan described at that time is a broad comprehensive major medical plan intended to provide maximum protection at the lowest possible net cost—a cost which is approximately \$1 per quarter less than that under the Government-wide service plan. The plan competes more than favorably with all high option plans available to all Government employees. And with the increased costs announced earlier this year for a number of existing plans,

the cost comparison today is even more sharply defined.

It is my understanding now that if we open the act for one new additional organization, the National Association of Government Employees would like to come in under the program. They have submitted to the committee a plan which was offered by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., and which I shall put into the RECORD at this time.

The plan is as follows:

ADVANTAGES OF THE NAGE PLAN SUBMITTED BY METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.

A. The NAGE plan is a broad comprehensive major medical plan intended to provide a maximum protection for NAGE employees and their families at the lowest possible net cost.

B. The NAGE plan is unique in that it offers only one high option plan. This has a threefold purpose:

1. The plan competes more than favorably with all high option plans available to all Government employees.

2. The one option approach reduces substantially the cost of administration to NAGE and the carrier involved.

3. The Government employees have shown an overwhelming preference (90-10) for the high option plans.

C. The specific plan benefits have the advantage of providing:

1. Broad semiprivate room and board and hospital special service benefits for 365 days for any hospital confinement.

2. Surgical allowances up to \$450 under the basic benefits with supplemental surgical benefits on a reasonable and customary fee basis. (No schedules.)

3. Attending physicians' allowances of \$10 for the first day and \$5 for the next 364 days which are more than adequate in relation to current charges.

4. Diagnostic X-ray and laboratory benefits providing wide coverage, when such services are received other than on an in-patient basis with no deductible.

5. A nominal deductible of \$75 per individual with a \$150 maximum family deductible in a calendar year. This deductible is substantially less than the most popular plan available to Government employees.

6. A \$40,000 reinstatable major medical maximum which is more than liberal in relation to the popular Government-wide plans.

7. A very ample maternity benefit for normal delivery while providing full regular plan benefits for Caesarean or complications.

8. A cost which is approximately \$1 per quarter less than that under the Government-wide service plan.

Self only.....	\$8.75
Self and family.....	23.50

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. HALL. I appreciate the gentleman's yielding. Would he care to explain a little bit further why this particular organization is submitting a plan by a private insurance carrier such as Metropolitan, and why they would not deal directly with an insurance carrier for health benefit plans under and with that organization as an insurance carrier, rather than with the Federal Employees' Health Benefits Act of 1959 as amended in 1963?

Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts. I am really not familiar enough with the legislation to answer the question. I yield to

the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. CUNNINGHAM], who apparently knows more about that subject.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I thank the gentleman for yielding. I think the answer is that there are many private plans that are now in existence in addition to the Government's own plan. This simply would allow an additional organization to have its plan approved. There are many private plans, but they all have to be approved by the people who run the entire program.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield further, I would accept that, although I understand that in 1963, when this program was open to the same group, at that time, according to the hearings and the record, they preferred a private insurance carrier's plan to the Federal employees' health benefit plan.

There is considerable objection on the part of the Civil Service Commission to further opening and diluting the Federal Employees' Health Benefit Act by taking on additional members. I believe the gentleman remarked in his opening statement, insofar as the benefit plan of the group is concerned, that that is what would happen. Is that not correct?

Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts. Some objection has come from Mr. Macy, who represents the Civil Service Commission. Personally, I do not think too much of his objections. Apparently the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service did not think too much of them, either, because the subcommittee and the full committee approved the legislation. The Civil Service Commission felt that there were enough private organizations in at the present time, and they were reluctant to bring any more in.

As I understand this situation, an employee is, I believe, allowed three choices. Of the three choices he is allowed to choose among two various Federal plans and the plan of an independent organization, such as the union or an organization that he might belong to. He would have a choice of one of the three.

In the third category I think there are some 13 organizations or unions at the present time.

The bill would open the door to 13 more organizations to get into the third scope of this plan. But the NAGE is the only one interested in coming in. I think in view of the fact that we have 13 Federal employee organizations that currently have this choice, with 38 various plans, and in view of the fact that there are 72,000 members of this organization, they, too, should have the right to get into this plan.

Mr. DANIELS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. DANIELS. I believe the gentleman is slightly in error as to the number of employee organizations involved. There are 13 employee organizations which have 38 plans with 57 options. The purpose of the proposed legislation is to permit another employee organization with one high-optional plan to participate in the program.

Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. HALL. Do I correctly understand from your opening statement that the Civil Service Commission would have the option of accepting or rejecting a plan submitted by this NAGE after it was submitted, or would the legislation make it mandatory that it be accepted by the Civil Service Commission?

Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts. I advise the gentleman to read page 1 of the report of the committee.

Mr. HALL. I have read it.

Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts. The purpose of H.R. 5147 is exactly stated there.

Mr. HALL. Then the Civil Service Commission, or its Director, would have the option of turning this plan down if it were not a well-worked-out or properly balanced plan under option 3?

Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts. I am presenting the rule on the bill. The gentleman from Missouri would have to ask technical questions about the bill of members of the committee that handled the bill.

Mr. DANIELS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. DANIELS. If the gentleman will look at page 2 of the report, he will see that the Civil Service Commission has approved this plan as one that meets the requirements of law. The only reason why the Civil Service Commission objects to it is because of the administrative responsibility and the alleged increase in cost.

I might say that as a result of our study of this bill we believe the administrative responsibility and cost are negligible.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I certainly agree with the gentleman who has been so kind as to yield, that this can be taken up in the debate on the bill itself.

For the record, the reasons, in addition to administrative costs, are very plainly stated in the report, as follows:

1. Each new plan adds to the already bewildering number from which employees may choose.

2. Neither the Government's nor the employees' interests are served by admitting new union plans to participation in the health benefits program.

3. Each new plan adds to the duties and responsibilities of employing agencies and the Commission, and increases the administrative complexities and expense of operating the health benefits program.

The third item is the point made by the gentleman from New Jersey.

Let me refer to the rule itself. In view of the fact that there are excellent minority views stated, may I ask the gentleman whether the writers of the minority views were asked to appear in hearings before the Rules Committee before the rule was passed?

Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts. No; they were not.

Mr. HALL. Were there any hearings on the part of the Rules Committee before the rule was passed? I find nothing

and said sixty calendar days shall not include days on which either the Senate or the House of Representatives is not in session because of an adjournment of more than three calendar days to a day certain or an adjournment sine die."

SEC. 2. The last paragraph of section 104 of said Act is hereby repealed and a new section 307 is added to that Act reading as follows:

"SEC. 307. The Secretary shall make a report to the President and Congress on or before March 1 of each year showing the disposition during the preceding calendar year of moneys appropriated to carry out this Act, the results expected to be accomplished through projects financed during that year under sections 101 and 200 of this Act, and the conclusions reached in or other results achieved by those projects which were completed during that year. The report shall also include an account of the work of all institutes financed under section 100 of this Act and indicate whether any portion of an allotment to any State was withheld and, if so, the reasons therefor."

Mr. ROGERS of Texas (interrupting the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that further reading of the amendment be dispensed with, and that the amendment be considered as read in full and open for amendment at any point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. BROOKS, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3606) to promote a more adequate national program of water research, pursuant to House Resolution 801, he reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of House Resolution 801, the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs is discharged from the further consideration of the bill S. 22.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. ROGERS OF TEXAS

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Motion offered by Mr. ROGERS of Texas: Strike out all after the enacting clause of S. 22, to promote a more adequate national program of water research, and insert in lieu thereof the provisions of the bill H.R. 3606, as passed, as follows:

"That section 200 of the Water Resources Research Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 331, 42 U.S.C. 1961b) is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 200. (a) There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of the Interior \$5,000,000 for the fiscal year 1967, \$6,000,000 for the fiscal year 1968, \$7,000,000 for the fiscal year 1969, \$8,000,000 for the fiscal year 1970, \$9,000,000 for the fiscal year 1971, and \$10,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1972-1976, inclusive, from which appropriations the Secretary may make grants to and finance contracts and matching or other arrangements with educational institutions, private foundations or other institutions, with private firms and individuals whose training, experience, and qualifications are, in his judgment, adequate for the conduct of water research projects, and with local, State, and Federal Government agencies, to undertake research into any aspects of water problems related to the mission of the Department of the Interior which he may deem desirable and which are not otherwise being studied.

"(b) No grant shall be made, no contract shall be executed, and no matching or other arrangement shall be entered into under subsection (a) of this section prior to sixty calendar days from the date the same is submitted to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives and said sixty calendar days shall not include days on which either the Senate or the House of Representatives is not in session because of an adjournment of more than three calendar days to a day certain or an adjournment sine die."

"SEC. 2. The last paragraph of section 104 of said Act is hereby repealed and a new section 307 is added to that Act reading as follows:

"SEC. 307. The Secretary shall make a report to the President and Congress on or before March 1 of each year showing the disposition during the preceding calendar year of moneys appropriated to carry out this Act, the results expected to be accomplished through projects financed during that year under sections 101 and 200 of this Act, and the conclusions reached in or other results achieved by those projects which were completed during that year. The report shall also include an account of the work of all institutes financed under section 100 of this Act and indicate whether any portion of an allotment to any State was withheld and, if so, the reasons therefor."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. ROGERS].

The motion was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill (H.R. 3606) was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the bill just passed, H.R. 3606.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF THE RECORD

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to correct the RECORD of yesterday, March 29, 1966, at page 6739, the third column of the page, in the

last sentence of the last complete paragraph, which reads:

That was 44 years ago, making 84 years in all,

The sentence should read:

That was 54 years ago, making 94 years in all,

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ON FOOD FOR INDIA

(Mr. ALBERT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD).

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, the President has forwarded for our consideration a message of great urgency and historic significance. His eloquent message combines humanitarian motives with very realistic and very practical considerations.

I do not think we can emphasize too greatly the humanitarian aspects of this message. But it is about the more earthy and practical considerations which I speak now.

First: the national interest of the United States is clearly involved here. In Asia, where democracy has only a tenuous foothold, India can boast a deep commitment to free institutions. We cannot allow the light of this beacon to falter.

More than 500 million people—one-seventh of the population of the world—are Indians. For this number of people and their nation to be shaken by a tragic food crisis would undoubtedly have serious consequences for U.S. foreign policy. The President is not merely giving us an opportunity to throw a lifeline to a neighbor in danger; he is warning us that we must help sustain our friends if we are to save ourselves.

Second. India, perhaps more than any other developing nation, has proven its capacity for self-help. She has proclaimed an agricultural revolution, increasing her agricultural budget by well over 30 percent in recent months. India's leaders, gravely concerned at population growth totaling a million persons a month, have made a major commitment to population control, dispensing family planning information to literally millions of villagers across the subcontinent.

Third. This commitment of resources is one which our wealthy Nation can easily afford. The President proposes to supply wheat and food grains, and fiber with a total market value of \$400 to \$500 million. This is a prudent and realistic commitment; we could go far higher without diminishing our wholly adequate grain and commodity supply at home.

I am deeply impressed with the force and fervor of the President's appeal but I am even more struck by its shrewd and pragmatic approach. It makes good sense.

For that reason, I urge that the Congress give its approval to the pending resolution. By doing so we will demonstrate not only our compassion, not only our solidarity with the President; we will give

historic testimony to our realism and commonsense.

(Mr. BOGGS (at the request of Mr. ALBERT) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, President Johnson in a forthright and frank message on the India food situation has laid the case before us.

Last year the rains did not come as expected over large sections of India. Farmers could not plant their crops in the dry soil. Other crops withered and died for lack of water. Indeed, as President Johnson pointed out, not since the dust bowl years of the 1930's here in America has there been a greater agricultural disaster.

This natural disaster is not the fault of the Indian people. In a year in which Indian food production had to rise to meet the needs of India's growing population, the drought could not have come at a worse time.

Unless we act—unless the world acts—to help India over this crisis, the people of India face hunger, deprivation, and hardship.

The President's program of providing 3.5 million tons of food grain and other commodities such as corn, vegetable oil, and milk powder—and asking other nations to contribute generously—deserves our consideration and support.

This is an humanitarian program, in keeping with the finest traditions of our democracy, of sharing our abundance with the needy. We shall not turn our backs. We shall lend a helping hand.

(Mr. POAGE (at the request of Mr. ALBERT) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, the President has laid before us a stark message of impending tragedy. The drought which has afflicted the Indian subcontinent is of such massive extent that unless India receives, during the present year, several million tons of food from abroad, she will soon be facing the specter of mass starvation.

Leaders of India have appealed for help. The President of the United States has responded with an emergency program to add 3½ million tons of food grain to the 6½ million tons of grain already allotted for shipment to India during this fiscal year. He has asked Congress to endorse these shipments, and I believe that we should do so immediately and overwhelmingly.

India has been making considerable progress in self-help. During the past decade and a half she has increased her food production by 75 percent. She is in the midst of programs to greatly expand production of fertilizer and to introduce modern methods of agriculture. But in the midst of this continuing struggle, she has suffered a natural disaster which is expected to reduce her food grain production from 88 million tons last year to perhaps 75 million tons this year. That is the fatal arithmetic of starvation.

Our Canadian friends have already announced plans to provide at least a million tons of wheat and flour to India.

Other nations will come forward. Every civilized and humane people has a moral obligation to avert this terrible crisis. And that obligation rests heaviest on the people of America who are the wealthiest, most affluent people in all history.

We have never turned our backs to those who are in genuine need. We will not do so now.

The President has full authority to act on these emergency proposals without further congressional action. He could do so under Public Law 480. He has asked us, however, for our concurrence and endorsement. I am sure that this endorsement will be promptly forthcoming from our Agriculture Committee. Let us then by our vote on this floor, tell the people of India and of the world that America's heart is as great as our resources. Let us give a strong and generous response and let India then show her cooperation by pushing the production of food on land now devoted to the production of cotton.

(Mr. MATSUNAGA (at the request of Mr. ALBERT) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, President Johnson's message on the India food situation is a remarkable document.

In an hour of need, our great democracy seeks to extend a helping hand to a sister democracy. The President has called upon other nations of the world to join in this great humanitarian effort.

The Congress now has its responsibility. It is to consider the President's proposal carefully. Let us do this. Let us then arise as one body to approve this truly worthwhile program placed before us.

People of India are confronted with an unprecedented drought. This natural disaster is not of their own making. Unless the world responds, India faces famine.

To stem hunger, India estimates that it will need an additional 6 to 7 million tons of food grain through next December—beyond what has already been committed or expected. The President's proposal contemplates the shipment of 3.5 million tons of grain by the United States to help meet this need.

Other nations have been invited to match our contribution. I know that the response throughout the world will be strong and generous. The action of Canada in preparing to provide a million tons of wheat and flour sets an example for other countries and other people to follow.

The Indian Government is moving to help its nation in vigorous and farsighted programs of self-help. Our action in endorsing the program proposed by President Johnson to help tide India over the crisis of the drought will show that we are committed to the cause of free men everywhere.

(Mr. PEPPER (at the request of Mr. ALBERT) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, the President has requested congressional endorsement for increased shipments of

agricultural commodities to India during the coming months. I think it noteworthy that the President has communicated this request to the Congress even though he already has authority to take the actions he contemplates under Public Law 480. This is an example of the President's continuing determination to act with the advice and cooperation of the Congress, and he is to be commended for it.

I urge that we endorse the President's emergency program forthwith. Let there be no doubt or question about what is at stake here: either India receives 11 to 12 million tons of imported grain during the present year, or millions of men, women, and children will starve to death on the Indian subcontinent. I do not believe that there is a civilized nation in the world that is prepared to stand by and watch such a calamity occur.

From my brief examination of the President's proposal, I judge that we are asked to send to India food grains of a market value of some \$400 to \$500 million. This is well within our resources. Furthermore, we can make these shipments without dangerously depleting our own agricultural reserves. It is worth noting, also, that India intends to pay for this grain with rupees which we may then turn back to India in the form of loans or other funding to help India move forward more rapidly into an era of modern agriculture.

I think the fact should also be recorded that India's present crisis is not of her own making. Contrary to what some believe, India's agriculture has been improving, year by year, and 80 percent of her effort in this direction has been self-financed.

Premier Gandhi has informed the President, I understand, that India intends to greatly expand its fertilizer program by encouraging more private foreign investment. There is to be a 30-percent increase in India's agricultural budget. Finally, it is the Prime Minister's intention to move forcefully to bring under control India's exploding population.

It is true that much more must be done and done faster and more efficiently. But the great human crisis now approaching India is the result of an unavoidable, natural disaster. India is now in the midst of one of the greatest droughts in human history. The magnitude of her problem can be seen from the fact that last year India produced a bumper crop of 88 million tons of food grains. With her population increasing by almost a million hungry mouths every month, she would have needed still more this year. But because of the terrible drought which has descended upon her, this year's production will be only some 74 to 76 million tons.

Unless the more fortunate peoples of the world now step forward and extend the hand of common humanity, this shortage will very soon be translated into the stark tragedy of starvation.

The President proposes to avert that tragedy. He urges—and intends to continue urging—other nations to do so. I wish to add my own voice to his, and to

the pleas of decent men everywhere that help be sent—and sent now.

Let us not merely endorse the President's proposal. Let us endorse it overwhelmingly so that the world may see that the American people are staunch friends in time of need, no less than we are firm allies in times of war.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members desiring to do so may extend their remarks at this point in the Record on the subject of the President's message on food for India.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

CREDIT SOARS, CREDITORS SCORE

(Mr. ANNUNZIO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks, and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the Wall Street Journal carried an editorial entitled, "The Virtue of Profligacy." This editorial deals primarily with the rapid expansion of consumer credit in our country. It points out that in many cases credit is too easily obtained, a situation which has led to wage earners getting in debt over their heads.

Unfortunately, lenders too often encourage borrowers to "get in over their heads" because the creditors know full well that the law is on their side. For instance, among Inland Steel Co.'s 2,200 production employees in the Chicago area, nearly 10 percent have a portion of their wages withheld every payday to pay off delinquent debts. I am certain that many of these debts are bona fide obligations. However, interest rate laws in our country are shockingly lax and our courts in many cases have acted strangely in awarding debt charges and garnishments against debtors, who in many cases are never informed that they are being taken to court.

The debt judgment and garnishment procedures which follow have become far too automatic in our court system. It is time that our courts took a critical look at themselves to make certain that debtors are given every opportunity to present their side of the case and that high-pressure finance companies and other lenders are not gaining favorable positions in the eyes of the courts.

[From the Wall Street Journal, Mar. 29, 1966]

THE VIRTUE OF PROFLIGACY

Among Inland Steel Co.'s 22,000 production employees in the Chicago area, nearly 10 percent have a portion of their wages withheld every payday to pay off delinquent debts. While the Inland workers probably aren't typical of the whole population, their dreary credit record helps point up a growing national problem.

Consumer credit outstanding has nearly doubled in the past 7 years, rising to nearly \$90 billion. Though most Americans use credit responsibly, an increasing number are submerging themselves in overdue obligations; the result, as a recent story in this newspaper reported, can be personal tragedy, even suicide.

Obviously, then, a cause for serious concern, and yet some of the approaches to the problem seem incapable of offering anything like a full solution.

Labor unions and other groups are urging new laws to defend beleaguered debtors, and perhaps certain changes are needed. It seems excessive, for instance, to allow Federal and State tax collectors to seize a man's entire paycheck or to permit Kentucky businessmen to take all but \$16.87 a week.

There's more than a chance, however, that the process of legal change will go too far. As a number of businessmen and other creditors are arguing, the Nation has come a long way since the days of debtors' prisons; personal bankruptcy laws and other statutes now often make it possible for debtors to avoid paying most or all of their legitimate obligations.

Any further legal revisions surely should be fair to creditors as well as debtors, and not only for reasons of equity. Credit is essential to the present-day economy, and many businessmen simply may not extend it if laws are passed to unduly weaken their ability to collect from customers.

Evenhanded debt-collection laws, in any case, clearly can't make all Americans use credit rationally. Nor will it help much to require, as the administration proposes, that all lenders state credit costs in the same way. If a consumer is foolish enough to overburden himself with debt, it won't matter greatly whether his credit costs are high, low, or in between.

More productive might be an extension of credit education through the Nation's schools, a process that is already underway. Something can be said, too, for stricter enforcement of present laws to curb deceptive and dishonest lenders; they may be a small minority, but there's no question that they exist.

Beyond that, a lot of quite reputable businessmen can't escape a share of the responsibility for the troubles in consumer credit. High-powered advertising and promotion has helped produce vast changes in public attitudes toward debt over the past three or four decades. Maybe it was overly puritanical to consider borrowing almost a sin, as many of our fathers did, but the pendulum now perhaps has swung too far in the other direction. In not a few business establishments today a customer who wants to pay cash finds himself regarded as a bit peculiar.

In their own interest, lenders could stand a stronger dash of self-restraint. By paying a little less attention to boosting their business and a little more to a borrower's actual ability to repay, they not only would protect their own solvency but possibly head off new restrictive legislation.

It's more than slightly ironical that the source of some of that legislation probably would be the same Federal Government whose own carefree fiscal and monetary policies have done so much to foster an easy-come, easy-go philosophy among the public. The way Washington has been living it up, it may be surprising that a large proportion of the population still remains free of credit woes.

Many of these fortunate ones, of course, are sustained mainly by the present high level of prosperity. If more widespread trouble is to be averted in some perhaps not distant future, creditors, debtors and the Government all had better get over any notion that profligacy now is a positive virtue.

(Mr. O'HARA of Illinois asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks, and to include extraneous matter.)

[Mr. O'HARA of Illinois addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 2669. An act to establish safety standards for motor vehicle tires sold or shipped in interstate commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

UNITED STATES BLOCKING ACTION AGAINST RIGHTS LEADER

(Mr. GEORGE W. ANDREWS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GEORGE W. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, recently in Atlanta, Ga., one Hosea Williams, a top aid to Martin Luther King, was found in possession of keys to a stolen car.

According to William B. Williams, of the Atlanta Journal, the FBI and the district attorney in Atlanta wanted to bring charges against Williams but were told by the Justice Department in Washington "to keep quiet about the matter involving stolen cars that ended up in the possession of persons involved with the Southern Christian Leadership Conference."

Mr. Speaker, if this be true, it is an outrage. It is a serious indictment against the Justice Department. I am today calling on the Judiciary Committee of this House to investigate this case thoroughly.

The Attorney General of the United States should also make an investigation.

Why should a grand jury in Atlanta be prohibited by the Justice Department in Washington from investigating a serious charge against anyone.

Mr. Speaker, the following is the front page story which appeared in the Atlanta Journal of March 18, 1966, under the headline "United States Blocking Action Against Rights Leader."

I hope every Member will read this shocking report.

[From the Atlanta Journal, Mar. 18, 1966]

UNITED STATES BLOCKING ACTION AGAINST RIGHTS LEADER

(By William B. Williams)

The Justice Department in Washington has clamped a muzzle on local Federal law enforcement officials to prevent them from taking action against a prominent civil rights worker, the Atlanta Journal has learned.

The newspaper has just concluded a month-long investigation in which Government officials in Washington and Atlanta and civil rights workers themselves were questioned.

One local Federal officer told a reporter that employees of his agency here were "sick at the soul" because of what they consider to be high-handed tactics by the Justice Department.

None would * * * on the record. They were afraid of losing their jobs. But * * * sources high in the Federal Government said, in separate interviews, the following:

The Federal Bureau of Investigation here is concerned about one stolen car, at least, which had keys that were kept by Hosea Williams, a top attache to Dr. Martin Luther King.

The FBI and the office of Charles L. Goodson, U.S. district attorney here, wanted to bring charges involving the prominent civil rights leader, Mr. Williams, but were told to lay off by the Justice Department.

The Justice Department sent from Washington two attorneys, Alfred E. Moreton and Frank J. Cunningham, to prosecute two men, Harold Belton Andrews and Morris Finley, for the theft of a single car.

The FBI and the district attorney and his staff were told to keep quiet about the matter involving stolen cars that ended up in the possession of persons involved with the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

The persons involved paid for the cars. How much they paid and what the circumstances were is a secret known only to the persons involved and the high brass of Federal Government.

The investigation by the Journal extended from the offices of the Justice Department in Washington to the racial ghettos of Atlanta.

Many would not talk. Some made guarded comments. But three men of officialdom, their faces drawn, quietly closed the doors of their offices and told their stories.

"I've been fighting this thing since November, and I'm sick at the soul to think what our country is coming to. Today it is auto theft. Maybe tomorrow it will be murder," one official said.

"I have to presume Hosea Williams is innocent. But believe me, it is a matter for a jury to decide. Not the Justice Department in Washington," another official said.

"Don't let them tell you this isn't a cover up. They are covering up for civil rights groups that seem to be getting bigger and stronger than the U.S. Government," another said.

All said they would not admit anything publicly because of their jobs.

All had thought that somehow the Justice Department finally would come through and permit local Federal officials to do what they consider is their duty.

But on a Monday, March 7, without any fanfare, a Federal grand jury here returned an indictment against Harold Belton Andrews and Morris Finley, a printer who turns out work for SCLC.

The indictment was curt. It charged that Andrews and Finley transported a stolen 1965 Dodge Dart from Arlington to Atlanta. It did not say what person the car was stolen from, nor did it give the serial number or motor number.

Efforts to obtain this information failed. An FBI spokesman in Washington said he could not locate the information and the newspaper should call the local FBI office. The local FBI refused to discuss anything about the case.

The Justice Department in Washington had been called more than a month ago to determine whether Hosea Williams was involved in an investigation concerning stolen cars.

There was hesitation on the other end of the line. And Jack Rosenthal, top information specialist for the Justice Department, said he did not know how to answer such a question. He said if there were any developments, he would inform the press.

After Andrews and Finley were indicted, Attorney Cunningham was telephoned at the Justice Department in Washington. He was asked if SCLC workers were involved in charges of possession of stolen cars and why he and Mr. Moreton were called into the case. It is rare for Washington attorneys to come down to Atlanta to handle an auto theft case.

Mr. Cunningham referred the call to Carl Belcher of the Justice Department. Mr. Belcher would not talk to the reporter, but told his secretary to refer the call to public information.

Mr. Rosenthal said he could not comment on why Washington attorneys were handling an auto theft case in Atlanta. He said that out of fairness to the defendants in the case, he could not discuss the matter.

Finley, who was indicted on the charge of transporting a stolen car, is president of Diamond Printing Co. His small shop in a seedy section of Cain Street was visited.

Finley said he feels that he is faced with the possibility of being forced to take the rap for something he did not do. He told a reporter that most of his business comes from SCLC and that he would rather "rot" in prison before he implicated SCLC.

He said that he had met a man he considered a used car dealer and bought a car from him. He said he used the car in his business. It was a 1965 Dodge Dart. Later, he said, he was told by law enforcement officers it was a stolen car.

He said that before learning this, he had introduced some "influential" people to the man. He said these people innocently dealt with the man. He added that he would not give the name of the "dealer."

Harold Behon Andrews, indicted along with Finley, has not been arrested. Officials at the U.S. marshal's office said they had sent the warrant to Macon. Macon officials said Andrews had not been located.

For more information, the Journal checked officials in DeKalb County. The county police had nothing on Andrews, but the sheriff's office did.

A warrant for his arrest, charging him with taking a car, was sworn out September 25, 1965, by Hertz Corp.

Andrews was charged with taking a car rented from the Hertz Corp. at 40 Auburn Avenue NE. It was a Chevrolet Impala, four door with engine number 164395a127033.

Max B. Barrett, manager of the Hertz branch office, said Hertz did not want to prosecute the case.

An employee of Hertz, however, said the car had been discovered in Madison, Ga., in the possession of civil rights workers.

Sheriff W. H. Knight of Morgan County said he remembers the arrest. The workers, headed by Peter Cave, were charged with driving a vehicle with improper registration, he said.

Records in his office showed the car had been missing since August 16. Sheriff Knight said the workers were arrested September 24, and were en route to racial demonstrations in Crawfordville.

He said the car contained a bill of sale to a man he identified as Lester Hankinson, a SCOPE worker. SCOPE, headed by Mr. Williams, is an arm of SCLC.

He said Mr. Cave said that Hosea Williams had given him the keys to the car.

State Trooper L. E. Miller and Sgt. Joe Henderson in Madison said that Cave had said although the car was in Mr. Hankinson's name, it bought for SCLC.

Trooper Miller said the license plate on the car had been stolen from an Augusta woman, Mrs. Della D. Armstrong.

He said the plate had been stolen from her Ford.

Hosea Williams told a Journal reporter he had no idea the car was stolen and that only one which subsequently proved to be stolen was involved in operations. R. T. Blackwell, program director for SCLC, acknowledged that "one or two stolen cars" had been connected with SCLC and "an investigation is being made."

He added that Mr. Williams was in charge of buying cars, and Mr. Williams had the bills of sale on the questionable cars nota-

rized. He said SCLC and Mr. Williams never bought a car unless they believed they were dealing with a car dealer.

Mr. Williams said Mr. Hankinson had thought he had proper title to the car. He said that Mr. Hankinson left town on a mission and had left the car at home and turned the keys over to Mr. Williams.

The SCOPE leader said he had given the keys to the civil rights workers to participate in the demonstration. He added that Mr. Cave was incorrect if he told law officers that the car had been bought for SCLC.

Mr. Finley charged that some Government men used pressure to get him to lie about SCLC.

THE JAPANESE TRADE MISSION

(Mr. SISK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include an address by Mr. HANNA.)

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, I was privileged to visit here in our Capitol with a Japanese trade mission sent specifically to the Pacific coast to study and pursue possibilities of expanding new trade and eliminating or reducing problems in connection with existing trade relations. California enjoys a billion dollar business in Japan so we are understandably interested in and pleased by the visit of the outstanding delegates who make up this mission.

A substantial part of the goods sent from California to Japan are agricultural products such as soy bean, corn, wheat, and cotton. Coming, as I do, from one of the most productive agricultural areas in our great State, I am well aware of the very healthy trade my cottongrowers and other farmers enjoy with our Pacific neighbors. Far beyond my personal and parochial interest, however, I look on Japan and the other countries of the Pacific as holding rich and rewarding potentials for economic expansion of all the West.

Mr. Speaker, the spread of our national policy and influence in Europe has brought great advantages and prosperity to the Atlantic coast through the great ports of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Atlanta. We are a nation whose shores are washed by two great oceans. Why should not the Western States begin to enjoy, through constructive programs of partnership and cooperation, the benefits of Pacific trade flowing through the great ports of Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, Stockton, Los Angeles-Long Beach, and San Diego.

At a noonday luncheon hosted by the Japanese-American Trade Council, and honoring the members of the Japanese trade mission, my colleague the gentleman from California [Mr. HANNA], presented a very excellent and instructive address indicating the great amount of time and thought he has given to the problem. In addition, he made statements which I think challenge both Americans and Japanese to face up to certain realities.

Mr. Speaker, because of the enthusiasm with which Mr. HANNA's address was received and the challenge it affords, under unanimous consent, I make his remarks available to my colleagues in the House:

But can anyone reasonably claim that it is in our national interest to provide a summary in Russian of the U.S. Air Force Office of Aerospace research publication?

The answer must be an emphatic "no." Certainly things have not reached such a point where we "deal in" the Soviets on research projects such as this. Actions such as this require a full and complete explanation to the Congress and American people.

MORE EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT FUNDS NEEDED

(Mr. MIZE (at the request of Mrs. REID of Illinois) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. MIZE. Mr. Speaker, I have today joined with several Members of Congress in the introduction of a resolution to call upon the National Science Foundation to make a study of the available scientific resources in this country and to come up with a plan by which we can have a more equitable distribution of Federal research and development funds.

Coming as I do from the Midwest, I naturally do not subscribe to the proposition that the bulk of our scientific know-how and capabilities are confined to a few geographical areas on the east and west coasts while the rest of the country remains a vast wasteland in the eyes of those who decide where research and development should be done.

Today, Federal research and development funds total between \$15 and \$20 billion. With all of the emphasis upon scientific advancements in what we call the space age, the totals for research and development are going to grow. I would hate to see the imbalance created by pouring the major portion of these funds into one, two or three areas, grow in direct proportion to the amount of the funds available.

Those who will take the trouble to look will find "centers of excellence" in the vast heartland of America. They will find fewer of the problems of overcrowding, over-pollution, over-taxation and over-discrimination that plague the areas where funds for research and development are now being concentrated.

So that none can say he was not aware of what we have, my State of Kansas has joined with a dozen other States in the formation of the Midwest Resources Association, a bi-partisan entity designed to point out our facilities, capabilities and resources of our region and promote its economic welfare.

We have facts and figures available through the association to prove our capability to handle a fair share of Federal research and development. We can present these to the National Science Foundation or any other agency interested in looking beyond the complexes on the east coast and west coast where a disproportionate share of the work is now being done.

It is appropriate, I feel, for the study proposed in the resolution to be made by the National Science Foundation and

for the Congress to be prepared to act upon the recommendations. If a more equitable distribution of the research and development funds results, then I am certain the country will be the beneficiary of more scientific breakthroughs and a better balance of scientific knowledge.

FOOD TO INDIA PROGRAM DOES NOT FEED DESTITUTE

(Mr. FINDLEY (at the request of Mrs. REID of Illinois) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, the President is today asking the Congress to express by resolution its approval of an additional \$1 billion, perhaps more, in emergency food aid to India.

The food shortage in India is real and the American people must respond. In the past 5 years we have shipped about 19 million tons of grain to India on terms which are tantamount to donation. Of this only 5 percent has been distributed without charge to the destitute people of India. The rest has been sold through Government-operated local markets.

Unfortunately, there is no indication that even a single bushel of the additional 3.5 million bushels the President now proposes to send will be distributed without charge to poor people.

Up to now, our food to India has not been the feed-the-destitute program many people believe it to be.

It would be appropriate and helpful for the Congress, and the President, to stipulate that as much of this new shipment as possible be distributed without charge to needy people.

PULLOUT FROM FRANCE OF NATO OFFICES WOULD BE ILL TIMED

(Mr. FINDLEY (at the request of Mrs. REID of Illinois) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, news reports today indicate the United States will soon demand that NATO political offices be withdrawn from France. I hope the reports were unfounded. If the proposal should come up for review, it should be rejected.

This action would be ill timed to say the least. It would further isolate France from the others in the alliance, harden opposing positions, add new fuel to rising anti-French fires and make reconciliation more difficult. It can hardly be argued that military necessity dictates this action. The Standing Group, which is officially the highest military authority in NATO, has been located for years in Washington, separated by more than 5,000 miles from political offices in Paris.

President de Gaulle has stated repeatedly France's desire to stay in the alliance, even though he finds the present military structure unacceptable. If we demand that the NATO Council and Secretariat be removed from France, would

this not suggest a stubborn our-way-or-else attitude? Certainly it would be unbecoming of the alliance's ex officio leader.

I hope the President, as leader of the alliance, will not only reject this negative approach but step in personally with affirmative action to bridge the growing chasm between these historic friends before it is too late.

SHOE PRICE HIKE DEMONSTRATES FOLLY OF CATTLE HIDE EXPORT CONTROLS

(Mr. SHRIVER (at the request of Mrs. REID of Illinois) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. SHRIVER. Mr. Speaker, press dispatches in last night's newspapers reported shoe price increases of about 4½ percent by two of the Nation's large shoe companies.

On March 16, 1966, I joined with several of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle in the House in protesting the sudden imposition of export controls on the domestic cattle hide industry.

Two days later the White House took note of my opposition to the export controls on American hides and sent me a memorandum from the Council of Economic advisers, dated March 17, 1966, defending the action.

I would like to quote a few of the highlights of this memorandum:

This action will prevent a substantial rise in shoe prices.

Increases in hide and leather prices would have forced an increase in shoe prices of 5 percent or more.

Export controls were imposed just before the time at which the shoe producers have to set prices for the fall season.

Shoe producers assured us they would cooperate in holding down prices.

Asking hide producers to forgo a temporary windfall in order to hold down a rise in shoe prices is fully justified.

Yesterday's announcement of shoe price increases demonstrates the folly of the Commerce Department's action of March 11 in imposing export controls on U.S. cattle hides.

It should now be obvious that the price of leather had little, if anything, to do with the plans of the shoe industry to increase the price of a pair of shoes. In fact, a 1965 study by the Department of Agriculture, revealed that on the average a \$10 pair of shoes included only 68 cents worth of cured hides. This is another reason why the rollback of hide prices makes relatively little sense as a brake on inflation.

The Commerce Department, and others in the administration, should reconsider immediately its action of March 11. At the same time, I believe the Congress has a responsibility to study the procedures under which export controls are instituted.

In this regard, I fully concur with the statement of the distinguished representative from Missouri [Mr. CURTIS], who yesterday in the House pointed to the need for congressional review. He stated, in part:

I would like to point out that the manner in which Congress has allowed controls to be placed on exports is in direct contradiction to the way the Congress controls imports. The raising and lowering of tariffs on foreign goods requires legislative approval. No such action can be taken without fullest public consideration. Why should not controls on U.S. exports, which can have the same depressive stimulative effects on sectors of the U.S. economy be subject to at least a modicum of public consideration?

DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT FUNDS AMONG THE STATES

(Mr. SHRIVER (at the request of Mrs. RED of Illinois) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. SHRIVER. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a resolution the object of which is to achieve a better geographical distribution of the research and development funds that are granted, loaned, or otherwise made available by departments or agencies of the Government to institutions of higher learning for scientific or educational purposes.

There is no doubt in my mind that more equitable distribution of the almost \$16 billion for research and development by the several Federal agencies can and must be made.

In the Subcommittee on Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare appropriations, on which it is my privilege to serve, I have come to know the importance of many of these research activities. No one challenges the need for intensive programs of science, research, and technology. There are vast frontiers yet to conquer.

The Congress has a responsibility of knowing whether or not these programs are being funded wisely and adequately; and whether the full potential of the Nation's scientific and technological brains are being properly utilized.

No State, no region of the country has a corner on the ability to produce brainpower. We cannot afford intellectual underdevelopment in any part of our Nation. We must take steps to insure a more equitable distribution of the Federal funds for research and development which have become an integral part of maintaining academic excellence.

There is substantial evidence that a large percentage of the research grants awarded by several Federal agencies have gone to higher educational institutions in the East, Northeast, and west coast.

The resolution which I am introducing designates the National Science Foundation as the competent Federal agency to make a study and appraisal of our scientific resources and report to the Congress a feasible plan for equitable distribution of Federal research and development funds.

I urge that early consideration be given this legislation.

MINORITY ECONOMIC COUNCIL PROPOSAL ENDORSED BY SAN DIEGO UNION

(Mr. BOB WILSON (at the request of Mrs. RED of Illinois) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, with economic matters of concern to every American represented by all Members of Congress, the state of the Nation's economy is a matter of personal interest to us all. At the present time, the ever-increasing cost of living and the danger of runaway spending concern thoughtful taxpayers and their families. Therefore, the suggestion made by Congressman THOMAS B. CURTIS, St. Louis County Republican, senior House member on the House-Senate Joint Economic Committee, and jointly introduced by him and Congressman WIDNALL, second ranking member of that committee, to establish a Minority Council of Economic Advisers to service the Congress deserves support and serious study.

It is interesting to note that economists and consultants who have served under Democratic administrations agree with scholars and economic experts who have worked both in Republican and Democratic administrations that whichever party is the minority in Congress needs a Council of Economic Advisers to help promote sounder scholarship in the economic field rather than abdicating this largely to downtown. The San Diego Union, one of the chief papers of the Copley chain, has said:

Congressman CURTIS has made an excellent suggestion that could lend checks and balances to the present problem of runaway economic ideas.

I join thoughtful students who seek to build a stronger and better American economic system and who are both Republicans and Democrats in supporting this constructive proposal and in helping implement it by Congress to serve Congressmen more effectively regardless of which party is in the majority in Congress. The complete text of the editorial of March 12, 1966, from the San Diego Union follows:

[From the San Diego Union, Mar. 12, 1966]
FISCAL CURB IS NEEDED—DANGER IN RUNAWAY SPENDING

It is one of the paradoxes of modern times that in a peak of prosperity the U.S. Government and the people of our Nation are going more deeply into debt.

Granted it is not always possible for the Government or for a family to have a balanced budget. Extraordinary circumstances in a given year can lead to exceptions.

On the other hand, it is also true that the extraordinary spending that produces deficits must be an exception rather than a rule. No nation and no individual can continue to go into debt year after year without reaching a breaking point.

Logic dictates that the time to balance budgets and perhaps even pay off some of the past debts is in times of prosperity, such as we are having now. The present course, unfortunately, is just the opposite.

Paychecks are fatter than ever, but rising prices and taxes have pushed personal indebtedness of people in the United States from \$272 billion in 1955 to \$320 billion today. Inflation threatens to continue the trend.

Government indebtedness has reached a peak of \$328 billion with \$12 billion of the proposed budget for next year earmarked just for payment of interest. The Federal Government has had deficits in 30 of the last 35 annual budgets, and another is proposed next year.

It is clearly a time for the Nation to pause and take stock so the trend can be reversed. Instead the prescription of the administration is a continuation of the Keynesian economics that fuels the boom through Federal deficits in spite of the clearly marked shoals ahead.

Clearly, some new thinking on the subject is needed. An excellent idea has been proposed by Representative THOMAS B. CURTIS, Republican, of Missouri. He suggests Congress establish a "little" council of economic advisers to help the party out of power focus dissent on economic issues.

Properly constituted such a council would serve the Nation well if the dissent were constructive. Individual minority leaders who have sought to focus constructive dissent unfortunately do not have the weight and public attention to accomplish the goals. Within the Federal Administrative structure there has been no courageous dissent with the exception of the Federal Reserve Board. Constructive opposition such as the "little" council of economic advisers could bring might, sharpen administration thinking by presenting another side of issues, have the stature and weight to focus public pressure, to correct mistaken thinking, and speak with studied authority.

One of the biggest benefits it could bring would be a year-round continuing and profound study of economic factors instead of a reaction to a given proposal.

Representative CURTIS has made an excellent suggestion that could lend checks and balances to the present problem of runaway economic ideas.

UNEMPLOYMENT

(Mr. BOB WILSON (at the request of Mrs. RED of Illinois) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, today, there are over twice as many people on relief as there are unemployed. There are 3,200,000 now unemployed according to the Department of Labor, and there are about 7,800,000 on relief.

This is a costly business for the American taxpayer. Since 1963, when this administration took over, the cost of Federal, State, and local relief has gone up 37 percent—from \$4.6 billion a year to \$6½ billion.

The cold facts are these: there was a drop in the number of unemployed between February 1963 and February 1966 of 1,100,000 persons, according to Labor Department statistics.

Between 1963 and fiscal year 1967, those on relief increased by exactly the same number, 1,100,000.

The New Deal went in for work relief to give people jobs in a great depression; that is, to create jobs for the mil-

APPENDIX C.—Annual statistics of trains Nos. 39 and 40¹

Line No.	Description	Train No. 39	Train No. 40	Total	Line No.	Description	Train No. 39	Train No. 40	Total
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
1	Train-miles.....	278,495	278,860	557,355	6	Passenger car-miles—Continued			
2	Diesel unit-miles.....	909,215	1,148,655	2,057,870		Chair car-miles.....	278,495	278,860	557,355
3	Passenger car-miles:				7	Total car-miles.....	3,344,130	3,670,805	7,014,935
4	Baggage car-miles.....	2,892,625	3,374,790	6,267,415	8	Gross ton-miles (thousands).....	291,095	339,313	630,408
5	Refrigerator car-miles.....	173,010	17,155	190,165	9	Switching hours.....	852	973	1,825
					10	Route miles.....	763	764	1,527

¹ Purported to be based on actual operations during 7-day period, Aug. 1-7, 1965, inclusive.

ORDER

At a session of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Division 3, held at its office in Washington, D.C. on the 24th day of January A.D. 1966.

[Finance docket No. 23800]

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO. DISCONTINUANCE OF TRAINS NOS. 39 AND 40 BETWEEN TUCUMCARI, N. MEX., AND PHOENIX, ARIZ.

Investigation of the matters and things involved in this proceeding having been made pursuant to the order of said division, dated September 23, 1965, a hearing having been held, and said division, on the date hereof, having made and filed a report containing its findings of fact and conclusions thereon, which report is hereby referred to and made a part hereof;

It is ordered, That the Southern Pacific Co. be, and it is hereby, required to continue the operation of trains Nos. 39 and 40 between Tucumcari, N. Mex. and Phoenix, Ariz., for a period of 1 year from the date hereof; and

It is further ordered, That this investigation be, and it is hereby, discontinued effective 35 days from the date of service of this order.

By the Commission, Division 3.

H. NEIL GARSON,

Secretary.

FAIR PACKAGING AND LABELING

(Mr. McCARTHY (at the request of Mr. HOWARD) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, too many years have elapsed since legislation was initially introduced to protect the consumer against deceptive and misleading packaging and labeling practices. Our distinguished colleague in the other body, Mr. HART, has labored long and hard over the past 4 years to protect the consumer.

Now, President Johnson has sent to Congress a comprehensive message outlining proposals which would give the consumer the protection needed.

Today, I am introducing a bill to regulate interstate and foreign commerce which would prevent the use of unfair and deceptive methods of packaging and labeling of certain consumer commodities distributed in commerce. It does not overlap into previously enacted legislation.

My bill requires that the labeling on packages be clear and accurate stating the nature and the quantity of the contents. It prohibits packaging which is deceptive in shape or promise nonexistent savings through promotional gimmicks. And it provides that appropriate and reasonable weight standards be set up to facilitate comparative shopping.

Mr. Speaker, I want to emphasize that my bill is general enough so that it takes

into consideration that there are individual manufacturing problems in different types of packaging.

American industry has made tremendous progress in providing attractive and informative packaging for the consumer. Its standards are the highest in the world. Nevertheless, there are too many instances of deceptive labeling and packaging, even though in many of these there is no deliberate intent involved.

This, however, does not help the housewife and her equally confused husband who are bombarded with vast rows of competing products. Their contents are similar, but their labels and packages are not. Thus, often, seemingly identical packages in weight and size are not identical. Giant, super giant, family, economy, and gimmick labels promising nonexistent savings are so confusing and misleading that it often becomes a complicated exercise in mathematics to do the weekly shopping.

Since the housewife usually shops at a self-service store, she has to rely heavily on the package and label as her source of information in making a choice. It is, therefore, imperative that products be packaged and labeled so that she does not need a slide rule, ruler, scale, and perhaps even an MIT graduate to calculate the best buy for her money.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I want to stress that my bill, originally introduced in the other body, provides the much-needed protection for the consumer, while at the same time does not place stringent and demanding controls on the manufacturers, nor would it make packaging less attractive and less efficient. And it would not prevent economy in scale packaging or impose costly restrictions.

I strongly urge this second session of the 89th Congress to give full and liberate consideration to this legislation and to enact a positive and meaningful law which would enhance the quality of American industry's packaging and labeling practices through a Fair Packaging and Labeling Act. I believe that this legislation would go a long way to further mutually beneficial consumer-manufacturer relations. And finally, I believe that this legislation would provide a positive measure, although not a fiscal control, to help curb the present soaring inflation.

GROWING FOOD SHORTAGES DEVELOPING AROUND THE WORLD

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mr. RESNICK] is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. RESNICK. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Committee on Agriculture I have been watching over the months, the growing food shortages developing around the world. We have seen the evidence mount that the world is facing an increasingly severe lack of food. This, in spite of the fact that America, through the mechanisms of Public Law 480 has done virtually everything possible to help our neighbors and friends around the world solve this terrible problem.

Today our President has told us both in his message to Congress and at a personal briefing in the White House that we are no longer facing merely a food shortage in India, but a famine of a magnitude unknown in the modern world. Unless we act, and act swiftly, anywhere from 25 to 40 million Indians face death from starvation. The cause of this famine is as old as mankind itself—nature at its worst—a drought of unprecedented severity.

Our President has laid aside all considerations of political, ideology, and power politics and has responded to answer the cries of the hungry and starving men, women, and children of India.

He has proposed that we ship, in addition to the 6½ million tons of wheat already committed to India, another 3½ million. He further stated that in addition to this vast amount, India needs another 3½ million tons. He has called upon all the people of the world to provide these 3½ million tons. Up to this point Canada has responded with 1 million tons of wheat and flour while some 20 countries have pledged approximately \$150 million to help stave off this disaster. But our President has said, and rightfully so I believe, that even if we have to ship the balance of 2½ million tons ourselves, we will do so. In addition to the wheat, India requires 200,000 tons of corn, 125 million pounds of dried milk, and 150 million pounds of vegetable oils, just to maintain a subsistence level for its growing population. As the world knows, America will keep its pledges and promises regardless of what sacrifices this may require at home. I think it is fair to say that this effort which will cost a minimum of \$1 to \$1½ billion will be reflected here at home either in higher taxes and/or higher food costs. Many times in America's short history we have been called upon to make sacrifices, not only of treasure, but also of the lives of our fighting men. Each time America has risen to the challenge and met the responsibilities thrust upon her and I have no doubt that the Members of this House and the American people will not shirk this responsibility in this most

tragic hour of our brothers and sisters who live in India.

Mr. Speaker, I think this action by our President shows, once and for all, our true intentions in Asia. This is not the action of a country bent upon war and plunder and destruction. This is the action of a President leading his people to the most noble of all pursuits—the helping of fellow humans suffering the worst disaster that can be imagined—famine. This shows the world once again that what we truly seek all over the world is peace and a genuine desire to help those who need our help. This action refutes conclusively those here at home and abroad who cry we seek the destruction of mankind by our action in Vietnam. For what we are doing in India is exactly what we are doing in Vietnam—trying to help a people to help themselves to a way of life that will not be plagued by mankind's ancient enemies, hunger, pestilence, and ignorance. For our President has said not only will we help India in these terrible times with food but we shall send Americas, men and women to show the Indians the way to avert a tragedy, such as the one facing them now, from ever occurring again.

I think this is a time for all the nations of the world, regardless of their political beliefs, to join us and come to the aid of India. This is the time for Russia and China and those countries of Eastern Europe to put their money where their mouth is and help the starving children of India. This is the time for France to stop worrying about collecting gold and remember the times in the past when other countries helped her in her hour of need and to help the mothers of India live. This is the time for the members of the white Atlantic community who comprise 20 percent of the world and have 75 percent of the world's resources to realize that their responsibilities do not end at their own border. This is the time for all of us to remember the golden rule:

Do unto others as we would have others do unto us.

Mr. Speaker, I believe I am speaking for all of my constituents when I pledge my unwavering support to the President. Winston Churchill called Britain's role in World War II "Britain's finest hour." I think it is fair to say that history will regard this program of compassion for India as America's finest hour. History remembers many Kings, Prime Ministers, and Presidents for their leadership and courage in times of war. I am sure history will remember President Johnson for his leadership in rallying the peoples of the world to the aid of a stricken people and I believe this is the way he wants to be remembered.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

Mr. RYAN, for 15 minutes, today, to revise and extend his remarks and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. GOODELL (at the request of Mrs. REID of Illinois), for 10 minutes, today, and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material.

Mr. MATHIAS (at the request of Mrs. REID of Illinois) for 10 minutes, today, and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material.

Mr. ASHBROOK (at the request of Mrs. REID of Illinois) for 15 minutes, today, and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material.

The following Members (at the request of Mr. HOWARD) to revise and extend their remarks, and to include extraneous matter:

Mr. RESNICK, for 15 minutes, today.
Mr. FRASER, for 30 minutes, on March 31.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois in three instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon in three instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. GEORGE W. ANDREWS to revise and extend his remarks made today and to include an article from the Atlanta Journal of March 18, 1966.

Mr. DUNCAN of Oregon in three instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. THOMPSON of Texas and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. FULTON of Tennessee, prior to the adoption of the conference report on S. 1404.

Mr. HALL to revise and extend his remarks during consideration of H.R. 5147.

Mr. HOSMER to revise and extend his remarks on H.R. 3606.

The following Members (at the request of Mrs. REID of Illinois) and to include extraneous matter:

Mr. QUILLEN.

Mr. DERWINSKI.

Mr. MINSHALL.

Mr. BOB WILSON in five instances.

Mr. RUMSFELD.

Mr. FINO in four instances.

Mr. BROOMFIELD in three instances.

Mr. MOORE in three instances.

Mr. SPRINGER.

Mr. BELL during the special order of Mr. HANNA.

The following Members (at the request of Mr. HOWARD) and to include extraneous matter:

Mr. MCVICKER in five instances.

Mr. MONAGAN.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas in eight instances.

Mrs. KELLY in two instances.

Mr. KEOGH.

Mr. MCGRATH.

Mr. MULTER in three instances.

Mr. JACOBS in two instances.

Mr. VAN DEERLIN in two instances.

Mr. JOHNSON of California.

Mr. HANSEN of Iowa.

Mr. GONZALEZ in three instances.

Mr. O'HARA of Michigan in two instances.

Mr. BRADEMAS.

Mr. HATHAWAY.

Mr. MORRISON in two instances.

Mr. BOLAND.

Mr. HAYS in two instances.

Mr. FASCELL.

Mr. DIGGS in three instances.

Mr. SCHMIDHAUSER in two instances.

Mr. TENZER.

Mr. EDMONDSON in two instances.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 47 minutes p.m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, March 31, 1966, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

2252. A letter from the Under Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a report on the number of officers above lieutenant commander, by rank and age groups, receiving average monthly flight pay authorized by law for the 6-month period ended January 1, 1966, pursuant to Public Law 301, approved February 18, 1946; to the Committee on Armed Services.

2253. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Research and Development), transmitting a report on Department of the Army research and development contracts, during the period July 1 through December 31, 1965, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 82-557; to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. FASCELL: Committee on Foreign Affairs. Senate Concurrent Resolution 71. Concurrent resolution to approve selecting of the U.S. Olympic Committee and to support its recommendations that the State of Utah be designated as the site for the 1972 winter Olympic games; without amendment (Rept. No. 1386). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. FRIEDEL: Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 614. Resolution to provide for the expenses of an investigation authorized by House Resolution 94; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1387). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. FRIEDEL: Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 784. Resolution to provide for the expenses of an investigation authorized by House Resolution 94; without amendment (Rept. No. 1388). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. FRIEDEL: Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 787. Resolution to provide for the expenses of an investigation authorized by House Resolution 94; without amendment (Rept. No. 1389). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. PHILBIN: Committee on Armed Services. S. 1488. An act to authorize the disposal, without regard to the 6-month waiting period, of approximately 126,300, long calcined tons of refractory grade bauxite from the national stockpile; without amendment (Rept. No. 1390). Referred to

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued April 1, 1966
For actions of March 31, 1966
89th-2nd; No. 56

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee reported food for India resolution. House committee reported Interior appropriation bill (includes Forest Service). House committee voted to report Federal pay-fringe benefits bill. Rep. Trimble criticized Soil Conservation Service budget cuts. Rep. Multer urged permanent school milk program. Rep. Resnick commended proposed child nutrition program. House subcommittee voted to report bill to authorize economic emergency loans to farmers.

HOUSE

1. **FOOD FOR INDIA.** The Agriculture Committee reported with amendments H. J. Res. 997, to support U. S. participation in relieving victims of hunger in India and to enhance India's capacity to meet the nutritional needs of its people (H. Rept. 1408) (p. 7000). Rep. Albert stated this resolution will be taken up under motion to suspend the rules on Mon. (p. 6968). Rep. Green, Ore., commended the measure and inserted items commending the President's message on food for India (pp. 6992-3).

2. PERSONNEL; PAY. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendment H. R. 14122, to adjust the rates of basic compensation of certain Federal employees (p. D279). The committee was granted permission to report the bill by midnight Apr. 1 (p. 6948). Rep. Albert stated the bill will be taken up under motion to suspend the rules on Mon. (p. 6968).
3. SMALL BUSINESS. By a vote of 372 to 0, passed with amendments S. 2729, to increase by \$125 million the authorization of the Small Business Administration for the amount of loans and commitments that may be outstanding in its regular business loan program, disaster loan program, prime contract authority, and title IV loans under the Economic Opportunity Act. pp. 6949-67
4. FOREIGN AID. The Armed Services Committee reported without amendment H. R. 12617, to provide additional funds for the economic and social development of the Ryukyu Islands (H. Rept. 1406). p. 7000
5. DEFENSE PRODUCTION. The Banking and Currency Committee was granted permission to file a report by midnight, Apr. 2, on H. R. 14025, to extend the Defense Production Act. p. 6948
6. SOIL CONSERVATION. Rep. Trimble criticized budget cuts for the Soil Conservation Service, particularly for soil surveys and "the limitations for watershed planning and watershed construction starts." pp. 6969-70.
7. SCHOOL MILK. Rep. Multer criticized the school milk program budget cut and urged enactment of legislation to provide a permanent school milk program. p. 6986
8. CHILD NUTRITION. Rep. Resnick commended the proposed Child Nutrition Act of 1966, particularly the proposed pilot breakfast program for school children. p. 6988
9. LANDS. Received from Interior a proposed bill "to establish a nationwide system of trails"; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. p. 7000
10. CATTLE HIDES. Reps. Edmondson and Andrews, N. Dak., criticized the imposition of export quotas on cattle hides by the Commerce Department. pp. 6947, 6948
11. TOBACCO. Rep. Kornegay criticized the speech of the chairman of the Federal Communications Commission critical of cigarette advertising practices of the broadcast industry. p. 6972
12. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. Albert stated that the food for India resolution and the Federal pay-fringe benefits bill will be considered Mon. under motions to suspend the rules, and the Private Calendar will be called and the Interior appropriation bill will be considered Tues. He stated any roll call votes on Mon. and Tues. will be put over until Wed. pp. 6968-9
13. INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1967. The Appropriations Committee reported this bill, H. R. 14215 (H. Rept. 1405), which includes items for the Forest Service as shown in the table at the end of this Digest. Excerpts from the Committee report are also attached. The bill includes appropriations for the Land and Water Conservation Fund, which provides \$13,093,000

EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE TO INDIA

MARCH 31, 1966.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. COOLEY, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H.J. Res. 997]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred House Joint Resolution 997, to support U.S. participation in relieving victims of hunger in India and to enhance India's capacity to meet the nutritional needs of its people, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the resolution do pass.

The amendments are as follows:

1. Page 2, beginning on line 6, strike out "selling" and insert "making available".
2. Page 2, following line 19 insert the following new paragraph:

The Congress urges that to the extent necessary the food made available by this program be distributed in such manner that hungry people without money will be able to obtain food.

STATEMENT

House Joint Resolution 997 is an expression of the great heart of the United States to friendly peoples in another great nation who are in perilous need. It endorses and supports the President in organizing substantial American participation in an urgent international effort to—

1. Help meet India's pressing food shortages by making available to India under Public Law 480 agricultural commodities to meet India's normal import needs plus added quantities of agricultural commodities as the U.S. share in the international response to the Indian emergency;
2. Help combat malnutrition, especially in mothers and children, via a special program;

3. Encourage and assist those measures which the Government of India is planning to expand India's own agricultural production.

Moreover, the resolution urges that, to the extent necessary, the food made available by this program be distributed in such manner that hungry people without money will be able to obtain food; and it calls upon the President to join India in pressing on other nations the urgency of sharing appropriately in a truly international response to India's critical need.

The resolution is presented to the House with the unanimous approval of the Committee on Agriculture. It responds to the President's request for congressional endorsement of his emergency action for U.S. participation in relieving victims of hunger in India and to enhance India's capacity to meet the nutritional needs of its people.

The Congress now is considering legislation opening the way for a world war on hunger. The critical food shortages in India, induced by widespread drought brought on by failure of the monsoons, threaten the health if not the lives of tens of millions of people. This immediate threat of malnutrition and starvation requires an urgent prior response, under existing authority through Public Law 480, the food-for-peace program.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The justification for this resolution can be no better stated than in the special message transmitted to the Congress by the President on March 30, 1966. The message follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
March 30, 1966.

To the Congress of the United States:

In recent months I have been watching with deep concern the emerging problem of world food supply. And I have been especially concerned with the prospect for India. During this past week I have discussed the Indian food problem with the Prime Minister of India, who has been our welcome and distinguished guest here in Washington. I am persuaded that we may stand, at this moment on the threshold of a great tragedy. The facts are simple; their implications are grave. India faces an unprecedented drought. Unless the world responds, India faces famine.

Strong efforts by the Indian Government, and our help, have so far averted famine. But in the absence of cooperative and energetic action by the United States, by other nations, and by India herself, some millions of people will suffer needlessly before the next crop is harvested. This, in our day and age, must not happen. Can we let it be said that man, who can travel into space and explore the stars, cannot feed his own?

Because widespread famine must not and cannot be allowed to happen, I am today placing the facts fully before the Congress. I am asking the endorsement of the Congress for a program that is small neither in magnitude nor concept. I am asking the Congress, and the American people, to join with me in an appeal to the conscience of all nations that can render help.

I invite any information that the Congress can supply. Our people will welcome any judgments the Congress can provide. The execu-

tive branch, this Nation and the world will take appropriate note and give proper attention to any contributions in counsel and advice that congressional debate may produce.

If we all rally to this task, the suffering can be limited. A sister democracy will not suffer the terrible strains which famine imposes on free government.

Nor is this all. The Indians are a proud and self-respecting people. So are their leaders. The natural disaster which they now face is not of their making. They have not asked our help needlessly; they deeply prefer to help themselves. The Indian Government has sound plans for strengthening its agricultural economy and its economic system. These steps will help India help herself. They will prevent a recurrence of this disaster. I also propose action through the World Bank and the Agency for International Development to support this strong initiative by the Government of India.

THE CRISIS

Since independence India has done much to increase her output of agricultural products. Her agriculture has not been neglected. From 1950 to 1965 she increased food production 75 percent. This is a creditable achievement. But India has had to contend with a continuing and relentless increase in population. Her people have also consumed more from a higher income. Accordingly, she has remained heavily dependent on our help. Last year we provided, under Public Law 480, more than 6 million tons of wheat, equal to more than two-fifths of our own consumption. To keep this supply moving, the equivalent of two fully loaded liberty ships had to put in at an Indian port every day of the year.

Now India has been the victim of merciless natural disaster. Nothing is so important for the Indian farmer as the annual season of heavy rain—the monsoon. Last year, over large parts of India, the rains did not come. Crops could not be planted, or the young plants withered and died in the fields. Agricultural output, which needed to increase, was drastically reduced. Not since our own dustbowl years of the 1930's has there been a greater agricultural disaster.

Indian leaders have rightly turned to the world for help. Pope Paul VI has endorsed their plea. So has the World Council of Churches. So has the Secretary General of the United Nations. So has the Director General of the Food and Agriculture Organization. And so, in this message, does the President of the United States.

I have said that effective action will not be cheap. India's need is for at least 11 to 12 million tons of imported grain from January to December 1966.

Food in this world is no longer easy to find.

But find it we must.

Here is what I propose.

THE PROGRAM

Last fiscal year we supplied 6 million tons of food grain to India. So far in this fiscal year, I have allotted 6.5 million tons of grain for shipment to India—more than the total of 6 million tons which we

had planned to provide as a continuation of past arrangements. It is even more necessary in this emergency to keep the pipelines full and flowing and to insure that there is no congestion of rail or sea transport. India, furthermore, estimates an additional 6 to 7 million tons of food grain will be necessary through next December beyond what has already been committed or expected.

I propose that the United States provide $3\frac{1}{2}$ million tons of that requirement, with the remaining $3\frac{1}{2}$ million tons coming from those nations which have either the food to offer or the means to buy food. I invite those nations to match the amount which we will supply. For example, I am delighted to be informed that Canada is prepared to provide a million tons of wheat and flour to India.

Every agriculturally advanced country can, by close scrutiny of its available supplies, make a substantial contribution. I ask that every government seek to supply the maximum it can spare—and then a little more. I ask those industrial countries which cannot send food to supply a generous equivalent in fertilizer, or in shipping, or in funds for the purchase of these requisites. All know the Indian balance of payments is badly overburdened. Food and other materials should be supplied against payment in rupees, which is our practice, or as a gift.

It is not our nature to drive a hard mathematical bargain where hunger is involved. Children will not know that they suffered hunger because American assistance was not matched. We will expect and press for the most energetic and compassionate action by all countries of all political faiths. But if their response is insufficient, and if we must provide more, before we stand by and watch children starve, we will do so. I, therefore, ask your endorsement for this emergency action.

I have spoken mostly of the bread grains. The Prime Minister of India spoke also of other commodities which can meet part of the requirements or replace part of the need. In response to her needs, I propose that we allot up to 200,000 tons of corn, up to 150 million pounds of vegetable oils, and up to 125 million pounds of milk powder to India. The vegetable oil and milk powder are especially needed for supplementing the diets of Indian children.

In addition, India's own exchange resources can be released for food and fertilizer purchases if we make substantial shipments of cotton and tobacco. I am suggesting the allotment for this purpose of 325,000 to 700,000 bales of cotton and 2 to 4 million pounds of tobacco. Both of these commodities we have in relative abundance.

I request prompt congressional endorsement of this action.

I urge, also, the strong and warmhearted and generous support of this program by the American people.

And I urge the strong and generous response of governments and people the world around.

India is a good and deserving friend. Let it never be said that "bread should be so dear, and flesh and blood so cheap" that we turned in indifference from her bitter need.

FURTHER ACTION

The Indian people want to be self-supporting in their food supply.

Their government has adopted a far-reaching program to increase fertilizer production, improve water and soil management, provide

rural credit, improve plant protection and control food loss. These essentials must be accompanied by a strong training and education program.

I have directed the Secretary of Agriculture, in cooperation with AID, to consult with the Indian Government to ascertain if there are ways and means by which we can strengthen this effort. We have long experience with short courses, extension training, and similar programs. If they can be used, I feel certain that American agricultural experts would respond to an appeal to serve in India as a part of an Agricultural Training Corps or through an expanded Peace Corps. Many of our younger men and women would especially welcome the opportunity.

I am determined that in our assistance to the Indian Government we not be narrowly limited by what has been done in the past. Let us not be afraid of our own enthusiasm. Let us be willing to experiment.

The Indian Government believes that there can be no effective solution of the Indian food problem that does not include population control. The choice is now between a comprehensive and humane program for limiting births and the brutal curb that is imposed by famine. As Mrs. Gandhi told me, the Indian Government is making vigorous efforts on this front.

Following long and careful planning and after discussions in recent days with Prime Minister Gandhi, I have proposed the establishment of the Indo-U.S. Foundation. This Foundation will be financed by rupees, surplus to our need, now on deposit in India. It will be governed by distinguished citizens of both countries. It will be a vigorous and imaginative enterprise designed to give new stimulus to education and scientific research in India. There is no field where, I hope, this stimulus will be greater than in the field of agriculture and agricultural development.

Finally, in these last days, the Prime Minister and I have talked about the prospects for the Indian economy. The threat of war with China and the unhappy conflict with Pakistan seriously interrupted India's economic progress. Steps had to be taken to protect dwindling exchange resources. These also had a strangling effect on the economy. Indian leaders are determined now to put their economy again on the upward path. Extensive discussions have been held with the World Bank, which heads the consortium of aid-giving countries.

The United States interferes neither in the internal politics nor the internal economic structure of other countries. The record of the last 15 years is a sufficient proof that we ask only for results. We are naturally concerned with results—with insuring that our aid be used in the context of strong and energetic policies calculated to produce the most rapid possible economic development.

We believe Indian plans now under discussion show high promise. We are impressed by the vigor and determination of the Indian economic leadership. As their plans are implemented, we look forward to providing economic assistance on a scale that is related to the great needs of our sister democracy.

An India free from want and deprivation will, as Mahatma Gandhi himself once predicted, "be a mighty force for the good of mankind."

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

COST OF THE PROGRAM

The committee is informed that the cost of the emergency program proposed by the President will be approximately \$500 million. Some of the food will be donated but most of it will be sold under title I of Public Law 480 for Indian rupees.

It is anticipated that 20 to 25 percent of the rupees received for the food will be earmarked for U.S. use, including loans to private business under the Cooley amendment, U.S. Embassy, and other Government expenses in India, etc.

The balance of the rupees will be loaned to the Indian Government for economic development projects and it is the understanding of the committee that in making these loans, emphasis will be placed on the type of projects which will stimulate and assist the development of food production in India or help to provide more adequate facilities for handling and distributing food imported into the country. This is in keeping with the spirit and purpose of the extended and expanded food-for-freedom program now being considered by the Congress.

The committee is informed that export of the additional quantity of wheat mentioned by the President in his message would leave a carryover of approximately 600 million bushels at the end of the 1966 crop year.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS

The first committee amendment merely recognizes the probability that some of the food deliveries, particularly some of the dairy products, will be donated under titles II or III of Public Law 480, rather than being sold for Indian currency under title I.

The second committee amendment expresses the concern of the committee that, to the extent necessary, the food made available pursuant to the program referred to in this resolution will be used for the direct relief of hunger. The language is intended to encourage the distribution of food for relief purposes through local work projects, rather than by direct distribution. The committee is informed that this is the intention of the Indian Government.



Union Calendar No. 617

89TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. J. RES. 997

[Report No. 1408]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 30, 1966

Mr. COOLEY introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

MARCH 31, 1966

Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

JOINT RESOLUTION

To support United States participation in relieving victims of hunger in India and to enhance India's capacity to meet the nutritional needs of its people.

Whereas the Congress has declared it to be the policy of the United States to make maximum efficient use of this Nation's agricultural abundance in furtherance of the foreign policy of the United States;

Whereas the Congress is considering legislation to govern the response of the United States to the mounting world food problem;

Whereas critical food shortages in India threatening the health

if not the lives of tens of millions of people require an urgent prior response: Therefore be it

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Congress endorses and supports the President's
4 initiative in organizing substantial American participation
5 in an urgent international effort designed to:

6 (a) Help meet India's pressing food shortages by sell-
7 ing making available to India under Public Law 480 agri-
8 cultural commodities to meet India's normal import needs
9 plus added quantities of agricultural commodities as the
10 United States share in the international response to the
11 Indian emergency.

12 (b) Help combat malnutrition, especially in mothers
13 and children, via a special program;

14 (c) Encourage and assist those measures which the
15 Government of India is planning to expand India's own
16 agricultural production;

17 That the Congress urges the President to join India in
18 pressing on other nations the urgency of sharing appro-
19 priately in a truly international response to India's critical
20 need.

1 *The Congress urges that to the extent necessary the food*
2 *made available by this program be distributed in such man-*
3 *ner that hungry people without money will be able to obtain*
4 *food.*

JOINT RESOLUTION

To support United States participation in relieving victims of hunger in India and to enhance India's capacity to meet the nutritional needs of its people.

By Mr. COOLEY

MARCH 30, 1966

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

MARCH 31, 1966

Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

Present surveys indicate there are 8,000 small watersheds in need of project type help to solve local problems. How can we possibly solve this whole matter of soil and water conservation if we pinch the wrong pennies.

Moreover, the Budget Bureau also has imposed even more severe project limitations, on the SCS watershed program for fiscal year 1967. These limitations, which also appear in the new budget as "estimates," would restrict SCS to providing only 50 new planning authorizations and approving construction for only 35 new watersheds during fiscal year 1967. If these limitations are not lifted, the scope of the SCS watershed program would be virtually cut in half.

I hope immediate action will be taken by this body.

GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY OF THE FEDERATION OF JEWISH WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS OF MARYLAND

(Mr. FRIEDEL (at the request of Mr. STRATTON) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. FRIEDEL. Mr. Speaker, to serve one's fellow man is a mark of humanity. To organize in order to better serve one's community is evidence of a collective desire to help. It was in that spirit that the Federation of Jewish Women's Organizations of Maryland has its genesis a half century ago.

In 1916, there were many women's organizations in Baltimore, Md., composed of patriotic Americans of the Jewish faith. As a result of the foresight of Mrs. Jacob M. Moses, 29 such groups formed the Federation of Jewish Women's Organizations in order to realize the mutual benefits of cooperation and exchange of viewpoints.

The basic concept of this splendid Federation is that all forms of local social work are manifestations of the community obligation to care for those withing its group who may require assistance and also to lend its support to other civic and philanthropic causes. The federation's efforts were geared toward the Red Cross, USO, U.S. defense and savings bond drives, Gray Ladies, civil defense, and other worthwhile endeavors.

By the end of the first decade of existence, the federation had grown to 41 member organizations and had firmly established itself as a clearinghouse to which all Jewish women's organizations could come for interchange and focus of ideas.

With the formation of the United Nations, the Federation of Jewish Women's Organizations of Maryland pledged its support of the U.N.'s high purpose. The federation concerned itself with the situations in the strategically important Middle East and the maintenance of the State of Israel.

Cultural pursuits loom large on the federation's agenda. It has instituted the giving of a music award to winners of the professional auditions of the Jewish Community Center in the city of

Baltimore. The federation can also take justifiable pride in the important part it played in connection with the restoration of the Lloyd Street Synagogue, the third oldest synagogue in the United States.

Today, the Federation of Jewish Women's Organizations of Maryland is composed of 76 constituent organizations, with a total membership of 38,000 women. The federation is dedicated to the continued awareness of this group of American women, to assist them with their problems, to aid and help others and their communities.

The present offices merit full well our sincere congratulations for guiding the affairs of the federation so successfully. They are: Mrs. Jerome S. Cardin, president; Mrs. Le Roy F. Kappelman, Mrs. Benjamin C. Glass, and Mrs. Bernard Soroka, vice presidents; Mrs. Herbert Goldman, recording secretary; Mrs. Harry Bear, and Mrs. Nathan G. Mannes, corresponding secretaries; and Mrs. Mark L. Seven, treasurer.

In the first 50 years, the Federation of Jewish Women's Organizations of Maryland established an outstanding record of achievement and service to its member organizations, the Jewish community, and to my city, State, and our Nation. The federation looks forward to the challenges of the future with renewed inspiration, increased strengths, and dedicated hearts.

I know that my colleagues in the Congress will join me in expressing our felicitation on the occasion of the golden anniversary of the federation and wishing its members continued success in the years ahead.

NATIONAL SCHOOL SAFETY PATROL WEEK

(Mr. FULTON of Tennessee (at the request of Mr. STRATTON) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. FULTON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, today I have joined with my colleague, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KASTENMEIER], in sponsorship of a joint resolution to designate the second week of May each year as National School Safety Patrol Week.

Certainly, the passage of this joint resolution would promote the cause of traffic safety and give due recognition to the school safety patrol programs and its members who have served in this important work over the past 40 years.

I would like, at the same time, to urge others in this body to join with me in an additional effort to promote traffic safety, not just as it relates to our schools and children but to every citizen of this Nation.

At this time committees in both Houses of the Congress are studying the problem of traffic safety and its many ramifications.

Fortunately for this Nation they are examining possible solutions to the horrible murder by motor in America which snuffs out the lives of 50,000 Americans annually.

These hearings give us a precious op-

portunity. And we must not let it pass. It is the opportunity for a complete and thorough research of accident causation. It is the opportunity to dissect all the evidence currently available, the opportunity to discover that which is not.

It is the opportunity to correlate that which is known concerning vehicle safety, highway engineering, enforcement regulations, other safety problems and the mystery of the relationship between the driver, the car, and the accident.

To provide this undertaking I have asked the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to establish a Presidential Study Commission. Its task would be to gather all known facts regarding the American driver, to correlate this information into a single analysis and to make recommendations on its findings.

In so doing the Commission would be directed to utilize the vast technical resources available to seek out any missing evidence which might be relevant to that tragic triangle—the driver, the vehicle, and the accident.

The Commission would be further directed to work through every source and with every institution in both the public and private sector.

It would specifically be directed to discover driver-related factors contributing to accidents.

It is not enough that highways be improved. Drivers still run off the road.

It is not enough that cars be equipped with safety features because there are too many unsafe drivers.

It is not enough that drivers are arrested for speeding and other traffic violations when too many drivers are not physically or mentally competent to use our highways.

It is not enough to require a teenager pass an examination to secure an operator's permit and then never again require a reexamination to determine if he is still competent to operate an automobile which too often is a missile of death on the road.

We can and do in many instances require operators to bring to standard faulty vehicles with faulty brakes, headlights, and other equipment.

But what we have not done is protect ourselves from drivers who are not up to standard themselves; drivers with faulty vision, faulty reflexes, faulty judgment, and other factors which make them not only unsafe drivers but potential roadway killers.

No, safety improvement of equipment is not enough. We must insure that the 100 million Americans who guide the 90 million vehicles on our roadways today are as safe as we can possibly demand.

We must make a meaningful move toward halting the ugly, horrible, and needless highway slaughter of thousands of Americans.

Sufficient evidence is available today to demand thorough research of driver causation of accidents.

In 1959, Dr. W. David Dunavent, of Memphis, undertook a study of 16,903 accidents. The results disclosed that more than 85 percent were attributable to "driver failure."

Complimenting Dr. Dunavent's findings is the statement by Mr. Howard Pyle, president of the National Safety Council, that "vehicle failure and mechanical faults and design imperfections account for fewer than 10 percent of the Nation's accidents."

Without the driver there can be no accident.

This we know. What we do not know is to what extent the driver contributes to the accident and to what extent this contribution can be reduced and/or eliminated.

It would be the task of the Commission which I purpose to make these determinations.

The cost of this undertaking in time, talent, and money would pale in comparison to the returns in protection of life and limb for thousands of American children and adults today and in the future.

I conclude with one final observation. We are daily reminded anew of the carnage on our highways.

We are daily reminded anew of the growing toll in lives being taken on our highways.

We are daily reminded anew so often that this data and these statistics lose impact and fail to register the tragic needlessness of this murder by motor.

But it takes just one careless moment by just one careless or incompetent vehicle operator to translate these cold statistics into living horror—the realization that you or I, our loved ones, our wives and children have been struck down and that tomorrow they will be, themselves, items for the data processors tabulating the ever-mounting number of persons who have been murdered or mutilated needlessly in an automobile accident.

OUR PRESIDENT'S PLEA FOR INDIA

(Mrs. GREEN of Oregon (at the request of Mr. STRATTON) was granted permission to extend her remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the President sent to the Congress a message which represents the finest qualities in the American people. It was a magnificent speech, eloquent not just in words but, most importantly, eloquent in its appeal to the noblest instincts of the people he leads. I have little doubt that those people, and the men and women who represent them in this National Legislature, will respond with equal magnanimity. In marshaling our unprecedented agricultural resources to rescue a great nation—India—from an almost unimaginable catastrophe, we have an opportunity to employ a national asset which has for too long been treated as a liability. No other nation in the world can rival the United States as an agricultural power, and this is a power more potent and majestic in a hungry world than all the nuclear bombs ever manufactured.

This morning's Washington Post carried an editorial whose sentiments I share. Among other things the editorial

stated that the President "has had the courage to recommend this vast program of aid, not because the Indian people some day may be our allies, not because they may help us in Asia, not because they will subsequently reward us with friendship or assistance but simply because the people of India are hungry." Another editorial, in the New York Times, stated:

His message to Congress—and to the world—calling for aid for India, and pledging a truly generous measure of American assistance, is in the best tradition of Johnsonian philosophy.

With this I also thoroughly agree, and I include at this point in the RECORD the full texts of both editorials:

[From the Washington (D.C.) Post, Mar. 31, 1966]

Aid for India

President Johnson's congressional message on aid to India is a great and gratifying document. It is a great document because it asks Congress forcefully and directly to underwrite the rescue of the Indian people from the threat of starvation—at any cost. It projects the direct appropriation of 3½ million tons of wheat—in addition to 6.5 million tons already scheduled for 1966 shipment. And it calls for shipment of 200,000 tons of corn and up to 150 million pounds of vegetable oils and up to 125 million pounds of milk powder. It proposes besides the shipment of quantities of cotton and tobacco that may permit the diversion of more Indian cropland to food products. But more than this, it bluntly states that if others do not meet the remaining requirements, the United States will.

The President has dared to present the problem to Congress, it is gratifying to note, as a challenge to this country's humanity. He did not claim that the United States will derive any promised or unpromised quid pro quo. He did not assert that feeding the Indians will help contain or isolate Communist China. He did not allege that it will help balance or frustrate the Soviet Union. He has not asked the Congress to support the program for any of these reasons or for any other national or selfish reason. He has rightly assumed that the Congress of the United States and the people of this country will support action on this magnificent scale on a purely humanitarian basis.

He has had the courage to recommend this vast program of aid, not because the Indian people someday may be our allies, not because they may help us in Asia, not because they will subsequently reward us with friendship or assistance, but simply because the people of India are hungry. And that is the only attribute, the only necessity, the only condition we ought to require as a qualification for aid from the granaries and storehouses of America.

This program is being undertaken in the spirit of the great efforts of this country to feed the hungry of many nations after World War I and World War II. It is in a great American tradition. The President will not urge in vain "the strong and warmhearted and generous support of this program by the American people." He will not be disappointed in the response to an appeal to the hearts of the citizens of this country.

[From the New York Times, Mar. 31, 1966]

Aid for India

Lyndon Johnson is at his best when challenged by some staggering task of human needs. His message to Congress—and to the world—calling for aid for India, and pledging a truly generous measure of American assistance, is in the best tradition of John-

sonian philosophy. It is in no sense a deduction from his gesture to add that it is good, sound American policy to help India.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, now in New York after her visit to Washington, obviously played a vital role in the timing and scope of the American response to India's need. The meeting in Washington was a moment of international drama. This was not just because Mrs. Gandhi is a charming woman bearing the legendary name of Jawaharlal Nehru, her father, or because Mr. Johnson was at his most ingratiating best. It was because of what each of the main figures represented. India, with 500 million people, is the second most populous nation in the world and a bulwark of democracy in threatened Asia. The United States is the most prosperous and most powerful nation on earth and is engaged in a bitter war on that same Asian mainland.

But India, as Mr. Johnson said in his message, "may stand at this moment on the threshold of a great tragedy." Two years of drought imposed on a badly conceived and managed agricultural program, with the population increasing at the rate of 11 or 12 million persons a year, add up to potential disaster on a colossal scale.

President Johnson's message tells the whole tragic story, and it should be pondered as carefully in India as in the United States. Much of India's land is fertile. With better agricultural techniques India could eventually feed herself.

Droughts are unavoidable, but the human factor is more to blame—ancient, rigid ways; caste restrictions; overly small or overly large land holdings; the selfishness of well-fed states refusing to help starving neighbors; hoarders; speculators, usurers.

The great virtues of the Indian people somehow become constricted by customs, traditions, and history in times like this. Those virtues must and can be released—and India has already done a great deal in the years of independence. Much more may now be done, thanks to the imaginative, intelligent, and generous program President Johnson announced for an Indo-American Foundation which will use \$300 million in tied-up rupees for education and scientific research in India. In the long range, such a program can do wonders; but in the meantime Indians must be fed.

An undernourished nation has no future. Neither has an unskilled one in this technological age. President Johnson is wisely moving to provide the foodstuffs and the training. Indians must do the rest.

Mr. Speaker, not many days ago this Congress approved a supplemental military appropriation bill for more than \$13 billion. For less than one-tenth that amount we have an opportunity now to fight a war with weapons, as Senator McGovern has said, are "corn instead of cannons, with farmers instead of marines, with tractors instead of tanks, with nitrogen used in fertilizers instead of explosives, with technology instead of battle plans, with food instead of fear and with development instead of destruction." It is a war which will cost no lives, but only save them; one which will destroy no villages, but rather preserve them; a battle of love rather than hate, and a battle in which the foe is not one's fellowman, but instead his common enemy which is human misery. Many of us have questioned the wisdom and morality of another war now being fought, but this is one whose justification is beyond doubt. Now all who have protested that other wars have an opportunity to prove they can be as generous on behalf of policy representing the best in

our national ideal, as they can be vigorous in opposing policy they believe transgresses that ideal. For my own part I pledge to our President and my colleagues and my constituents my total support.

In a previous decade, Mr. Speaker, the American Government and its people responded to the plight of a beleaguered city and for a total cost of \$266 million we furnished Berlin over a long year's period of time with approximately 1¾ million short tons of coal, food, and other supplies. Yet this relatively inexpensive venture, represents one of the most brilliant and proudest chapters in the history of American foreign policy. Now in this decade we behold the blight of a whole nation, whose existence is also menaced by lack of food. If our task is on a grander scale, so much greater will shine its grandeur.

Yet in the final analysis our actions must not be prompted by dreams of glory or gain, though these are surely to be had. Our actions must spring, rather, from that reservoir of goodness which is in man and which will not allow one nation to avert its sight from the brutal suffering of another, such as India, nor permit it to turn, as the President has said, "in indifference from her bitter need."

An American philosopher, Irwin Edman, has written:

Not what the citizens of a commonwealth do when they are obliged to do something by necessity, but what they do when they can do anything by choice is the criterion of a people's life.

In India we have an opportunity to demonstrate that one measure of our people's life is the will to do right.

PERSONAL ANNOUNCEMENT

(Mr. PEPPER (at the request of Mr. STRATTON) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, today I missed a quorum call on the floor. I would like to state that at the time of the quorum call I was signing up for the new medicare program. As you know, the present deadline date to sign up for this program is at midnight tonight.

As you know, I originally sponsored this type of legislation some 20 years ago to provide for a national health insurance program, and this also played a large part in my defeat for reelection to the U.S. Senate in 1950.

More than 80 percent of the Nation's senior citizens are reported to have signed for the new medicare benefits. I have introduced legislation to extend the filing deadline to June 30, 1966, to enable the remaining 20 percent to learn about the benefits and file the necessary application.

Medicare is the cheapest possible insurance for any person 65 or over, and we cannot find a better program anywhere in the world.

THE NEED FOR TIRE SAFETY LEGISLATION

(Mr. KASTENMEIER (at the request of Mr. STRATTON) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation today that would require the Secretary of Commerce to prescribe regulations establishing minimum safety and performance standards and a system of grading and labeling for motor vehicle tires, with the objective of providing safe tires for the motoring public.

With the steady progress in the completion of the Interstate Highway System and State construction of other highways permitting sustained high speed, the conditions under which the modern tire is used are making it daily a far more critical component of a vehicle than it formerly was. Developments in vehicles also have contributed to the increased performance demands on tires. The technology of the tire industry has made strides toward meeting these demands. An undetermined portion, however, of tires available to the public may not only fail to meet these rigorous demands but may also pose a positive danger under far less stringent conditions than high-speed travel on the highways.

The National Safety Council estimated in 1964 that 4 percent of all accidents on turnpikes have been due to tire failure, or that tire conditions have been a contributing factor in the cause of accidents. Reviewing some other statistics, the New York Thruway ranks tire failure as a major cause of auto accidents. Officials of the Indiana and Pennsylvania Turnpikes say that tire failure ranks second to driver fatigue as an accident cause. Ohio claims that 10 percent of its turnpike accidents are due to defective tires and New Jersey attributes 9 percent to this cause.

The tire market today is characterized by confusion and deception, created by excessive variation in manufacturing which produces a lack of tire uniformity. Approximately 950 different tire names currently marketed represent the products of approximately 120 private label marketers and 14 tire manufacturers. Virtually every tire manufacturer produces and markets many lines of tires, each with differing construction standards and performance characteristics. The typical manufacturer's firstline tire conforms to the specifications of automobile manufacturers for tires supplied to them as original equipment on new automobiles. The typical tire manufacturer also sells his designated firstline tire in the replacement market, but in addition, produces a number of other lines for the replacement market. He markets one or more lines of premium tires whose standards and performance characteristics exceed those of his firstline tire. He also manufactures a second line, third line, fourth line and even a fifth line of tires whose construction

standards and performance characteristics are less than for his firstline subject. In other words, the situation that the consumer is confronted with is one where tires may be designated as to quality regardless of the tire's inherent quality or safety; where the price of the tire has no discernible relation to its quality or safety level; and where many of the descriptive terms employed, such as ply rating, 100 level and other grade designations, have no real meaning or definitive value in the absence of uniform standards.

I would like to state here that Senator GAYLORD NELSON, of Wisconsin, has performed a great public service by exposing the deception used by the tire industry and is to be commended for his unceasing efforts to obtain strong tire-safety legislation.

The problems of tire selection by the average motorist has become more complex as vehicle operating speeds have increased. The intervals of time between tire purchases has decreased due to an accelerated use of vehicles during recent years. The average motorist is in a quandry when tire purchase time is at hand. Confronted by a large baffling selection from which to choose and the deceptive price advertising and other abuses in the marketing of automobile tires, the buyer usually accepts what is offered by the salesman. The tire manufacturers as a group, however, issue little or no information with respect to construction standards or performance characteristics of tires to the independent retail dealers, a pattern, I might add parenthetically, which contrasts sharply with the practice of European tire manufacturers, where disclosure of the performance characteristics and proper use of each line of tire is the rule rather than the exception.

Thus, the tire market is one identified by confusion due to a lack of basic standards that can be easily understood and relied upon by the average car owner. Despite the uncooperative attitude displayed by the tire manufacturers, there are, however, certain questions the consumer is entitled to have answered with regard to just what he is getting when he buys a tire for his car. He needs to know—

The strength of the body of the tire.

The number of miles of service the tire tread will deliver in line with a predetermined standard.

The antiskid qualities of the tire in line with a predetermined standard.

The limitations, if any, on the maximum speed the tire will sustain.

The maximum load the tire will carry at a particular inflation pressure.

If the consumer can be given figures he will certainly be in a much better position to decide for himself just what kind of a tire he needs. I cannot overemphasize the point that, at present, the motorist cannot make a judgment for the simple reason that he is given practically no figures on which to make a decision.

It is time for the tire manufacturers to abandon their the-public-be-damned attitude. The need for tire standards is becoming critical in view of the industry's practices in advertising, pricing, tire dimension differences, grading and the multitude of designs and claims offered to the motoring public. For this reason, tire manufacturers should be required to clearly and specifically label all tires as to grade and quality, and the terminology used should be the same and mean the same for all tires so as to afford the purchaser a guide in making a selection and to assure him of the quality of the tire.

POSTAL PAY INCREASE

(Mr. HANLEY (at the request of Mr. STRATTON) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. HANLEY. Mr. Speaker, as several of my colleagues on the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service have also done, I have today introduced a postal pay bill which will automatically raise all postal employees in the first four levels of pay to the level immediately above that which they now occupy.

In my opinion this is the only way to cut the Gordian knot of ersatz comparability which binds these hard working and greatly deserving people to an inadequate wage scale.

When Congress passed the Pay Reform Act of 1962 its intentions were honorable and praiseworthy. This body was confident that it had hit upon the means of providing postal and Federal employees true and living comparability with the wages of their opposite numbers in private industry.

As we all know now, we underestimated the power of the executive branch to pervert and transform a generous proposal into a program of suppression.

In putting the principle of comparability to work, the executive branch first refused to take into consideration the years of inequity which had existed before passage of the Pay Reform Act. During the 1950's there were 8 lean years in which the postal and Federal employees received no pay raise at all and, as a result, their wages fell far behind those in private industry. The recommendations which the executive branch made for the activation of the pay reform bill paid no heed whatsoever to this situation. And we in Congress have been able to do nothing to correct this oversight.

Furthermore, the principle of comparability was established on a completely false basis. The wrong comparisons were made. For example, an artificial and arbitrary connecting point—or linkage—was made between level 4 of the Postal Field Schedule—in which all letter carriers and postal clerks are bunched—and GS-5 in the other Federal agencies. GS-5 is a grade occupied mostly by relatively junior typists and office clerks—surely there is no comparison between these positions and the positions of letter carriers and postal clerks. Furthermore, most people who

are in GS-5 are merely tarrying there on their way to better things. Because of the limited opportunities for promotion in the postal service, 95 percent of all letter carriers and clerks must remain in level 4 for the rest of their active careers. This is the level of pay at which they must feed and clothe and house their families, educate their children, care for their sick, bury their dead.

To make matter worse, the Bureau of the Budget has used the principle of comparability purely for its own purposes, changing the rules of application as it sees fit. Whenever they have come to the conclusion that any semblance of comparability would cost more money than they wanted to spend, they threw the principle away. They have also changed the ground rules whenever they felt that fair and equitable treatment of postal employees would be more expensive than they desire. Just this year, for instance, they threw into their computations a leavening of nonmetropolitan area wage levels in order to dilute the samplings and keep the so-called comparability factors low.

Comparability, unfortunately, has been considered somewhat as a sacred cow in the Congress. We passed the law in 1962 and we thought it would work. We have been inclined to avoid looking at the principle critically because it would be so much more convenient all around if it did work. But, under the present ground rules, it will not work. Postal employees will never get simple justice from their Government as long as the executive branch uses comparability as a blunt instrument to bludgeon them into economic disadvantage.

By raising all the employees in the first four levels of the Postal Field Schedule one level we shall make a fresh start at granting justice to postal employees. We shall eliminate the mean little and the disastrous big inequities that have been written into the comparability code as it is practiced. We shall improve the postal service demonstrably by improving the morale of those who work in it—by attracting more able recruits and by enabling the Department to retain its more able employees.

This is a matter of justice, Mr. Speaker, and I think we should take action on it as swiftly as possible.

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION ACT OF 1966

(Mr. BRADEMAS (at the request of Mr. STRATTON) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Speaker, the Task Force on International Educational of the House Committee on Education and Labor heard four distinguished witnesses testify today in support of H.R. 12452, the International Education Act of 1966.

Today's witnesses were the Honorable David E. Bell, Administrator, Agency for International Development; the Honorable Charles Frankel, Assistant Secretary for Educational and Cultural Affairs of the Department of State; the Honorable Leonard H. Marks, Director of the U.S.

Information Agency; and the Honorable Warren W. Wiggins, Acting Director of the Peace Corps.

Under permission granted, I will insert the prepared statements of these witnesses following my remarks.

I should also like to note, Mr. Speaker, that tomorrow, April 1, 1966, our task force will hear testimony on this legislation from some of the best known experts in the United States on matters affecting international education. The witnesses scheduled for tomorrow's hearings are as follows:

ROBERT MCCLORY, Member of Congress, Republican, of Illinois.

Stephen K. Bailey, dean, Maxwell Graduate School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N.Y.

Willard W. Cochrane, dean of international programs, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.

Kenneth Holland, president, Institute of International Education, New York, N.Y.

Howard P. Jones, chancellor, East-West Center, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii.

The prepared statements of today's witnesses follow:

STATEMENT BY DAVID E. BELL, ADMINISTRATOR, AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, ON THE INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION ACT OF 1966

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, thank you for this opportunity to appear before you in support of H.R. 12451 and H.R. 12452, the proposed International Education Act of 1966.

This bill will authorize the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to make grants, first, to establish graduate centers for advanced international training and research; second, to strengthen undergraduate instruction in international studies; and third, to expand language and area studies.

We in AID strongly endorse these proposals as vital steps to support the participation of our Nation in the modern world. Every element of our national life—business, transport, agriculture, education, health, communications—is becoming increasingly international in character. If we are to act intelligently and constructively in international affairs, from the smallest transactions of business or travel to the gravest matters of world peace, we must understand better the people of the world outside our borders and the ways to solve our common problems.

This bill is necessary, therefore, in our own deepest national interest, to increase the competence with which we in the United States can participate in international life.

There is another reason why we in AID support this legislation. American educational institutions are making major contributions to the foreign assistance program. We look upon them as a major resource, capable of supplying professional personnel both by direct hire and contract to man overseas programs and projects, as a source for the conduct of research, as advisers on policy, and as a training ground for foreign participants and visitors.

The authority to be granted to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to establish centers for advanced international studies should serve to strengthen U.S. capacity to provide training for foreign students and scholars at the same time that it serves the primary purpose of making an important additional contribution to American education. The grants to be made to educational institutions should add to their capacities to conduct necessary research in the

April 1, 1966

12. TRANSPORTATION. Sen. Kennedy, Mass., inserted an editorial commending the President's proposal to establish a Department of Transportation. pp. 7085-6
13. FARMERS UNION. Sen. Metcalf commended the service of James Patton, who recently retired as president of the National Farmers Union. pp. 7088-9
14. PERSONNEL. Sen. Miller commended Clark R. Mollenhoff's book, "Despoilers of Democracy," which he states uncovers "the corruption which too frequently occurs in high Government circles." pp. 7107-9
15. FOOD FOR INDIA. Received the President's message on food for India (H. Doc. 417)(pp. 7003-4). See digest 55 for provisions included in the message. Sens. Church and Anderson commended the President's message, and Sen. Anderson inserted supporting editorials. pp. 7066, 7083-4
16. ACP. Received from this Department the annual report on the agricultural conservation program, for fiscal year ended June 30, 1965. p. 7007
17. FPC. Received the annual report of the Federal Power Commission for fiscal year ended June 30, 1965. p. 7007
18. FORESTRY. Received a GAO report on "review of procedures for measuring national forest timber in the Pacific Northwest region." p. 7007
Sen. Bartlett urged "an increase in Federal participation in aerial logging research," stating that this system offers excellent possibilities for harvesting timber in difficult access areas. pp. 7086-7
19. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Mansfield stated that the food for India resolution will probably be considered next week. pp. 7095-6
20. ADJOURNED until Tues., Apr. 5. p. 7112
- HOUSE
21. ANIMAL RESEARCH. The "Daily Digest" states that the Agriculture Committee "adopted a further amendment to H. R. 13881," the animal research regulation bill. p. D282
22. FOOD FOR FREEDOM. The "Daily Digest" states that the Agriculture Committee "adopted several tentative amendments to the committee print on H. R. 12785," the food for freedom bill. p. D282
- ITEMS IN APPENDIX
23. CONSUMERS. Rep. Moss inserted an article commending the President's consumer protection proposals. p. A1900
24. ADMINISTRATIVE COUNSEL. Extension of remarks of Rep. Reuss urging the establishment of "an American ombudsman, the Administrative counsel of the Congress," and inserting an article relating to an interview with Denmark's ombudsman. pp. A1903-5

BILLS INTRODUCED

25. CLAIMS. S. 3161, by Sen. Ervin, to provide for judgments for costs against the United States; to Judiciary Committee. Remarks of author pp. 7008-10.
S. 3162, by Sen. Ervin, to amend the Federal Tort Claims Act to authorize increased agency consideration of tort claims against the Government; to Judiciary Committee. Remarks of author pp. 7008-10
26. POVERTY. S. 3164, by Sen. Clark, to provide for continued progress in the Nation's war on poverty; to Labor and Public Works Committee. Remarks of author pp. 7010-3.
27. ANIMAL RESEARCH. S. 3167, by Sen. Young, Ohio, to amend title 18, United States Code, in order to prohibit the sale or receipt of any stolen dog or cat which has been transported in interstate commerce; to Commerce Committee.
28. TRAILS. S. 3171, by Sen. Nelson, to establish a Nationwide System of Trails; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. Remarks of author pp. 7026-30.
29. COMMODITIES. S. 3173, by Sen. Talmadge, to amend agricultural acts to include "any vegetable crop" as commodities to be grown on diverted acreages; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee.
30. FOREIGN TRADE. S. 3175, by Sen. McGovern, to amend section 3(c) of the Export Control Act of 1949, as amended; to Banking and Currency Committee. Remarks of author p. 7030.
31. FOOD FOR INDIA. S. J. Res. 149, by Sen. Ellender, to support United States participation in relieving victims of hunger in India and to enhance India's capacity to meet the nutritional needs of its people; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Remarks of author p. 7032.
32. WATERSHEDS. S. J. Res. 151, by Sen. Bayh, expressing the intent of the Congress with respect to appropriations for watershed planning for fiscal year 1966; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Remarks of author pp. 7033-4.

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COMMITTEE HEARINGS APR. 4:

Commodity Exchange Act amendments, H. Agriculture (Mehren and Caldwell, CEA, to testify).

Foreign aid bill, S. Foreign Relations (exec)(Secretary Rusk to testify).

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89TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. J. RES. 149

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 1, 1966

Mr. ELLENDER (for himself, Mr. AIKEN, Mr. ALLOTT, Mr. CARLSON, Mr. DIRKSEN, Mr. MANSFIELD, Mr. METCALF, Mr. MONDALE, and Mr. TYDINGS) introduced the following joint resolution; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

JOINT RESOLUTION

To support United States participation in relieving victims of hunger in India and to enhance India's capacity to meet the nutritional needs of its people.

Whereas the Congress has declared it to be the policy of the United States to make maximum efficient use of this Nation's agricultural abundance in furtherance of the foreign policy of the United States;

Whereas the Congress is considering legislation to govern the response of the United States to the mounting world food problem;

Whereas critical food shortages in India threatening the health

if not the lives of tens of millions of people require an urgent prior response: Therefore be it

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Congress endorses and supports the President's
4 initiative in organizing substantial American participation
5 in an urgent international effort designed to:

6 (a) Help meet India's pressing food shortages by sell-
7 ing to India under Public Law 480 agricultural commod-
8 ities to meet India's normal import needs plus added quan-
9 tities of agricultural commodities as the United States share
10 in the international response to the Indian emergency;

11 (b) Help combat malnutrition, especially in mothers
12 and children, via a special program;

13 (c) Encourage and assist those measures which the
14 Government of India is planning to expand India's own
15 agricultural production.

16 That the Congress urges the President to join India in
17 pressing on other nations the urgency of sharing appro-
18 priately in a truly international response to India's critical
19 need.

JOINT RESOLUTION

To support United States participation in relieving victims of hunger in India and to enhance India's capacity to meet the nutritional needs of its people.

By Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. Aiken, Mr. ALLOTY, Mr. CARLSON, Mr. DIRKSEN, Mr. MANSFIELD, Mr. METCALF, Mr. MONDALE, and Mr. TYDINGS

APRIL 1, 1966

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

tract economically natural resources from its land, men bringing in new businesses, men attacking the problems of slum conditions in native villages. All these men are investing in the future of Alaska because they believe in Alaska as did the Seward of an earlier day.

March 30 is known as Seward's Day in Alaska. It was on that day, 99 years ago, that the Treaty of Cession of Russian America to the United States was signed. Seward's dream was approaching reality.

Today, his vision, and the visions of Senator Sumner and others, are a reality. Certainly, the thriving urban area of Anchorage, holding more than 100,000 persons, certainly the growing picturesque communities of Sitka, Ketchikan, and Juneau, certainly the great frontier city of Fairbanks are monuments of the civilization of the United States.

Certainly, the recent record timber sale in southeastern Alaska, the rapidly growing king crab industry, the expanding explorations and operations of mining firms are all proof of the validity of the visions of those who saw in Alaska a storehouse of natural resources.

I doubt that even the most visionary of these believers in Alaska, even as late as 50 years ago, would have dared predict that Alaska would be a major source of oil by 1975, but today men who know are saying that Alaska wells will be producing 200,000 barrels a day by that year.

Mr. President, Alaska has a bright future.

We honor William H. Seward for his most important role in the history of Alaska. But in honoring this man of vision, we also honor all the men who have had, and do have, and will have, the courage of their visions of Alaska.

CONGRATULATIONS TO WILLIAM C. WELCH, DIRECTOR OF THE VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON SERVICE

Mr. PROUTY. Mr. President, for the past 5 years, William C. Welch has done an outstanding job as Director of the Veterans' Administration Congressional Liaison Service and soon he will be moving on to new responsibilities.

The many Members of Congress and staff members who have worked with Bill will sorely miss his service, his spirit of cooperation and his eagerness to aid those who have had service in the Armed Forces of the United States.

Bill was well fitted for the position of VA Liaison Chief because he had served in the U.S. Marine Corps and had worked as a staff member for several Congressmen on Capitol Hill.

I think I speak for all members of the Senate when I say I am sorry to hear that Bill Welch is leaving, but we can take comfort in the fact that he will still be engaged actively in affairs affecting veterans as a member of the VA Administrator's Advisory Council.

Congratulations to you, Bill, and may you continue to do as well for your country as you have done in the past.

FUNDS FOR THE RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SERVICE

Mr. BAYH. Mr. President, much legislation to move America forward has been enacted in recent years, legislation that had the strong support of most Members of the Senate. Congress has authorized programs to help communities rebuild blighted slum areas, give the disadvantaged a fighting chance to escape poverty, improve health services and educational opportunities, provide food for the needy, and build parks and other public facilities.

These programs are varied and complex. They are administered by many agencies. Metropolitan centers—cities that have large, well-trained, highly sophisticated staffs—can afford to station personnel in Washington to keep track of Federal aids and to follow through on their city's applications for assistance. Let me call the attention of the Senate to an article in the March 7, 1966, issue of U.S. News and World Report, which deals with the massive problems of the big cities and how they are taking advantage of available Federal assistance. The article states:

Some cities are setting up their own embassies in Washington to look out for local interests. Those with full-time representatives include Philadelphia, San Francisco, Oakland, San Diego, Dallas, Jacksonville, Fla., and Long Beach, Calif.

This means that programs enacted to improve the well-being of the public are being made available quickly to these cities, that their citizens receive the maximum intended benefits.

But what about the people in our small towns—in communities where the mayor is an automobile dealer 5 days of the week, and a city official on the weekend? How about the people in the small unincorporated communities and on the farms?

How do they keep track of Federal legislation and new Federal programs?

How can they effectively follow through on whatever applications they do file?

Our job is only partly done if all of the people do not have the opportunity to share in the benefits of the new programs, as well as the older established programs. The second step must be taken. We must provide the people in the rural countryside and the hamlets and small cities an effective means of keeping tab on Federal legislation and a tool to follow through on their requests for assistance.

The beginning has been made. Last year, President Johnson endorsed the establishment of the Rural Community Development Service within the Department of Agriculture. He directed that it help other Federal agencies extend their services to rural people. That is a big job for a small agency. The staff of RCDS must maintain constant liaison with practically every Department and agency, in the Federal Government, and they must arrange for administrative functions that USDA agencies can perform in the field to make these programs

more readily available to rural communities and their citizens.

The 1967 Federal budget includes a modest request for less than \$3.5 million to expand the RCDS staff and to enable the agency to serve all of the 50 States.

I wholeheartedly support this modest request for funds that will enable the Rural Community Development Service to function as the President intended.

SURGEONS WITHOUT PORTFOLIO

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, Dr. D. Ralph Millard Jr., of Miami, Fla., has made some very sound suggestions on how plastic surgeons can be of inestimable help to the United States by making their special talents available whenever they make trips to foreign lands.

As Dr. Millard points out, plastic surgeons can perform great humanitarian service in applying this kind of medical diplomacy. For in many underdeveloped countries, there is a higher percentage of physical deformity and fewer trained specialists to cope with these problems.

Using the power of surgical medicine to correct physical deformities can indeed be a very important step in better international relations.

I ask unanimous consent to insert in the body of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an article written by Dr. Millard, entitled "Plastic Surgeons Without Portfolios" which has been reprinted from the December 1962 issue of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PLASTIC SURGEONS WITHOUT PORTFOLIOS

It has been my fortune to peregrinate from time to time. Hitchhiking Europe from Norway to North Africa, from London to Vienna was in quest of further knowledge in plastic surgery. Probing behind the Iron Curtain to Moscow and Leningrad was an attempt to differentiate propaganda and reality not only in our specialty but in another way of life. Service in the U.S. Armed Forces during World War II and the Korean conflict was responsible for many of us more than circling the globe. In recent years there has been an opportunity for plastic work in various areas throughout the Caribbean from Antigua to British Guiana. The more one sees of people the more one is conscious of the paradox, people are quite alike and yet so unlike.

"All men are created equal"—that is, conceived by sperm fertilization of egg and delivered on the end of a placental cord. A row of cribs at any baby show impresses one with the similarity of humanity. Yet at the time of conception, endowment by heredity has varied and, from that moment on, environment and chance take a hand. Thus newborn cries may sound alike but not their volume or their quality, and the air inhaled will vary from the humidity of Houston to the dust of Damascus.

Man may differ in size, ability, color, creed and motivation, but each individual possesses all of these to some degree and how he chooses to use, ignore, develop or exploit them depends on him. It would seem that there is enough in common among men for understanding of one another. The difficulty lies in our tendency to demand from other men our standards, expect them to fight under our rules and to seek in life what

we desire. If standards, rules, and goals vary among Americans, even among plastic surgeons, imagine the divergence throughout the world.

For instance, it is inconceivable to us that given a choice there are men who will take tyranny over freedom, war over peace. Yet the assets of freedom and peace are vague to one who is starving and without hope of relief. One has only to wander the back streets of Cairo, Calcutta or Macao and look upon the dilated veins bulging under the slack skin of emaciated bodies, the bloated bellies of marasmic babies to understand any lack of perception into the glories of freedom.

Yet most men who have known freedom will risk their lives to regain it and resent forever having had it threatened. Talk with a Dutch farmer on the German border, listen to a Russian describe the cannibalism during the Nazi 900-day siege of Leningrad, ask a Hungarian freedom fighter about the Soviet tanks in the streets of Budapest. Determination for freedom was responsible for the birth of America, and evidence of this same spark is seen today in the avalanche breaking through the Iron Curtain into West Germany, through the Bamboo Curtain into Hong Kong, through Castro's Coconut Curtain into Miami.

A majority of the world is envious of the success of our American free enterprise system. I have seen the dollar bring a glint in the eye of a merchant of Venice, a pick-pocket of Paris, a peddler in the Algerian Casbah, a Bousado oasis fig picker in the Sahara Desert, even the semicomatose in an opium den of Bangkok. A Korean papasan and head of a village working in his rice paddies for a year might earn \$80. An attractive girl of the same village during occupation of American troops could net an equal amount in a week. Imagine the effect of the dollar on the economy of this village, the resentment among the native men and for that matter the men in the Allied occupational forces with less dollars. Remember the average Russian laborer's earnings approximate the compensation wages of our unemployed. This alone is enough to incite Khrushchev to throw a shoe at the United Nations.

Yet envy by others is no cause for our apologies or reason for bewilderment at our lack of international popularity. Top position is a lonely role and a fair target. It takes more continued strength, skill and alertness to remain on top than was ever required initially to get there. A fat champion is soon dethroned, but a worthy and conditioned one welcomes every opportunity to stand up to both subversive and direct attack.

There is no question but that we have a happy and exciting way of life that is succeeding remarkably for us and can serve well for others. It has proved its worth in West Germany and Japan even after unconditional surrender. Compare the spirit and vitality of the people of thriving Dusseldorf or Hamburg to the man in the street of sullen old Moscow as he gazes dully across the tremendous gap that separates him from the Kremlin's spouting Niks and sputniks.

Our ultimate goal is to stimulate all men to work for peace and a standard of living that is equal to their highest potential in a free society. Where we tend to fail is in our naive method of promoting this international Utopia. To force freedom and decree progress on an unprepared people brings collapse and chaos as the only props they possess are torn from them. Progress in freedom cannot be given; it must be earned. The gifts of patronizing handouts stir resentment in many, encourage begging and blackmail from others while perpetrating a gradual blood-letting type of national suicide for us. The technique of successful production, however, can and must be taught. Far sounder it is to lend specialists

to help underdeveloped countries help themselves. The cooperation of mutual achievement wins converts, maintains respect, strengthens friendships while also raising standards.

Our State Department is making an effort along this line and must necessarily promote, direct and carry out the major portion of this effort. Yet, as in all progress, individual initiative can be used to spark vitality and ingenuity, cut redtape and reduce waste in expense by increasing energy expended. American specialists whether farmers or pharmacists, doctors or engineers, bankers, brokers, or industrialists, when traveling abroad, should make the extra effort to contact the local foreign men in their specialty. There is no better way to enjoy a country for similar interests, rapidly reduce barriers, and cooperative attack on specific problems may speed solutions. When shown a way out of a dilemma, man spends his energy getting himself clear rather than envying those who are already out.

There is an added dividend. Not only does the act of teaching organize and crystallize thought so that we better understand ourselves, but those who are teachers often find themselves students. No man is so advanced he cannot learn from another. Recognition of this brings humility which serves as common ground for a free exchange of thoughts. Although the value of speaking the other man's language must never be discounted, language today for us affords less difficulty as English is becoming, if not the primary, at least the secondary language of many countries.

In this do it yourself diplomacy the plastic surgeon can be particularly effective. Ours is a specialty which, with its hint of magic, touch of drama and more than a dab of art, is mastered by so few yet respected by so many. There is also its great humanitarian appeal. What act can bring greater rejoicing in a family and a village than the transformation of an infant cleft in lip, expression, palate, and speech to a happy sucking baby. The infinite influence of this specialty lies in its power to render the deformed and mutilated suitable to take their place in society and serve as living monuments not only to our specialty but to our way of life.

In all underdeveloped countries there is a greater percentage of deformity and less trained specialists to deal with it. This is a manifold opportunity presenting a challenge. It calls for shaking oneself out of the everyday routine into a stimulating pioneer activity against a variety of new problems.

When planning a trip write the public relations office of the U.S. Consulate and of the local foreign government for contacts in your specialty. American plastic surgeons attending medical meetings in foreign cities should make an effort to meet the local plastic surgeons or surgeons dealing with reconstructive problems and seek from them invitations to their hospitals and clinics. Once contact has been made return visits may be arranged on a personal basis or through government sponsorship. More foreign doctors should be urged to visit the United States to evaluate our approach to their problems.

In the ever increasing demand for effective American goodwill ambassadors never underestimate the potential of a plastic surgeon without portfolio—a double antidote to the "ugly American."

M.D., F.A.C.S.,
MIAMI, FLA.

D. RALPH MILLARD, Jr.,

EMERGENCY FOOD FOR INDIA

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, I wish to commend President Johnson on his proposal for an emergency famine relief

program for India. The United States has a humane and honorable tradition of rendering assistance to alleviate human suffering, and it is a source of satisfaction to see this tradition continue. India is a great country with an ancient and enlightened civilization. With 500 million people, it is also the world's most populous democracy. And yet today India stands, in President Johnson's words, "on the threshold of a great tragedy."

The monsoon failed last year, the rains did not come. In spite of India's determined efforts to increase food production over the last few years, there was little that could be done in the face of drought. Crops gradually withered and died. India's Government now estimates the need for an additional 7 million tons of imported grain this year over and above what has already been programed. If the need is not met, there will be mass starvation.

In order to avert such a disaster, President Johnson proposes we furnish 3½ million tons of this requirement, while at the same time encouraging other nations to match this amount. Even before he spoke, Canada announced it would make a grant of 1 million tons of wheat and flour. The President also proposes we should provide other foodstuffs, some of which will be donated under the food-for-peace program. Furthermore, he suggests we ship considerable amounts of cotton and tobacco in order to release India's limited foreign exchange resources for much-needed food and fertilizer purchases abroad.

This is a big program, but in face of the drastic nature of the emergency, we cannot fail to respond. We cannot hoard surplus food while millions starve.

The President's request is closely related to another of his recent proposals. Since most of our food shipments to India have been bought with local currency, we now possess huge deposits of Indian rupees, usable only in India. President Johnson urges the establishment of a joint Indo-American Foundation to put \$300-million worth of these idle counterpart funds, to work. The foundation would specialize in agricultural education and scientific research to better farming methods and increase crop yields. This is mandatory if India is to enlarge her capacity to feed herself.

Mr. President, I support President Johnson's humanitarian initiatives wholeheartedly. In this modern era when scientific techniques have overcome so many of nature's ways, we must not allow people to starve for lack of food. The President deserves, and I am sure he will get, the warmhearted and generous support of the Congress. An editorial in yesterday's New York Times concludes with these words:

An undernourished nation has no future. Neither has an unskilled one in this technological age. President Johnson is wisely moving to provide the foodstuffs and the training. Indians must do the rest.

DENIAL OF EQUAL RIGHTS TO SOVIET JEWS

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, the continuing efforts of the Soviet Government

ranchers kidnaped over the past few years. Kidnaping has been used to raise funds by guerrillas in Guatemala, as well as to create an atmosphere of terror to disrupt the recent elections there. And in the remote valleys and mountains of Peru, Venezuela, Colombia, and Guatemala, minor Government officials and pro-Government peasants are sometimes murdered, Vietcong style. Che Guevara's "Guerrilla Warfare," is the handbook for Latin American rebel leaders: it preaches the same tactics urged by the Tricontinental Conference to sow seeds of discord everywhere and keep the oligarchs busy putting out the fires.

The Soviet Union has backed up its investment in direct support for subversion by diplomatic maneuvers in the United Nations. It has striven constantly to divert OAS complaints against Cuban subversion from the OAS to the Security Council, where the Soviet veto could block any punitive measures. It has also succeeded in heading off in the world body any definition of aggression that would include wars of liberation.

At the same time, Moscow has pursued its double-track policy of peaceful coexistence, attempting to maintain friendly diplomatic relations with the very governments its agents are working to destroy. In Uruguay, on the verge of bankruptcy and beset with social problems as a result of a disastrously overextended welfare state, the Soviets found one of the hemisphere's weakest points.

The oversized Embassy in Montevideo has long been the center of a clandestine network extending throughout Latin America. In December Soviet agents were accused by the Government of having engineered a strike that paralyzed the country for days. This intervention, according to one Latin American expert in Washington, was an "act of supreme contempt" for Uruguay's weakness.

The Uruguayan Foreign Minister asked the Soviet Ambassador for an explanation of his Government's role at the Havana Conference and was not impressed by the answer that Sharaf Rashidov was speaking "privately." National Council President-elect Alberto Heber Usher called the reply "insulting." Heber has now vowed to muster the votes in Uruguay's ruling nine-man National Council to break relations with Moscow as a first step toward diplomatic rupture with the Communist powers.

In other Latin American countries, particularly those most exposed to subversion, the leaders did not mince words either. Peruvian Premier Daniel Baccar de la Flor said that the Soviet Union was involved in "tacit aggression," and that delegate Rashidov's statements in Havana now made Soviet activities in Peru official. Minister of the Interior Gonzalo Barrios Bustillos of Venezuela recommended the use of force to combat the subversion planned at the conference, which he told Agence France-Presse "is nothing more or less than a consequence of the blind struggle the Communists are waging against the United States, particularly in southeast Asia." In 1964, the Cuban newspaper *Revolución* had made more or less the same point, declaring that "Colombia and Venezuela form the embryo of a vast Latin American Vietnam."

The resolution which the OAS passed on February 2 emphatically condemned the policy of aggression and intervention adopted at Havana. Chile and Mexico abstained, saying that while they deplored intervention from whatever source, they considered the resolution exceeded the Council's powers. The U.S. alternate delegate, Ward Allen, voted in favor, but was less fiery than some of his Latin American colleagues. The resolution denounced in particular "the open participation . . . of official or officially sponsored delegations of member states of the United

Nations" which on December 21 had voted in the General Assembly in favor of a nonintervention and self-determination resolution. Among those voting in favor was the Soviet Union, which a few days later sent its delegation to Havana.

The central issue was stated before the OAS by Colombian Ambassador Alfredo Vázquez Carrizosa, who said, "If there is to be war and no peace, let it at least be known who declared it."

FOOD FOR INDIA

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, I have read and have been impressed by the message of President Johnson on the desperate food situation in India. The President has appealed to the Congress—and the Nation—for support of his request for additional shipments of food to feed the hungry and of tobacco and cotton to release India's exchange resources for food and fertilizer purchases.

I believe that the United States is capable, in both food supplies and humanitarian spirit, of meeting the crisis in India. I join in the hope that other nations will assist in the special aid program.

It was exactly two decades ago that I participated in the massive effort of those nations with extra food to sustain those countries which war and harsh weather had left famished. Then, as now, drought had inflicted severe hardship on India.

Just as the allies had successfully combined their military direction, they combined their resources in the food relief campaign and achieved victory against starvation.

I welcome the President's strong call for action to help India and ask unanimous consent that editorials from the March 31 Washington Post and the March 31 New York Times be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorials were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Washington Post, Mar. 31, 1966]

AID FOR INDIA

President Johnson's congressional message on aid to India is a great and gratifying document. It is a great document because it asks Congress forcefully and directly to underwrite the rescue of the Indian people from the threat of starvation—at any cost. It projects the direct appropriation of 3½ million tons of wheat—in addition to 6½ million tons already scheduled for 1966 shipment. And it calls for shipment of 200,000 tons of corn and up to 150 million pounds of vegetable oils and up to 125 million pounds of milk powder. It proposes besides the shipment of quantities of cotton and tobacco that may permit the diversion of more Indian cropland to food products. But more than this, it bluntly states that if others do not meet the remaining requirements the United States will.

The President has dared to present the problem to Congress, it is gratifying to note, as a challenge to this country's humanity. He did not claim that the United States will derive any promised or unpromised quid pro quo. He did not assert that feeding the Indians will help contain or isolate Communist China. He did not allege that it will help balance or frustrate the Soviet Union. He has not asked the Congress to support

the program for any of these reasons or for any other national or selfish reason. He has rightly assumed that the Congress of the United States and the people of this country will support action on this magnificent scale on a purely humanitarian basis.

He has had the courage to recommend this vast program of aid, not because the Indian people some day may be our allies, not because they may help us in Asia, not because they will subsequently reward us with friendship or assistance, but simply because the people of India are hungry. And that is the only attribute, the only necessity, the only condition we ought to require as a qualification for aid from the granaries and storehouses of America.

This program is being undertaken in the spirit of the great efforts of this country to feed the hungry of many nations after World War I and World War II. It is in a great American tradition. The President will not urge in vain "the strong and warm-hearted and generous support of this program by the American people." He will not be disappointed in the response to an appeal to the hearts of the citizens of this country.

[From the New York (N.Y.) Times, Mar. 31, 1966]

AID FOR INDIA

Lyndon Johnson is at his best when challenged by some staggering task of human need. His message to Congress—and to the world—calling for aid for India, and pledging a truly generous measure of American assistance, is in the best tradition of Johnsonian philosophy. It is in no sense a detraction from his gesture to add that it is good, sound American policy to help India.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, now in New York after her visit to Washington, obviously played a vital role in the timing and scope of the American response to India's need. The meeting in Washington was a moment of international drama. This was not just because Mrs. Gandhi is a charming woman bearing the legendary name of Jawaharlal Nehru, her father, or because Mr. Johnson was at his most ingratiating best. It was because of what each of the main figures represented. India, with 500 million people, is the second most populous nation in the world and a bulwark of democracy in threatened Asia. The United States is the most prosperous and most powerful nation on earth and is engaged in a bitter war on that same Asian mainland.

But India, as Mr. Johnson said in his message, "may stand at this moment on the threshold of a great tragedy." Two years of drought imposed on a badly conceived and managed agricultural program, with the population increasing at the rate of 11 or 12 million persons a year, add up to potential disaster on a colossal scale.

President Johnson's message tells the whole tragic story, and it should be pondered as carefully in India as in the United States. Much of India's land is fertile. With better agricultural techniques India could eventually feed herself.

Droughts are unavoidable, but the human factor is more to blame—ancient, rigid ways; caste restrictions; overly small or overly large land holdings; the selfishness of well-fed states refusing to help starving neighbors; hoarders; speculators, usurers.

The great virtues of the Indian people somehow become constricted by customs, traditions and history in times like this. Those virtues must and can be released—and India has already done a great deal in the years of independence. Much more may now be done, thanks to the imaginative, intelligent and generous program President Johnson announced for an Indo-American Foundation which will use \$300 million in tied-up rupees for education and scientific

research in India. In the long range, such a program can do wonders; but in the meantime Indians must be fed.

An undernourished nation has no future. Neither has an unskilled one in this technological age. President Johnson is wisely moving to provide the foodstuffs and the training. Indians must do the rest.

AID TO TORNADO AND FLOOD VICTIMS

Mr. BAYH. Mr. President, nearly a year has elapsed since a rash of tornadoes devastated large parts of Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Indiana on Palm Sunday, 1965. Enormous losses of life and property were suffered in this calamity. In my State of Indiana alone, which experienced the full fury of the storms, nearly 140 persons were killed, over 1,300 were injured, and more than 300 were hospitalized. In addition 1,251 homes, 1,055 farm buildings, 208 house trailers, and 154 business places were destroyed and many others suffered major damages.

This was only one of many major natural disasters which have struck our Nation in the last few years. Because of severe drought, flooding, blizzards, earthquakes, and hurricanes, the President has declared more than 40 areas of the United States eligible for major disaster relief since January 1, 1964. Even though it is not pleasant to contemplate the possibility of similar tragedies, realistically we must recognize the probability that other natural disasters of equal damaging effect will likely occur in future months and years.

Last April a group of Senators from Midwestern States which had suffered great losses from tornadoes and floods joined with me in examining the adequacy of Federal assistance authorized by law to officially declared major disaster areas. We found that, although considerable legislation had been enacted to provide relief for State, county, municipal and other public property, individuals whose homes, farms and businesses have been destroyed or damaged could only count on a minimum amount of temporary, emergency aid.

After careful study and many conferences with those charged with the responsibility of administering disaster relief programs, I introduced on April 30, with the cosponsorship of nearly 40 other Senators, S. 1861, a bill to provide additional assistance for areas suffering a major disaster. The Subcommittee on Flood Control, Rivers, and Harbors, of the Senate Committee on Public Works, held hearings on this bill in June. The bill was reported favorably, with amendments, by the committee on July 15, and the Senate adopted the bill by voice vote on July 22.

In the House of Representatives the Subcommittee on Flood Control of the Public Works Committee conducted 2 days of hearings on the bill on October 14 and 15, just prior to adjournment of the first session of Congress. Although many of us expected and hoped that S. 1861 would receive early consideration in the House, to the present time no further action has been taken on this measure. Because of the real need for legislation to provide supplementary relief in

cases of major disasters, I am taking this opportunity to renew my plea that attention be given to this whole problem by the other body as soon as it is feasible to do so.

Let me review briefly the main features of S. 1861 as adopted by the Senate on July 22, 1965. Authorization would be granted in cases of major disaster for the readjustment of loans made by the Housing and Home Finance Administration, the Veterans' Administration, and the Rural Electrification Administration. Where property has been severely damaged, the schedules for payment of principal and interest on such loans could be extended to a maximum period of 40 years at an interest rate of not less than 3 percent. Payment of the principal and interest on loans made by HHFA and VA could be suspended for an additional period not to exceed 5 years if necessary in order to avoid severe financial hardship.

Loans up to \$30,000 under the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961 for the repair, rehabilitation, or replacement of property damaged or destroyed as a result of a major disaster could be made without regard to whether or not the required financial assistance could be provided by private sources.

Through a new cost-sharing program, homeowners and business concerns sustaining property losses because of major disasters would be eligible for Federal and State grants to help offset those losses. To participate in this program, States would be required to develop comprehensive disaster relief plans and designate a State agency to administer assistance to disaster victims. Grants up to \$250,000 could be authorized by the President for the purpose of assisting States to prepare their disaster relief plans.

If damage to property from a major disaster exceeds 5 percent of the value or at least \$100, the Federal Government would share up to 50 percent and the State Government up to 25 percent of the loss, with a maximum loss limit of \$30,000 for homes and \$100,000 for business concerns. The owner of the property would be obligated to pay the other 25 percent of the cost. However, no such grant could be made for any loss for which private insurance is available and collectible at reasonable rates, nor for any loss in a State which does not have approved flood-plain zoning controls.

Because of the extensive losses sustained by farmers in disaster areas, the bill would establish a new grant system for their assistance. The Secretary of Agriculture would be authorized to make grants equal to two-thirds of the cost of restoring lands to cultivation or replenishing livestock herds, with the maximum amount paid to any farmer limited to \$10,000. Reasonable terms and conditions could be imposed by the Secretary in making such grants, but no payment could be made to a farmer unless the Secretary determined that the cost of preparing lands for production had been increased as a direct result of a major disaster.

If either the owners or tenants of homes which might be destroyed or made

uninhabitable by a major disaster cannot provide suitable dwelling accommodations for themselves and/or their families, the President would be authorized, in order to avoid severe hardship, to acquire or lease housing which in turn could be rented to these victims for such periods as may be necessary. Rentals for this emergency shelter, including mobile homes, could be adjusted for as long as 1 year according to the financial ability of the occupants, but in no case would disaster victims be required to pay more than 25 percent of the family's monthly income for this housing.

Although the major thrust of S. 1861 is directed at providing assistance to private individuals and businesses which have suffered losses from major disasters, it also would supplement existing legislation in the public sector. Experience demonstrates that certain gaps or deficiencies exist in statutory authority relating to disaster relief for public schools, highways and other public works, priority for public housing, aid to unincorporated communities, and disaster warning systems.

The Director of the Office of Emergency Planning would be authorized to provide assistance both for the reconstruction and the operation of public elementary or secondary schools which have been destroyed or seriously damaged by a major disaster. However, to be eligible for such assistance, the Governor of the State would have to certify the need for help and give assurance that a reasonable amount of State and local governmental funds have been expended to assist the schools.

Likewise, the local school agency would have to make a reasonable tax effort and avail itself of other financial sources to replace and restore its buildings.

If State and local funds, including proceeds from insurance, are not sufficient to provide minimum necessary school facilities, Federal assistance could be made available to help replace or restore those facilities and to meet current operating expenditures. However, funds for operating expenditures would be limited to a period of 5 years at a declining rate for each year.

During the first year the amount of aid could be the full amount needed to supplement other available funds in order to insure a level of education equal to that existing before the disaster occurred, but this would be limited to 75 percent for the second, 50 percent for the third, and 25 percent for the fourth subsequent years. Additional assistance could be extended to help replace instructional supplies, equipment, and materials, including textbooks, and to help provide cafeteria facilities impaired or made unavailable by a major disaster.

The Federal share necessary to repair, restore, or reconstruct any Federal-aid highways damaged by a major disaster would be increased to as much as 100 percent of the cost necessary to perform such work. An amount not to exceed \$50 million would be authorized to be appropriated from the general fund for this purpose. Furthermore, authority would be granted to appropriate the

I have concluded that there is a need for a Federal law to regulate the advertisement and sale of this type of key. We found that for less than \$30 any person can buy a complete set of keys to fit all makes of cars.

Police records show that these keys are frequently used by juveniles to take cars for joyrides. Such youngsters are usually inexperienced drivers and hence are more likely to be involved in serious accidents. By forbidding juveniles to acquire these keys, we can prevent many serious injuries and deaths and reduce one of the leading categories of youth crime.

There is mounting evidence that professional automobile strippers use the keys to steal cars and remove valuable parts such as engines, radios, and bucket seats. The National Auto Theft Bureau reports that a large percentage of the recovered cars show no sign of forcible entry.

The keys are also used by criminals who steal from salesman's cars. The thief merely follows the salesman to his home and after he parks the car, the thief has ample time to try his keys until he finds the one that fits the car. The next day the thief again follows the salesman and at the first opportunity steals the samples.

Police and Theft Bureau officials believe that master keys are an important factor in the growing rate of auto thefts. In 1964 auto theft increased 16 percent over the previous year, and in 1965 it jumped another 4 percent.

Mr. President, this is a national problem which demands a national solution. The bill I introduced today with Senators JAVITS and KENNEDY will prohibit the advertisement of sale of master keys except to those with a legitimate need for them. It authorizes the Postmaster General to establish regulations for the mailing of these keys.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point a memorandum on the problem of master keys prepared by the Legislative Reference Service. It contains additional information on this topic. I also ask unanimous consent that the bill as introduced be printed immediately following the memorandum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The memorandum presented by Mr. RUBINOFF is as follows:

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,

Washington, D.C., February 21, 1966.

To: Senate Executive Reorganization Subcommittee; attention, Mr. Robert Wager.

From: Economics Division.

Subject: Procurement of master keys for automobiles.

In an effort to gain information on the procurement methods of master keys for automobiles, telephone calls were made to many individuals.

A spokesman for the American Automobile Association (AAA) stated that automobile dealers generally have a key cutting machine and a code book for their make of automobile. If an individual has the serial number of a lost key the dealers are able to reproduce the key through identification data contained in the code book. The AAA spokesman stated that he understood that qualified locksmiths could obtain rings of master keys for all makes of automobiles.

These master key rings are not obtained from the automobile manufacturers but from independent key companies; however, he did not know the name or identity of these key companies.

Telephone calls were made to several local locksmiths. These locksmiths generally confirmed that master keys for automobiles are available. They would answer that the keys may be obtained from many key companies; they are not obtained from the auto manufacturers. However, none of the locksmiths we spoke to would name any of the companies from whom the keys may be obtained. They claimed that the keys are available to "locksmiths with shops." When queried if a locksmith had to submit some proof of his trade with his application or if the key companies made any inquiries before filling orders for master keys, the conversation was usually terminated by an abrupt comment to the effect that "I won't say anything more," or "What the key companies do is their business, not mine."

An official of the Metropolitan Police Department of the District of Columbia stated that rings of master keys for automobiles are easily obtainable. When queried as to what qualified an individual to purchase rings of master keys for autos this official replied that as far as he could determine the qualification amounted to the price of the order with the application. He went on to say that he had seen advertisements in some popular auto magazines offering master keys for sale.

The police officials stated that the ease with which individuals apparently can obtain master keys undoubtedly does contribute to the high rate of auto thefts. He said that about 92 percent of the stolen automobile cases in the District of Columbia fall into the category they term: "for the purpose of joyriding." That is, the auto is taken for the purpose of a short time usage and that the major number of violators in this group are juveniles. This official further explained that he felt the ease of procurement of master keys was a much less important contributing factor to these "joyriding" thefts than the fact that automobile locks are very simple mechanisms that can be easily manipulated.

While the locks installed on all automobiles are simple and can be manipulated by skilled individuals, the locks on General Motors cars are especially so. He said that the locks on Oldsmobiles, Pontiacs, and Chevrolets, in that order, appear to be the easiest to manipulate. He continued by stating that many juveniles obtain a basic General Motors auto key and then are able to file and sand ridges on the key so that they can use it as a master key for a specific make of auto. He said that on many occasions the police have picked up juveniles and they would boast that "my key will open any Pontiac on this street," etc. Furthermore, they are able to prove it by demonstration.

The police official added that Ford and Chrysler autos appeared to have locks more difficult for the juveniles to overcome. Further, he added that Ford on its 1965 and 1966 models has installed a new type of lock which encompasses a set of tumblers on top of the lock, a set of tumblers on the bottom of the lock, and a sliding bar in the middle of the lock; all of these mechanisms must be activated before the lock will release. To date, the new Ford lock appears to be more effective than previous ones.

The bill (S. 3176) is as follows:

S. 3176

A bill to provide criminal penalties for the introduction, or manufacture for introduction, into interstate commerce of master keys for motor vehicles, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a)

chapter 113 of title 18, United States Code is amended by—

(1) adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"§ 2319. INTRODUCTION, SALE, DISTRIBUTION, OR ADVERTISEMENT FOR SALE TO THE PUBLIC OF MOTOR VEHICLE MASTER KEYS.

"Whoever knowingly introduces, or manufactures for introduction, into interstate commerce or transports or distributes in interstate commerce any motor vehicle master key shall be fined not more than \$2,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

"Whoever knowingly disseminates or knowingly causes to be disseminated by means of the United States mails, or in interstate commerce by any means, any advertisement of sale to the public of motor vehicle master keys shall be fined not more than \$2,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

"This section shall not apply to—

(1) the introduction, manufacture for introduction, transportation, distribution, sale or possession in interstate commerce of motor vehicle master keys for use in the ordinary course of business by any bona fide locksmith, common carrier, contract carrier, new or used car dealer, rental car agency, automobile club or association operating in more than one State or an affiliate thereof, or any department, agency, or instrumentality of (a) the United States, any State, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or any possession of the United States, or (b) any political subdivision of any such entity; or

(2) the shipment, transportation, or delivery for shipment in interstate commerce of motor vehicle master keys in the ordinary course of business by any common carrier or contract carrier.

"As used in this section, 'master key' means any key adapted to fit the ignition switch of two or more motor vehicles the ignition switches of which are designed to be operated by different keys."

(2) adding at the end of the chapter analysis of such chapter the following:

"§ 2319. Introduction, Sale, Distribution, or Advertisement for Sale to the Public of Motor Vehicle Master Keys."

(b) Section 1716 of such title is amended by inserting immediately after the seventh paragraph thereof the following new paragraph:

"All keys adapted to fit the ignition switch of two or more motor vehicles the ignition switches of which are designed to be operated with different keys are nonmailable and shall not be deposited in or carried by the mails or delivered by any postmaster, letter carrier, or other person in the postal service. Such keys may be conveyed in the mails, under such regulations as the Postmaster General shall prescribe—

"(1) to any bona fide locksmith, new or used car dealer, officer or employee of a common carrier or contract carrier, or officer or employee of any rental car agency for use in their business;

"(2) to any officer or employee of any automobile club or association operating in more than one State or an affiliate thereof for use in connection with the activities of such club or association; and

"(3) to supply or procurement personnel of (A) any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States, any State, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or any possession of the United States, or (B) any political subdivision of any such entity, for use in connection with the activities of such department, agency, or instrumentality.

The Postmaster General may require, as a condition of conveying any such key in the mails, that any person proposing to mail such key explain in writing to the satisfac-

tion of the Postmaster General that the mailing of such key will not be in violation of this section."

SEC. 2. This Act shall take effect on the sixtieth day after the date of its enactment.

INCREASED FOOD SUPPLIES FOR INDIA

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, on March 30, the President sent a message to the House of Representatives pertaining to proposals for increasing food supplies for India, and a joint resolution was put before the House and sent to the Agriculture Committee of the House.

This morning, this message was sent to the Senate, and pursuant to this message, I am introducing on behalf of myself, the Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], and such other Senators as may wish to join, a joint resolution to carry out the message submitted today by the President of the United States.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution will be received and appropriately referred.

The joint resolution (S.J. Res. 149) to support U.S. participation in relieving victims of hunger in India and to enhance India's capacity to meet the nutritional needs of its people, introduced by Mr. ELLENDER (for himself and other Senators), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I wish to announce that I shall try to hold hearings on this joint resolution probably on Tuesday and Wednesday of next week, and I am hopeful that the Senate will be able to enact the resolution before the Easter recess begins.

I understand that the House will take up the resolution on Monday, and in all probability we should be able to have the resolution enacted before the Easter holiday begins.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, I would appreciate it very much if the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry would permit me to cosponsor the joint resolution, as I believe it is a resolution which should be enacted into law at the earliest opportunity.

Mr. ELLENDER. I thank the Senator.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution remain at the desk until Monday next, so that Senators who desire to cosponsor it may do so.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the message from the President on economic aid to India be referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry along with the resolution which was introduced by the distinguished chairman of the committee the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

DESIGNATION OF APRIL 1967 AS FEDERAL LAND BANK MONTH

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, I send to the desk, for appropriate refer-

ence, a joint resolution which would provide for the designation of the month of April 1967 as Federal Land Bank Month.

The inauguration of the Federal land bank system in April of 1917 marked the first time in the history of the United States that it was possible for people to obtain credit through Government-sponsored programs of any kind.

The establishment of the system has consistently attacked the chronic scarcity of money for agricultural development by instituting reforms on farm-lending practices. It has provided long-term funds for farmers at reasonable costs in place of high and often extortionate interest rates and high renewal commissions every few years. From its beginning, the bank's primary mission has been to keep borrowers in business.

Many agree that agriculture—the production of food and fiber—is rapidly moving toward its greatest hour. For it is increasingly evident that the hopes of people everywhere to obtain their barest needs for food and hope for enduring peace and, indeed, the survival of man, are closely linked. Recognizing this, the Federal land banks will dedicate their 1967 golden anniversary to "American Farmers: Providers of Plenty." It will provide a threshold of public interest and understanding not only of the tremendous contributions of U.S. agriculture in the past but also of its vital role in the immediate future.

Coming at this critical time in world history, this anniversary will commemorate unquestioned success of both the Federal land banks and American agriculture and develop awareness of the imperative demands which they will be called upon to meet in the years ahead.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the joint resolution be printed in the RECORD, together with a letter and its enclosures from the Director of the land bank service.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the joint resolution and letter with enclosures, will be printed in the RECORD.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 150) to provide for the designation of the month of April, 1967, as Federal Land Bank Month, introduced by Mr. McCLELLAN, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas the inception of the Federal land bank system in April of 1917 marked the first time in United States history that Americans were enabled to obtain credit through a federally sponsored program of any kind; and

Whereas the Federal land bank system stands out as a unique alliance of farmers, the financial community, and the Government, deriving its loan funds from bond sales to a broad range of investors, and thus providing a mainstay for America's agricultural strength and progress through a banking system created and working "of, by, and for" its farmer-borrowers; and

Whereas the Federal land bank system has pioneered, innovated, and provided leadership for the wise and constructive use of credit by America's farmers; and

Whereas the American farmer's productive capacity over the past half century, which has made such farmer the provider of plenty for the United States and extensive areas of

the free world outside the United States, represents one of the free world's indispensable assets; and

Whereas it becomes increasingly evident that the hopes of people everywhere for food, peace, and the survival of mankind are closely interrelated, and that agriculture—the production of food and fiber—is thus rapidly moving toward its greatest challenge; and

Whereas the month of April 1917, marked completion of the chartering of the twelve Federal land banks, as authorized by Act of Congress, and the first land bank loans were issued in that month; and

Whereas the month of April 1967, provides an appropriate and fitting opportunity for due recognition of the foregoing achievements, accomplishments, and deeds: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the month of April 1967, is hereby designated as "Federal Land Bank Month" and the President is requested to issue a proclamation calling upon all people of the United States for the observance of such month with appropriate proceedings and ceremonies.

The letter and enclosures presented by Mr. McCLELLAN are as follows:

MARCH 14, 1966.

Mr. JOHN L. RYAN,
President, Federal Land Bank of New Orleans, New Orleans, La.

Mr. RALPH E. NOWLAN,
President, Federal Land Bank of St. Louis, St. Louis, Mo.

DEAR JOHN AND RALPH: As you know, one of the important projects leading up to the 50th anniversary observance will be the enactment of legislation requesting a Presidential proclamation designating April 1967 as Federal Land Bank Month. If we are to be successful in this effort, it is highly important that the enclosed draft of a resolution be introduced for consideration as soon as possible.

In order to enhance the possibility of obtaining prompt approval of the resolution, we feel it is advisable to have it introduced by a group of leading Senators representing agriculture and the Judiciary Committee, perhaps headed by Senator EASTLAND, of Mississippi, since he is chairman of the Judiciary Committee and also a member of the Agriculture and Forestry Committee. We are suggesting that he be joined by Senators McCLELLAN, of Arkansas, DIRKSEN, of Illinois, ELLENDER, of Louisiana, and perhaps others.

It would be much appreciated if you will make contact with your Senator on this matter or arrange for other suitable contact. The enclosed background fact sheet may be useful in explaining the importance of this proposed resolution.

I will appreciate knowing the receptiveness of your Senator to the proposal, any information you may receive as to when the resolution will be introduced, and suggestions as to appropriate followup on our part. It is essential to the anniversary program that the resolution be approved during the present session of Congress.

Sincerely,

GLENN G. BROWNE,
Director, Land Bank Service.

FACTS RELATIVE TO THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FEDERAL LAND BANKS

1. In America's remarkable agricultural progress over the past half-century, a major factor has been sound farm financing and modern business methods—first made possible through long-term credit provided by the Federal land banks.

2. Inauguration of the Federal land bank system in 1917 marked the first time in U.S. history that people were enabled to obtain

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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Issued April 5, 1966
For actions of April 4, 1966
89th-2nd; No. 58

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed food for India resolution. House debated pay-fringe benefits bill. Rep. Findley criticized report Secretary "applauded" drop in farm prices. Rep. Hamilton criticized Budget Bureau limitation on watershed projects.

HOUSE

1. FOOD FOR INDIA. Passed, under suspension of the rules, H. J. Res. 997, endorsing and supporting the President's initiative in organizing substantial American participation in an urgent international effort designed to: Help meet India's pressing food shortages by making available to India under Public Law 480 agricultural commodities to meet India's normal import needs plus added quantities of agricultural commodities as the U. S. share in the international response to the Indian emergency; help combat malnutrition, especially in mothers and children, via a special program; and encourage and assist those

measures which the Government of India is planning to expand India's own agricultural production. The Agriculture Committee amended the measure to urge that, to the extent necessary, the food made available by this program be distributed in such manner that hungry people without money will be able to obtain food, and to request the President to join India in pressing on other nations the urgency of sharing appropriately in a truly international response to India's critical need. pp. 7133-39

Rep. Ellsworth commended passage of the resolution and urged increased U. S. food production to help meet increasing world food needs. pp. 7170-1

2. PERSONNEL; PAY. Debated H. R. 14122, the proposed Federal Salary and Fringe Benefits Act of 1966. A vote on the bill was postponed until Wed. (pp. 7120-33) This bill was reported with amendments Apr. 1, during adjournment of the House (H. Rept. 1410) (p. 7193).

As reported, the bill included provisions as follows:

Provides across-the-board pay raises of 2.87 to 2.9 percent, effective the first pay period beginning on or after July 1, 1966, for classified, ASC county committee employees, employees whose salary rates are fixed by administrative action, and certain other specified employees (except that increases in GS-16, 17, and 18 will be two percent).

Grants employees the option of retiring at age 55 with 30 years service, or at age 60 with 20 years of service, without any reduction in annuity because of early-age retirement. (No authority is provided for the Government to mandatorily retire employees, as requested by the Administration.)

Increases the biweekly Government contributions for health benefits of employees or annuitants enrolled in health benefits plans to \$1.62 for self-alone enrollment and \$3.94 for self and family enrollment. Provides that if the biweekly subscription charge for the employee's or annuitant's plan is less than twice the Government contribution as so increased, the Government contribution shall be 50 percent of the subscription charge.

Increases the maximum uniform allowance for employees who must purchase uniforms, on a graduated basis from 25 to 40 percent, and makes uniform allowance mandatory where authorized by law.

Provides that persons who retired between Apr. 1, 1948, and Oct. 10, 1962, with reduced annuity to provide surviving spouse benefits, and each survivor of such a person are authorized to have their annuity benefits recomputed under Public Law 87-793.

Grants classified employees time and one-half overtime pay for work in excess of 8 hours a day, and increases the maximum rate of overtime from grade GS-9 to grade GS-10.

Grants classified and wage board employees 25-percent premium compensation for work on Sundays which is not subject to overtime pay.

Broadens the definition of "child" under the Retirement Act so as to extend entitlement of a child survivor attending school until his 22nd birthday. Eliminates the present "dependency" requirement for surviving children so that a child need no longer have received over half his support from the decedent.

3. TREASURY, POST OFFICE, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1967. The Appropriations Committee reported this bill, H. R. 14266 (H. Rept. 1412). p. 7193

4. DEFENSE PRODUCTION. The Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendments (on Apr. 2 during adjournment) H. R. 14025, to extend the Defense Production Act (H. Rept. 1411). p. 7193

If guidelines must be issued, then it cannot be upon the shoulders of the Federal employee alone that the burden falls. If the rewards are to be shared, then the responsibility must be shared. Is it not reasonable to ask the same guidelines for the private economy, and more especially private industry under Government contract, where the Federal Government pays 100 percent of the wages or salaries for employees of prime contractors with Defense or Space contracts? A 3-percent increase for a civil service employee and a 5-percent increase for a private employee under a 100-percent Government funded contract hardly seems fair and equitable.

America's challenges must be met—and they will only be met through a concerted effort for excellence. We cannot expect those in the Federal service to meet these challenges with excellence if they are given a disadvantage to overcome in addition to the vigorous demands made upon them by the very nature of their service to the public.

Our progress as a nation depends greatly on those in the public service, and it is in the national interest as well as in the interest of the Federal employees that fairness be maintained through comparability.

Mr. ADDABBO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 14122. However, I must state that I am greatly disappointed in what we are here providing for the loyal employees of our Government. In the 87th Congress we enacted into law a bill calling for full comparability for Federal employees. We have not lived up to the promise we made, and each year we seem to get a little more behind. I believe that we have an obligation to bring the salaries of postal and classified workers into line with comparable work in private enterprise. The bill before us does not do this.

So-called guidelines have been set by the administration, and it is highly probable that only employees of the Federal Government will be forced to stay within these guidelines, employees who are already far behind.

This bill does carry with it certain changes, outside the area of salary which we have long sought and are, I believe, a step in the right direction. One of the most outstanding features is the provision providing full retirement benefits to employees who have served the Federal Government for 30 years and have reached the age of 55.

Mr. Speaker, in supporting this bill, I say let us not long postpone fulfillment of our pledge to give full comparability to our loyal employees.

Mr. CORBETT. Mr. Speaker, I would simply like to join my colleague from Louisiana [Mr. MORRISON] in expressing the hope that this bill can be moved along practically unanimously to the other body right now.

Mr. Speaker, we have no further requests for time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. MORRISON], that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill H.R. 14122.

As many as are in favor of the motion will say "aye"; those opposed "no." In

the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds having voted in the affirmative, the bill is passed.

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of March 30, further proceedings in connection with this bill will go over until Wednesday next.

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my point of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE TO INDIA

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.J. Res. 997) to support U.S. participation in relieving victims of hunger in India and to enhance India's capacity to meet the nutritional needs of its people, with committee amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. RES. 997

Whereas the Congress has declared it to be the policy of the United States to make maximum efficient use of this Nation's agricultural abundance in furtherance of the foreign policy of the United States;

Whereas the Congress is considering legislation to govern the response of the United States to the mounting world food problem;

Whereas critical food shortages in India threatening the health if not the lives of tens of millions of people require an urgent prior response; Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Congress endorses and supports the President's initiative in organizing substantial American participation in an urgent international effort designed to:

(a) Help meet India's pressing food shortages by making available to India under Public Law 480 agricultural commodities to meet India's normal import needs plus added quantities of agricultural commodities as the United States share in the international response to the Indian emergency.

(b) Help combat malnutrition, especially in mothers and children, via a special program;

(c) Encourage and assist those measures which the Government of India is planning to expand India's own agricultural production;

That the Congress urges the President to join India in pressing on other nations the urgency of sharing appropriately in a truly international response to India's critical need.

The Congress urges that to the extent necessary the food made available by this program be distributed in such manner that hungry people without money will be able to obtain food.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is a second demanded?

Mr. DAGUE. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from North Carolina will be allotted 20 minutes and the gentleman

from Pennsylvania [Mr. DAGUE] 20 minutes. The Chair now recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY].

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, sometime last December a meeting was held here in Washington which was attended by representatives from 50 or 60 nationally known organizations. It was the organizational meeting of the Committee on the World Food Crisis. Since that time I understand that many other organizations have become affiliated with this newly formed committee.

On January 19 I introduced a resolution calling for a world war on hunger. I delayed hearings on the resolution until the President's message on food had been sent to Congress. On February 14 I introduced a bill recommended by the President.

We have had extensive hearings on both those bills, and I have never known a more distinguished array of witnesses to appear in our committee room than those who have testified in connection with those two bills and other bills which have been introduced dealing with the same subject.

Mr. Speaker, at a recent meeting in the White House, I think last week, the President had members of both parties there for a conference to talk about the desperate situation in India. This was after the Prime Minister of India had visited Washington and had conferred with the President. Following that conference and at the request of the President, I introduced a House joint resolution, and that resolution is now before you, House Joint Resolution 997, to support U.S. participation in relieving victims of hunger in India and to enhance India's capacity to meet the nutritional needs of its people.

We have had hearings on this resolution. It was considered at length in the committee. Two amendments were adopted. The resolution was approved unanimously by the 35-man committee.

Mr. Speaker, I have never visited India, and I have no firsthand information concerning the desperate plight of the Indian people. But I do know that all of the hearings we have held clearly indicate that they are in desperate need. Many people of India are now starving. This is the result of a disaster that happened there because of a great drought that they had in that great country.

Mr. Speaker, two-thirds of the people of this earth are now underfed, and one-third of the people of the world are now overfed. Fortunately, our Nation has been blessed, as no other nation on this earth has been blessed. Our fields have flourished. We have harvested abundantly. We have shared that abundance in magnificent fashion through programs of great magnitude.

The most magnanimous programs ever operated by any nation in all the history of the world have been carried on by the United States of America. We have relieved hunger in 100 nations. We have relieved hunger of 100 million people in these 100 nations of the world.

Now, Mr. Speaker, we are called upon again to come to the rescue of those hun-

dreds of millions of Indians who are in desperate need.

As I have said many times before, and I say again, there are two major words in all the languages on this earth: "food" and "raiment." Fortunately, we have an abundance of food and of fiber.

We come now merely to endorse and to approve the new action which has been taken by the President of the United States to provide relief for the people of India.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT). The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 2 additional minutes.

Mr. Speaker, this is not an authorization bill. It is not an appropriation bill. The resolution speaks for itself. It merely endorses and approves this humanitarian action on the part of the President. As I said in the beginning, the resolution, after hearings, was reported by a unanimous vote. I hope that it will be approved by this House by a unanimous vote today so that not only the people of India may know of our interest and their welfare and happiness, but also that the people of the entire world will know that we are perfectly willing to share our abundance with less fortunate people.

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. COOLEY. Yes, I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. LATTA. The other morning at the White House, as the gentleman knows, this matter was discussed by the President, by the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, and by Secretary of State Rusk. The gentleman from North Carolina will recall that I posed a question to the President as to what consideration, if any, was being given to the fact that our wheat stocks were rapidly declining, and have been so declining for the last 3 years. During this period they have gone from 1.4 billion bushels down to less than 600 million bushels and we should probably soon give consideration to relaxing controls on our wheat farmers. We did not receive a definite answer from the Secretary of Agriculture or from the President at that time.

I am wondering whether or not the House Committee on Agriculture has given any consideration to relaxing some of these controls on our wheat producers, since those stocks are rapidly declining, particularly with reference to our Soft Red Winter wheat producers in Ohio, whose stocks will be down to some 7 million bushels the first of July?

Mr. COOLEY. My recollection is that we were assured that if this relief were provided we would have a carryover of about 600 millions bushels of wheat.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has again expired.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 2 additional minutes.

In other words, that our reserves and carryover would be adequate to meet our domestic needs.

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield further, speaking about the 600 million bushels of carryover, I

believe the February report of the wheat situation shows that the carryover will be approximately 600 million bushels. However, that was before this commitment was made by the President to India.

As I size this up, this is going to be in excess of 200 million bushels if we have to also deliver wheat to India for some of the other nations. Therefore, I do not see how we can come up with a 600 million bushel carryover if we are going to give 200 million bushels to India in this one transaction.

Mr. COOLEY. It is my understanding that our deliveries will be made throughout the rest of the calendar year. Of course, we will have another harvest coming and I assume all these things were taken into consideration by those who gave us the assurance that we would have an adequate supply in our carryovers.

I am sure you will recall that the President assured us at the White last week that he did not want to deprive our people nor did he want to have an inadequate carryover.

Mr. LATTA. I think that is a very fair and adequate statement of the President's position.

Nor will the gentleman come back to my question as to whether or not your committee has given any consideration to the relaxation of controls on our wheat producers in view of this situation?

Mr. COOLEY. I am certain that our committee would, of course, if the bill that we are now preparing, which is an amendment to Public Law 480, is adopted, and we hope to have it up right after recess. This legislation will strike out the word "surplus," thus permitting deliberate production of food for hungry people in other nations, and we can then embark upon a program of increasing production. I have looked forward always to the time that we can go forth in the spring and plant freely, and harvest abundantly, and market our produce profitably.

Mrs. MAY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman.

Mrs. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman from North Carolina a question concerning the intent of this bill—as to what form our wheat might be made available to India? In the committee, as the gentleman will recall, we discussed the practicality of making as much of this wheat available in the form of flour. This is because of easier loading and unloading problems and perhaps even more important, the fact that there is greater protection against the ravages of rodents in India, a problem which concerns the Indian Government as well as those of us who have been involved in sending our products overseas and having so much of it lost because of inadequate protection at the ports and warehouses. Would the gentleman care to comment on the practicability of making as much as possible of this available to them in the form of flour?

Mr. COOLEY. I think that would depend on whether or not we could expedite our efforts to relieve hunger by

sending the flour to the people in India rather than sending the wheat.

I understand the people of India, or at least a lot of them, do not know anything about flour and would not even know how to handle it or to prepare it. They take the raw wheat and grind it up into some kind of mush and consume it in that form. For the sake of our own working people here at home and the people in our mills, I would prefer of course to send them the flour. But then again there comes up the question of shipping and dock facilities and unloading and transportation in the interior by means of the distribution system there which I understand in India is very poor.

I am certain that consideration will be given to that problem.

Mrs. MAY. I know there are a number of flour mills in India, and they are admittedly running on only half capacity, as the Secretary of Agriculture testified, because they need to get this wheat directly to the people without waiting to have it milled. But because of our American marketing efforts in India, we have been teaching a number of Indian people to use the wheat as flour. Certainly there is a part of the population, quite a number, that do in some areas know how to use flour as food. All I am trying to emphasize here is that we would hope that the Secretary of Agriculture would keep this in mind because this is an easy way and a safer way to transport the grain, and for those people who know how to use it, it could be distributed to them. Otherwise, of course, as you say, they would use the grain and make their chepatas out of the wheat that they grind in their own homes.

Mr. COOLEY. I join my lovely colleague in the hope that the Secretary will bear in mind just what she has said.

I would like very much to have the wheat processed here because it would provide jobs for our American workers. I would hope the Secretary of Agriculture would take all that into consideration. But by and large the one object here is to try to see if we cannot relieve hunger as quickly as possible.

Mrs. MAY. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. DAGUE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. DAGUE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAGUE. Mr. Speaker, it certainly is my feeling that the people of the United States wish to help unfortunate people in India. As a God-fearing nation, the United States has time and time again come to the aid of hungry people throughout the world. Since the days of the late Herbert Hoover to the present food-for-peace program established under Public Law 480, the American people have more than generously shared their wealth and abundance with millions upon millions of people overseas.

In considering this legislation today though, I think we should try to keep in proper perspective a few major points.

First of all, from a purely legal point of view, this legislation is not needed. There is no question whatsoever that the President has all the authority necessary to do exactly what this resolution

prescribes. House Joint Resolution 997 actually represents a formal congressional ratification of what the President has already publicly committed our Nation to do in regard to the serious situation in India. The defeat of a resolution like this could only embarrass America in the eyes of the world.

The second point I would like to make about this \$1 billion gift to India is that, as far as I can see, the United States is going to receive no tangible benefits in return.

Perhaps we will have earned a portion of Indian good will for our generosity, I do not know. But certainly there is no evidence of the Indian Government's supporting our very perilous position in South Vietnam or in the rest of Asia. I for one want to go on record at this point by repeating a conviction that I have held for many years, and that is that the mere gifts of foreign aid do not insure lasting friends throughout the world. In the international world, it seems to me, there simply has to be a "quid pro quo" for what we give away even when the gift is prompted by humanitarian instinct.

I should like to quote from an editorial which appeared in last Friday's issue of the *Philadelphia Inquirer*:

CHILLY THANKS FROM MRS. GANDHI

The famine-stricken people of India must be fed, and the United States, concerned as always with human distress anywhere, has again come to the rescue: this time with President Johnson's prompt pledge of a \$1 billion food-aid package.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's response to this extraordinary act of generosity is a bored sniff that it is not enough. She had hardly had the President's promise of aid in her hot little hands when she felt it necessary, in between charming New Yorkers with her manners, to insult us.

Grudgingly, she conceded, in a speech at an Economic Club dinner, that what she is taking back with her from Washington will help. India will be able to struggle through the latest famine "without too much suffering."

But, "on a per capita basis," she complained, India has been short-changed. Compared with the aid given other countries, India is far down the list.

On a per capita basis? Is Mrs. Gandhi calling the United States derelict in its responsibility because of India's unbridled population explosion? Are we to scramble to keep pace, with our aid funds, with India's 1-million-a-month population increase?

What about India's own responsibility to keep abreast of its people's needs, by such obvious measures, for instance, as going after the hoarders of gold; changing anachronistic laws that permit too large or too small land holdings; getting rid of caste restrictions and other antiquities that hamper progress; making the most of the country's agricultural resources?

As one coming here to beg for help—and obtaining it in overflowing measure—the Prime Minister of India has displayed arrogance, ignorance and insensitivity.

Another point I would like to make in connection with this resolution is that the "self-help" concept should really be enforced by the President. We are dealing with this concept in depth now in regard to the extension and amendment of Public Law 480, but if India is ever to progress it is clear that she must enhance her agricultural productivity. With 490 million people now and the

prospect of 1.2 billion people by the turn of the 21st century, India faces a massive challenge in feeding her population.

The final point I wish to make is to urge the President, as strongly as I can, to solicit and secure the cooperation of other nations in meeting the needs of India. The Communist world especially should be asked for help in this effort. If they are unwilling to help, let India and the world know it. If they are unable to help, let India and the world know that, too.

Either way it shows the bankruptcy of the Socialist camp when it comes to meeting man's most fundamental need, the need for food.

Yes, Mr. Speaker, this resolution is going to pass this House today, and history will record once again the compassion and generosity of the American people for the people of India. I only hope that this will be one history lesson the world will remember.

Mrs. MAY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAGUE. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mrs. MAY. I wonder if I might at this point ask my distinguished minority leader what his recollection is in committee as to the amount of the carryover of our own domestic stocks of wheat?

This subject was mentioned earlier in the colloquy between our colleague from Ohio and the chairman of the committee. I think the record should show that the Secretary of Agriculture testified that after the delivery of 3½ million tons of wheat, the carryover would then be drawn down to 600 million bushels.

However, I do think we should point out that the President has told us that India really needs 7 million tons of wheat, and he is hopeful that other countries will supply a large portion of the additional 3 million. However, he has also indicated that if the other countries do not supply it, the United States will have to give very serious consideration to making up that difference.

Therefore, I think we ought to be very aware in the House Committee on Agriculture, that if we supply another 2 or 3 million tons to India, this according to my arithmetic, could bring our carryover supply down to 400 million bushels of wheat. In this case, we would have a very low reserve carryover. It would behoove us to keep close watch over our wheat reserve carryover. Does my colleague not agree?

Mr. DAGUE. I could not agree more. I think that it what the record of our committee will show.

Mrs. MAY. I thank the gentleman, and would like to say further that I am in support of House Joint Resolution 997.

The visit of the Prime Minister of India to Washington last week and the President's message to the Congress about the difficult food conditions in that country have focused attention on this serious problem. Our committee gave unanimous support to the resolution under discussion and I am sure it has the overwhelming support of the Congress.

The President in his message asked for information and judgments of the Congress about this program which as I un-

derstand calls for the largest shipment of food grains to a foreign country in a single year. Those of us in many parts of the country and especially in the Pacific Northwest and gulf area have been having some serious problems with the boxcar shortage for handling with the port as well as domestic shipments. We also know that despite full employment in most lines of business and pressures to keep prices and wages within general guidelines, there are still many local pockets of slack employment such as flour mills.

I hope that those agencies handling this large program will give due consideration to the need for flexibility in form of food sent as well as ports of movement in order that shipments may be maximized without conflicting with domestic and other export shipments.

During the 1946-49 critical years for meeting world food needs, flexibility of movement especially from supplying countries was the key to meeting such needs. The President mentions that the Canadian commitment of one million tons involves both wheat and flour and I suggest that the United States likewise follow this procedure.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished Speaker of the House [Mr. McCORMACK].

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The distinguished Speaker is recognized for 2 minutes.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, although the President feels under existing law, the administration has the authority to extend this aid to India, I think he used excellent judgment in asking congressional cooperation and endorsement. For this will show the unity between the legislative and the executive branches of the Government to the Government and people of India, and to the entire world in carrying out our moral obligations and in the consideration of human beings facing keen suffering and distress.

The quick action on the pending resolution also shows the effectiveness, the efficiency, and the responsibility of democratic institutions of government. It shows to the world, and in particular to the Government and the people of India, the understanding and good will of our Government and our people in this period of emergency and distress in India.

We hope that our good-neighbor example will be immediately followed by other nations in a position to help in this grave emergency confronting millions of human beings in India.

I want particularly to congratulate the chairman and all the members of the House Committee on Agriculture for their quick action in connection with this resolution. The President sent the letter to Congress on Wednesday last. The House Committee on Agriculture met the following day and unanimously reported the resolution, and the resolution is now up for consideration in the House of Representatives today—all in a matter of a few days.

This is an example of democratic institutions of government in operation, in its finest manner, and in its highest level of refinement and operation.

Again, I am very proud of the committee and I am very proud of the House of Representatives in considering this resolution that means so much as an example to the world and in particular to millions of human beings, like we are, who are facing extreme distress in our neighboring Nation of India.

Mr. CORBETT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. FINDLEY].

(Mr. FINDLEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, the food for India program, in my judgment, is the most misunderstood program on the books. Most American people, I am sure, believe that under this program starving destitute people in the streets of Bombay and elsewhere in India will get food without cost.

The truth is that, in all probability, not one single bushel of the food provided as a result of the President's initiative as mentioned in this resolution will go to destitute people.

It is true that the committee—I think wisely—inserted language in the resolution expressing the hope that substantial amounts will go to people unable to pay, but the past record of the Indian Government does not give much comfort. There is no hint whatever that the arrangements made between the President and the Prime Minister of India will change the character of this program in that respect. It is very likely that the rats will get a lot more out of this program than the destitute people of India. Yet I am sure that most Americans, when they think about the vast food for India program they have been financing over the years, are under the impression that most of it, if not all of it, goes without charge to hungry people.

Of course, the gift to India does indeed fill a need. There can be no question about that. Whether for good reasons or not, India is short of food. But this Presidential action amounts to a grant in aid to the Government, and the Government in turn markets the food through commercial channels.

The people of India have to pay for it. That is why I say this is the most misunderstood program on the books.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield on that point?

Mr. FINDLEY. I will be glad to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. ALBERT. Of course, I know the distinguished gentleman, who is a fine student of agricultural legislation, does not want to give the wrong impression. I think the gentleman will agree on two things: first, that the shipment of wheat to India will relieve a very critical situation to a certain extent.

Mr. FINDLEY. There is no question about that.

Mr. ALBERT. And, secondly, that those who are in dire need and who do not have the rupees with which to make direct purchases may be able to share through the distribution systems for relief purposes under any regular food distribution programs which the Indian Government may have in operation.

Mr. FINDLEY. The gentleman is not

suggesting that the food made available under this Presidential action will be distributed in that manner, is he?

Mr. ALBERT. I am not making a suggestion that all of it will be, but those who are eligible under the regular food distribution program or other relief might be beneficiaries of a portion of this wheat.

Mr. FINDLEY. I think the gentleman is mistaken. There is no indication that any of the food provided under this program will go under either titles II or III, the donation provisions of Public Law 480. There is that possibility, but there has been no encouraging development of which I have knowledge.

Mr. ALBERT. I was merely giving my impression of what the Indian Government might do under its regular food distribution programs.

Mr. FINDLEY. At the White House I was informed the Prime Minister had given no indication that any of the food would be provided without charge to destitute people. Since 1961 the American people have virtually donated about 20 million tons of food to the Government of India. Of that amount only about 500,000 tons or approximately 5 percent has been distributed through titles II or III. The rest of it has been marketed through the so-called fair price markets operated by the Government. In those markets the people who get the food have to pay for it, and there is no way they can know the generosity of the American people made possible the presence of that food in those markets.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FINDLEY. I will be glad to.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. The gentleman will recall when the group was down to the White House the other morning, prior to the President sending his message up here, that was one of the points brought out. I think I got the impression—and I wonder if the gentleman from Illinois has, too—that we did make some impression on the President. I am inclined to believe that he is taking that into account along with some other recommendations which were made at that conference the other morning. I got the impression from his response to some of the questions which were asked there that he was impressed and possibly would direct, and he does have the authority under this resolution to do it.

Mr. FINDLEY. I hope that will be the case.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the Resident Commissioner of Puerto Rico.

(Mr. POLANCO-ABREU asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. POLANCO-ABREU. Mr. Speaker, I rise to add my voice in support of House Joint Resolution 997. There could be little doubt as to the wisdom of adopting this resolution and there should be little hesitancy in doing so. Our action here today will reemphasize to the world that the American people are a kind people, and genuinely concerned where a problem is faced by their world neighbors.

The resolution before us places no conditions on our generosity; no infringement on the internal management of the affairs of India, political or economic. We ask nothing in return for our contributions to a needy neighbor, except that the suffering of the people be stilled. The reaffirmation of this approach to world togetherness should have rewarding results in our continuing struggle against totalitarianism and communism.

I believe, however, that when we help our neighbor we should also expect him to try to help himself. In the case of India, this means a concerted effort to increase agricultural production by adopting modern methods; to develop industry, and to take steps to manage the population problem. I understand that efforts are being made on all these fronts, that there are notable advances, and there is the promise of acceleration of these gains.

The resolution before us will be approved, and the additional foodstuffs will relieve critical food shortages in India. This simple fact will smother the food riots, which are smoldering and which have erupted from time to time. There could be no question that full-scale food riots in India could have a devastating effect on the Asian problem, and could bring serious political, and possibly military results for the United States.

Mr. Speaker I am proud to support House Joint Resolution 997.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. WAGGONER].

Mr. WAGGONER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding this time for a question.

The second committee amendment expresses the concern of the committee that to the extent necessary the food made available pursuant to the program referred to in this resolution will be used for direct relief of the hungry people. The gentleman from Oklahoma and the gentleman from Illinois were just discussing who would get free assistance under this program. I am wondering if the committee has shown any concern or made any provision to see that this assistance from America which is rendered to these needy Indian people will be recognized as actually coming from concerned citizens of the United States. If we are going to help the least we can do is see to it that the recipients know beyond doubt where the help is coming from.

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WAGGONER. I will be glad to.

Mr. FINDLEY. I have raised that question repeatedly in the committee hearings we have had. So far as I can determine, nothing has been done up to now to give the people of India notice that the United States is indeed virtually donating the grain which is sold through these fair price markets. Of course, the price is below that paid in the black market. Perhaps they can at least inform the people of India that due to our generosity prices are lower than would be otherwise the case. But even that is not being done so far as I know.

(Mr. STALBAUM (at the request of Mr. COOLEY) was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. STALBAUM. Mr. Speaker, I wholeheartedly join my colleagues in support of this resolution supporting the President's program to give prompt assistance in relieving the victims of hunger in India.

As many of my colleagues are aware, I have spoken out on a number of occasions on feeding the hungry of the world. I have contended first, that we must encourage the underdeveloped nations to develop their own agriculture and second, that we expand our production of food in an orderly manner as a supplement to each nation's own effort.

Both of these points are being considered by the House Committee on Agriculture in drafting food-for-freedom legislation. I am pleased, also, to see the recognition of both of these points in the resolution before us.

We must recognize, however, that in the present emergency situation, these must be more in the form of guidelines than in the form of directives. With the threat of millions of people in India facing starvation, our first concern must be to assure them that we are willing to supply large quantities of food. This the President has clearly spelled out in his special message of March 30.

A related area not mentioned in the resolution is that of family planning. The President, however, in his message has pointed out Mrs. Ghandi's indication of the vigorous effort by the Indian Government on this matter. I am pleased to see that India's leaders are cognizant of this "other side of the coin in bringing food supplies into line with population.

The President's effort is a sincere humanitarian one. It should have the unanimous support of the Members of the Congress.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 1 minute.

(Mr. COOLEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I might just take 1 minute to say that in the President's message you will find this language when he speaks about the Prime Minister of India:

In response to her needs, I propose that we allot up to 200,000 tons of corn, and up to 150 million pounds of vegetable oils, and up to 125 million pounds of milk powder to India. The vegetable oil and milk powder are especially needed for supplementing the diets of Indian children.

Mr. Speaker, how can we advise all of the recipients in India to the effect that this relief is coming from the people of America? I do not know how it can be done. I understand they speak about 50 different languages. It would be very difficult for us to tag the wheat that goes to the ports of India, and is unloaded in bulk and distributed through their own distribution system.

Mr. Speaker, of course everyone in the House of Representatives would like for the Indian people to know that the food is coming from the taxpayers of America. I am quite certain that our representa-

tives in our Government will do everything they possibly can to see that the recipients know about our generosity.

Mr. DAGUE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS].

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to ask a few questions of the gentleman from North Carolina, the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture.

What assurance do we have in terms of the resolution that this wheat will not be resold by the Indian Government? Wheat was reportedly resold from the disaster stocks made available by the United States to India some 10 or 12 years ago.

Is there any restriction upon the sale of this wheat by India elsewhere in the world?

Mr. COOLEY. If the gentleman will yield, does the gentleman mean that India might take this wheat and sell it to some other country?

Mr. GROSS. Exactly.

Mr. COOLEY. Well, someone in our Government would certainly be derelict in their duties if they permitted that to happen. If they permit that to happen to us, I can assure the gentleman from Iowa that I shall vote against giving them anything else at any time.

I cannot believe that people of India would stoop that low and, further, I cannot believe that our people would permit them to stoop that low. This is an agreement. The food must be used by the people of India.

Mr. GROSS. But there is nothing contained in this resolution to assure that the wheat will not be sold.

Mr. COOLEY. No. It will be a Public Law 480 agreement that it will not be sold.

Mr. GROSS. In the matter of transportation, are American bottoms going to be used to ship this wheat, flour, corn, cotton, and tobacco to India?

Mr. COOLEY. Yes; to the extent of 50 percent.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman is not aware of the fact that we are chartering foreign-flag ships to haul our military hardware and other supplies to Vietnam; that we have been short of American bottoms in which to transport cargoes to that vital area?

Mr. COOLEY. I am also well aware of the fact that we have a merchant marine in this country.

Mr. GROSS. I say that this merchant marine that we have is already overtaxed, and we have been chartering foreign-flag ships in which to haul materiel to Vietnam.

Mr. COOLEY. The gentleman ought to try to get more than 50 percent of these items shipped in American bottoms, and he will see how far he gets in that.

Mr. GROSS. I am not advocating the repeal of the 50-percent clause. I am trying to get it all shipped in American bottoms, since it is going to be given away. I do not believe it is going to be hauled in American ships, because this is a pressure deal.

Mr. COOLEY. If the gentleman will yield further. I am in favor of repealing the 50-percent clause.

Mr. GROSS. It is going to be slowed down in transportation to India, because the bottoms are not available today.

Mr. COOLEY. What can the gentleman from Iowa and I do about that?

Mr. GROSS. I desire only to point out the situation you are running into in this emotional and high pressure deal.

Mr. COOLEY. I am walking into it with my eyes wide open.

Mr. GROSS. And I wonder what you are starting with millions of other hungry people around the world—

Mr. COOLEY. The President has been assured that we could make these deliveries, that we have the dock facilities, the stevedores will be there to unload the ships when they arrive. We are told that he has these assurances.

Mr. GROSS. Why is tobacco being sent over to people who are starving? Are they going to put a plug of tobacco between two slices of bread, and eat it?

What is the story on that?

Mr. COOLEY. In his message to the Congress on this resolution, which is printed in the committee report, the President said:

India's own exchange resources can be released for food and fertilizer purchases if we make substantial shipments of cotton and tobacco.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman has said the tobacco will ease the tension of the starving Indians and relax the nerves so that they can eat the food and assimilate it much better.

He also quotes the President as saying that India's exchange resources can be used for food and fertilizer purchases if substantial shipments of cotton and tobacco are made. This means to me that the cotton and tobacco, if not other products, will be sold by India's Government to the Indian people and perhaps others.

This is not truly a famine relief bill and no one should labor under any illusion that it is. Nor should anyone labor under the illusion that any substantial part of this huge bill of expense to American taxpayers will ever be repaid. Whatever roubles are used in exchange will never leave India and will never be converted into dollars. Any American who thinks differently should light up his pipe, cigar, or cigarette, relax and try to assimilate the shock of another \$500 million to \$1 billion spent, and speculate on how he is going to scratch up additional hundreds of millions of dollars to meet the worldwide demands of those who will be clamoring for similar treatment.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

Mr. DAGUE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. QUIE].

(Mr. QUIE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. QUIE. Mr. Speaker, we have this resolution, which is not really necessary, but it does indicate the support of the Congress for what the President is going to do to provide at least 3.5 million tons of wheat and some other farm com-

modities to India. What I want to point out is that this resolution gives the impression to the American people that the United States is giving the Indians food.

When at some later date we do not get the kind of appreciation we would expect from India for giving them the food, I think we ought to realize why this is. The United States is going to sell the wheat, to India. We are going to sell it for rupees. Nothing in the hearings indicated to me that we would be actually giving any wheat to India.

The bill provided that India's present food shortages would be relieved by selling them the food. But the committee crossed that out and inserted in lieu thereof "make available." So Americans will get the impression that this will not necessarily mean the selling of the food.

I believe if there are starving people, the wheat would be more readily available to them if it was sent to them in flour. We cannot sell them flour if they are going to buy wheat. They want to buy wheat—they do not want to buy flour.

I understand Canada is going to make available 1 million tons of wheat and half of that is going to be given to India. In that case they can give India flour and have indicated they are going to give a substantial amount of flour milled in Canada.

As long as we persist in selling to them when we claim to be aiding starving people and then later on giving the rupees to them, and they can use the rupees to build some plants or something else or engage in some other activity, the Indians will feel they purchased the wheat. They will purchase what they want; we cannot sell them something they do not want. If we sell it to them, they in turn will not have the feeling toward the United States that they would if we gave them food. If we give them something else for the rupees that they have accumulated in counterpart funds from the sale of wheat we might just as well have given them the wheat in the first place. So I think we have a confusing issue before us. We ought to make up our minds if we are going to make a gift of food or not. If we are going to give food, let us give it to them so that they will know they received the food as a gift from the United States.

If we are going to sell to them, let us do again as Canada has done it, on a credit sale. So that later on they can pay back the loan which we give them. This is the intent of the so-called food-for-freedom program which we are considering in the Committee on Agriculture. At the end of 5 years the bill proposes we shift from counterpart sales, which are sales for foreign currencies, to credit sales which they would eventually pay back to us. It does not seem wise now to embark upon a large sale for rupees when the policy of the Federal Government, the U.S. Government, is to shift to credit sales. We ought to give outright gifts under title II for the people who are in famine and sell for credit to the others so they can pay back and know they are going to pay it back over a period of time.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. OLSON].

Mr. OLSON of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, I am in support of this resolution. I am in support of it the way it is drafted. I believe that it is quite proper that we use the terminology "make available." I think in fact there might be some harm if we left the impression that we were selling on terms commonly associated with that term, this wheat. All farmers might all of a sudden decide if they were selling it, they might indeed want some of the restrictions on American production released. We might be waving the flag of false hope in referring to this aid as merely selling. We do not preclude that term when we say "make available." Or we do not have to explain that it is being sold for soft currency, for rupees, that explanation might not be noted by all.

I think it is very proper that we make it available and that we make it available through the facilities of the Indian Government. I do not think any of us in this House want to go on record as being in favor of establishing a new massive welfare system in India to distribute this aid. I know those I represent want to eliminate the threat of starvation in India and agree with me that our assistance will prove that democracy cares about people. Certainly it is easy to understand that India's impending famine is a threat to her government, the world's most populous democracy. President Johnson has acted wisely in asking Congress to express our views on this additional aid to the Indian nation, a democratic nation, experiencing a crisis.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Hawaii [Mr. MATSUNAGA].

(Mr. MATSUNAGA asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, I am supporting and voting for the adoption of House Joint Resolution 997. I am supporting it because I have full faith in the leadership of the Indian Government. I have every confidence that the Government leaders of India are just as much, if not even more, concerned than we are about the starving masses in India. After all, they are their people; and I have no reason to believe that their feelings are any different from us Americans.

We must remember that India is a country which has produced not only great leaders but great thinkers and great philosophers as well—men like Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru and prior to them, of course, the Lord Buddha. If there has been any nation which has in its history been free from self-seeking, ambitious, fortune-seeking leaders in government, it is India. While we may not fully agree with many of her beliefs, religious and otherwise, and by our own standards may want to change these beliefs and practices to suit our own image, we must remember that India still represents the biggest democratic nation in Asia and that the democratic process is not the most efficient in meeting emergency situations.

Mr. Speaker, there has been some agitation for inclusion of a limiting provision which would prescribe a method of distribution to ensure that the hungry without money would receive the food which we send to India.

In the consideration of this joint resolution, let us remember that we are not giving away the needed food to India but that we are selling it for their currency. If we were to reverse the situation and were ourselves purchasing food for our starving masses here in the United States and the Indian leaders attempted to dictate how we should distribute such food among our people, what would our reaction be? We have been assured by the President and by his competent Secretary of Agriculture that a satisfactory distributive system is in operation in India and that it would be best to use such distributive system for this crash program. We must express our faith in well-meaning leaders of India that they will exert every effort to see that proper distribution is made down to the poverty stricken and penniless. Adoption of this joint resolution will be an expression of this faith.

Mr. Speaker, why cannot we in approving this legislation admit to ourselves that we as a nation are philanthropic by nature and that we are going to the assistance of India not because we feel we need her friendship or we hope for some economic advantage to ourselves, but purely because of our national humanitarian outlook? Let us make it clear that we believe in lending assistance to those in need and that so long as we are blessed by the Almighty more than our neighbors, regardless of the consequences, we will continue to share those blessings? This has been the image of our great Nation whether we like it or not, and in my estimation a good image and one which we ought to strive to keep, God willing.

Mr. CORBETT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. DOLE].

Mr. DOLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the resolution. Many of us have questions about distribution, about our role, and numerous other things; but I would ask the Members that choice is there? The choice, in my opinion, is very clear in that we must, in the American tradition, help the Indian Government and the Indian people now. They need our help now and, frankly, our only answer must be immediate action on the pending resolution.

Without a doubt, many questions can be raised by all of us, and perhaps we could come up with a solution or two; but at a time when people are facing starvation, we have only one choice, and that is to act very quickly and promptly.

Last November I had the privilege of attending the Food and Agricultural Organization Conference in Rome, Italy. At that time I had the further privilege of discussing India's food problem with Dr. B. R. Sen, Director General of FAO, and previously a high official in the Indian Government for many years. A most encouraging thing about this resolution is, as the chairman pointed out earlier, the recognition on page 2, sub-

paragraph (c), that there will be efforts made by the Indian people and by the Indian Government to improve their agricultural technology and their production.

Dr. Sen assured me last November that India must and would increase "self-help" measures. I understand he conveyed the same thought to President Johnson about 2 weeks ago. It is my understanding Mrs. Gandhi indicated to President Johnson that self-help programs will be instituted in India. Certainly there should be such programs not only in India, but other countries who share in our abundance.

Many of us are now discussing this as we discuss the food-for-freedom bill. Amendments will be offered to establish self-help as an integral part of any such program; in fact, I shall offer an amendment to create a Bread and Butter Corps to assist free world countries to develop, improve, and expand their agriculture technology.

No one in this House wants any person in India to starve because of a failure to act. Yes, there may be many questions that many of us have. But the immediate problem now is, What we do when 10 million people face possible starvation? The only answer is to support the resolution and then demand efficiency from those who administer the program, which should include definite self-help guidelines and self-help assistance from American experts and those who have practical know-how.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from South Carolina that the House suspend the rules and pass House Joint Resolution 997.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the House joint resolution was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members desiring to do so may extend their remarks in the RECORD on the joint resolution just passed.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

TYPOGRAPHICAL CORRECTION

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Clerk may be authorized to correct the spelling of the word "measures" appearing on page 2, line 14.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the Clerk will be authorized to make the correction.

There was no objection.

GREAT SALT LAKE LANDS, UTAH

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1791) to confirm in the State of Utah title to lands lying below the meander line of the Great Salt Lake in such State.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1791

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, subject to the provisions of sections 2 and 3 of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall convey to the State of Utah all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the lands formerly covered by the waters of Great Salt Lake which are within the meander line of said lake as determined by public land surveys heretofore made and by such additional surveys, to be made hereafter, as are necessary to close said line, or in and to such part of said lands as the State may elect. The conveyance herein directed shall be absolute and shall take effect immediately upon execution of the instrument of conveyance by the Secretary but the Secretary may, at any time thereafter, accept a relinquishment to the United States of the State's right, title, and interest in and to any or all of the lands conveyed.

SEC. 2. It shall be a condition precedent to the conveyance otherwise directed by the first section of this Act that the State of Utah, acting by or pursuant to an express act of its legislature—

(a) undertakes to pay to the United States, if it is judicially determined that the United States now has any right, title, or interest in and to any or all of the lands to be conveyed, 90 per centum of the fair market value, as of the date of conveyance, of the right, title, and interest conveyed and not thereafter relinquished, such value to be determined by agreement between the Secretary of the Interior and the Governor of the State or persons authorized to act on their behalf, insofar as such agreement is possible, or by the court, if and to the extent that such agreement is not possible;

(b) disclaims any right, title, or interest or claim of right, title, or interest in and to the lands held by the United States within or for use in connection with the Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge and the Weber Basin Federal reclamation project;

(c) disclaims any right, title, or interest or any claim of right, title, or interest in and to lands which are not conveyed pursuant to the first section of this Act or which are relinquished in accordance therewith whether inside or outside the meander line hereinbefore described, and which may heretofore have been covered by the waters of Great Salt Lake or may hereafter become covered by those waters: *Provided*, That this disclaimer shall not be held to extend to any lands which have heretofore been, or may hereafter be, acquired by the State or any of its political subdivisions from the United States pursuant to sections 6, 7, 8, and 12 of the Act of July 16, 1894 (28 Stat. 109), or from the United States or any other party holding lawful title thereto by purchase, donation, exchange, foreclosure, or condemnation;

(d) agrees that all rights of the State under any lease, license, permit, or contract of sale by it pertaining to land which it does not elect to have conveyed to it or which it relinquishes shall pass to the United States and that it will account for all rents, royalties, and profits hereafter received by it from such leases, licenses, permits, or contracts of sale and, further, that if it is judicially determined that the United States now has right, title, or interest in and to some or all of the lands conveyed to the State, the rights of the State under any lease, license, permit, or contract of sale pertaining to oil and gas in the lands with respect to which it has been so determined shall pass to the United States and that it will account to the United States for all rents, royalties, and profits hereafter received by it from such leases, licenses, permits, and contracts of sale; and

(e) consents to and accepts all provisions of this Act.

SEC. 3. The conveyance directed by the first section of this Act shall contain an express reservation to the United States of all oil and gas in the lands conveyed, together with the right to prospect for, mine, extract, and remove the same and to permit others so to do in accordance with the laws of the United States. Said reservation, however, shall cease to be of any force or effect with respect to any lands in and to which it is judicially determined, as hereinbefore provided, the United States does not have right, title, or interest. If it is judicially determined that the United States has no right, title, or interest in or to some or all of the lands in question, the rights of the United States under any lease that may theretofore have been granted under said mineral leasing laws with respect to those lands shall pass to the State of Utah and there shall be paid to said State 90 per centum of all moneys hereafter paid to the United States under such leases minus whatever portion thereof has otherwise been paid to the State in accordance with existing law. Every lease, license, or permit issued by the Secretary pursuant to this section shall contain provisions designed to assure as full use as possible of the lands involved by the State, its grantees, lessees, and permittees.

SEC. 4. In order to secure an expeditious judicial determination of issues in controversy which arise under sections 2 and 3 of this Act and depend upon a like determination of the controversy between the United States and the State of Utah concerning the present right, title, and interest of the United States or the State in and to the lands conveyed or to be conveyed to, and not relinquished by, the State under the first section of this Act, the Attorney General of the United States is hereby directed to institute suit against the State in such manner and before such court having jurisdiction in the premises as will serve to secure a determination of the aforesaid issues and of matters related thereto. If such suit is not commenced on or before the ninetieth day following the conveyance directed to be made by the first section of this Act, the consent of the United States to be made a party defendant in a suit brought by the State in a court of the United States having jurisdiction in the premises and designed to secure a determination of the aforesaid issues and matters related thereto is hereby given.

SEC. 5. (a) If the State of Utah elects to have conveyed to it all of the lands within the meander line described in the first section of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall complete the existing survey thereof as rapidly as possible by closing the meander line referred to in the first section of this Act following, as nearly as may be, the level of Great Salt Lake as it was in 1855. If the State elects to have conveyed to it less than all the lands within said meander line or relinquishes some of the lands conveyed to it, the Secretary shall proceed to such surveys as may be necessary in the circumstances. In either event, he is authorized to accept such donations as the State may tender in order to expedite the work involved.

(b) In order to simplify administration by the State of lands conveyed to, and not relinquished by, it and by the United States of lands retained by, or relinquished to, it under this Act, the Secretary is authorized to adjust, in accordance with the terms of such agreement with the State as he may enter into, the boundary between Utah's lands and the United States lands to conform to section, half-section, or quarter-section lines, the United States holding the whole or any section, half section, or quarter section, as the case may be, in which half or more than half the acreage would, in any event, be its

and the State holding the whole of any section, half section or quarter section, as the case may be, in which more than half the acreage would otherwise be its.

(c) As full or partial payment by the State of such amounts as may be required under the provisions of this Act, the Secretary is authorized to accept a grant of interests in lands or mineral rights (including lands and mineral rights beneath the bed of Great Salt Lake) which the State owns or a relinquishment by the State of lawful land selection rights which it has not yet exercised if, in his judgment, the acceptance of such grants or relinquishments will be beneficial and useful to the United States. Each such grant or relinquishment, if accepted by the Secretary, shall be taken at not more than the fair market value of the interests conveyed or relinquished.

SEC. 6. (a) No conveyance by the United States to the State of Utah under this Act and no election by the State to have conveyed to it less than all the lands described in the first section of this Act and no relinquishment by the State of any lands which are conveyed to it under this Act shall affect or prejudice, in any way whatsoever, lawful claims or valid existing rights, titles, or interests of any third party in and to the lands affected by that conveyance, election, or relinquishment.

(b) The Secretary of the Interior shall honor and carry out the terms of any lease, license, permit, or contract of sale heretofore made by the State of Utah in accordance with its laws which pass to the United States under section 2, subsection (d) of this Act, and the State of Utah shall honor and carry out the terms of any lease, license, or permit of the United States granted in accordance with its laws which pass to the State under section 3 of this Act.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. BURTON of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ASPINALL] is recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may use.

(Mr. ASPINALL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, a controversy has existed between the State of Utah and the United States since 1961 concerning the ownership of several hundred thousand acres of land lying along the shore of Great Salt Lake. This dispute involves land lying below the incompletely surveyed meander line, commenced in 1855, and above the present level of the lake. The lands were exposed by the gradual recession of the lake waters, which, although showing cyclic and annual fluctuations, now stand at a level considerably below the mean high water level as depicted by the surveyed meander line. At issue is the ownership of approximately 600,000 acres of land formerly covered by lake waters but now exposed.

The controversy arises out of the differing legal positions of the State and the Federal Government on the applicability to Great Salt Lake of the common law doctrine of reliction. It is the Government's position that the doctrine is

applicable and that, therefore, the United States has become owner of those lands uncovered by the recession of Great Salt Lake which abut federally owned uplands. The States denies the applicability of the reliction doctrine and claims ownership of the lands uncovered by the receding lake waters on a variety of grounds among which is the contention that the beds of all inland navigable waters passed to the State on January 4, 1896, the date of statehood.

The committee heard strong arguments on both sides of this issue but it is of the opinion that this should be left to a decision by the courts. With this in mind and recognizing that uncertainty as to ownership of the lands was a strong impediment to industrial development of the lands in connection with the extraction of minerals from the lake brines, the committee considered and recommended enactment of legislation which would overcome the problems of delay but would permit an orderly and final settlement of the dispute through the courts.

H.R. 1791, as amended, essentially does two things. First, it provides for the transfer to the State of Utah of whatever interests—except those arising out of oil and gas deposits—the United States may have in the lands lying below the surveyed meander line of the Great Salt Lake and above the present water level of the lake which have been uncovered by the recession of the lake waters.

Second, it provides a means for determining what, if any, these interests are and what amount should be paid by the State to the United States for them. The transfer of the interests is to be made immediately upon agreement by the State that it will pay the amount so determined.

The committee feels that H.R. 1791, as amended, is meritorious in that it permits the immediate use of the lands for industrial development by providing for their transfer to the State of Utah upon agreement by the State that it will pay the amount so determined, but leaves to the courts the final determination of the legal issues of ownership.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. WAGGONER. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 56]

Abbutt	Callaway	Farbstein
Adair	Cameron	Farnum
Andrews,	Carter	Feighan
Glenn	Celler	Fino
Arends	Chelf	Flynt
Ashley	Clark	Foley
Barrett	Colmer	Ford, Gerald R.
Bell	Conyers	Ford,
Blatnik	Cramer	William D.
Bolling	Dent	Frelinghuysen
Bray	Derwinski	Fulton, Tenn.
Brock	Devine	Fuqua
Buchanan	Diggs	Gettys
Burleson	Dowdy	Giaino
Cabell	Edwards, Calif.	Gibbons
Cahill	Edwards, La.	Gilbert

Grabowski	MacGregor	Roudebush
Grider	Martin, Ala.	Scheuer
Hagan, Ga.	Matthews	Scott
Halpern	Miller	Senner
Hardy	Mosher	Smith, N.Y.
Harvey, Ind.	Moss	Sweeney
Hawkins	Multer	Tenzer
Helstoski	Murphy, N.Y.	Toil
Herlong	Murray	Vivian
Holland	Nix	Walker, Miss.
Jacobs	Pepper	Watkins
Johnson, Okla.	Pool	Weltner
Keogh	Powell	White, Tex.
King, N.Y.	Randall	Willis
Kluczynski	Reinecke	Wilson, Bob
Kupferman	Roberts	Wolf
Long, La.	Ronan	Wylder
McClory	Rooney, N.Y.	Yates
McDowell	Rostenkowski	

The SPEAKER pro tempore. On this rollcall 331 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

Mr. BURTON of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, I did not request the preceding quorum call.

I think the chairman of the full committee has adequately described the bill that is before the House.

Mr. Speaker, when Utah was admitted to the Union, on January 4, 1896, the Federal Government yielded title to all the lands lying under the Great Salt Lake to the State. Since that time, the lake level has fluctuated greatly. It is now considerably lower than it was in 1896. Utah has always gone on the assumption that it had title to lands that were under the lake in 1896. We assumed that we were on safe ground, so to speak, because in acquiring some lands for use in a Federal waterfowl refuge, the Federal Government has on several occasions, bought from and paid the State of Utah for lands that fit within this category.

In 1961, someone in the Department of Interior decided that the doctrine of reliction applied, and so, for the past 5 years, title to these lands has been contested.

There is some urgency in trying to get this title settled, which is what this bill proposes to do, because there are several industrial concerns that are eager to locate plants and settling ponds along the shores of the lake in order to mine the minerals, mainly magnesium and lithium, that are in the lake water. This bill would enable a judicial settlement to resolve this problem, if that is necessary.

At this time I want to thank the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Nevada [Mr. BARRING] and the chairman of the full committee, the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ASPINALL] and my ranking member the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SAYLOR] for helping us to move this bill along.

It is very important to our State. I urge its immediate adoption.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BURTON of Utah. I am happy to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman advise our colleagues as to why it is necessary to permit the legal action that is involved at this time, so that the use of the land, to which you

It's true that during the last 25 years we were privileged to have front seats in chronicling such events as the development of atomic energy, the virtual conquest of polio, the discovery of umpteen wondrous antibiotics, the near-cracking of the genetic code.

But you might be inclined to forget that it was during that same period that science writers were also moved to report that:

Scientists found that even the mighty dinosaurs had rheumatoid arthritis. Researchers came close to isolating the sexure chemical by which the female German cockroach calls her boy friend to a date. Proof was established at long last that women are broader in the derriere than men. Gout sufferers could take heart in the finding that their ailment apparently is a hallmark of genius. Wise men at a famous laboratory ran a 6-day cocktail party for mice and found that, as with men, there are social drinkers and teetotalers among them, not to mention a few real souses. Parts of Il Duce Mussolini's brain were studied and given a clean bill of health by army scientists. Dr. Paul Dudley White recorded the heartbeat of "Olga, the lonely whale of Kodiak Island, Alaska." The planet Jupiter was found to have 13 moons instead of 12—a "baker's dozen," as it were.

And finally, the period saw researchers at Beltsville, Md., develop not only the "fatherless turkey" but the "grandfatherless" one.

There have been big changes in science writing in 25 years, from various angles—even including the tools of the trade.

"Way back when," the science writer would carry only a pencil and notebook on an assignment. Today, on a major medical assignment—such as the last days of General MacArthur at Walter Reed Hospital—you'll find me lugging a small library, ranging from Merck's Manual to something called "The Human Body and How It Works."

The vocabulary has not only expanded and changed, but there are changes within the changes. The micro-microcurie of the radiation world had only a short life in the laboratories and headlines before it became the "picocurie," and now we even have the "nanocurie." And researchers seek grants, not in terms of millions of dollars, but in "megabucks."

Years ago, the science writer might occasionally have been involved in some more or less polite scientific controversy such as whether the earth is 4 billion years old, or only 3 billion.

Today, he's constantly handling—or should be if he isn't—such hot potatoes as fluoridation Rachel Carson versus the bad guys, the surgeon general versus the tobacco warehouses, medicare, and even the atomic bomb versus the Eskimos.

The Washington science writer used to write occasionally about elephants becoming pregnant at the National Zoo, or the hippopotamus getting a tooth pulled. Now, we're writing about radioactive reindeer near the Arctic Circle.

These reindeer are the latest headlines in the long and ticklish-to-handle news story of the radioactive fallout from nuclear bomb tests—of which those stamped with the Red China brand constitute the newest headache for the science-writer. He virtually has to ride herd on the fallout clouds, in concert with pals at the weather bureau.

And it's been a story that's made particular demands on the Washington science writer—calling for a balance somewhere between the utterances of the Cassandras who find strontium-90 under every rug, and those of the Pollyannas who have insisted at times that the radiation from the skies is no worse than that given off by the radium dial of a wristwatch.

Time was when the science man's mode of travel was limited to bus, cab, subway, and, on occasion, the airplane. Today, he might sometimes be snatched from the fantail of

a destroyer by a helicopter; ride scared-stiff on the swaying highline between pitching ships; go bumping in a jeep across the Nevada desert to cover a nuclear test; or chug across the Antarctic ice in a snow-cat tractor. But, as you might expect, the glamor assignments are only occasional—there's plenty of prosaic, but nonetheless important, routine.

As general news reporters, many of us used to chase fire engines. Now, we often chase Russians.

Russia's space spectacles not only touched off the space race—which at times is as good as the World Series—but they also generated interest in how we stand vis-a-vis the Soviets in everything from prowess in cardiac surgery to the incidence of alcoholism, and from skill in coralling the sub-nuclear neutrino to the comparative stage of development of baby teeth between the East and West.

Press agents used to try to get me to cover some meeting having only marginal news possibilities by saying reporters from United Press International and the New York Times had already committed themselves to come—although I knew they also used the AP as a lure for the UPI and Times brethren.

Today, these same press agents, Government and otherwise, are apt to say: "Better come out, Frank—we're gonna have a couple of Russian osteopaths there."

I'm looking forward to the day when we find out whose ballerinas leap the highest—Russia's or ours.

Chasing one particular Russian marked a temporary disappointment in science news coverage. That was when I was again a pool reporter for the world's press—this time to record the first words uttered at the historic first encounter between America's John Glenn and the Russian Cosmonaut Gherman Titov at a pretty private session at the National Academy of Sciences.

My notebook was poised to record some memorable quotes as the two eagles of the rival nations met. But, sad to relate, I was only able to report to my disappointed colleagues that Glenn's first utterance was "Hello"—and that Titov countered only with "Zdravstvuite, ochen rad" which is Muscovite for "very pleased to meet you."

True, they warmed up later—even had a couple of scientific arguments—but the "great moment" was something of a wash-out.

The working pace of the science writer—especially one who works for a wire service—has changed substantially in the last 25 years.

The blast of the A-bomb over Hiroshima, compounded by the beep-beep of the first Russian Sputnik, did more than help shift science stories in general from the Sunday-supplement section of the newspaper—or the doldrums of the classified advertisement section—to some proximity to the Olympian heights of page 1, sometimes even on it.

They did much to put the science reporter back into a telephone booth, just like he operated when he was a police reporter.

That is, when a story is good enough, you don't take a cab back to the office and write it. You dictate it, in finished (you hope) story form, just from your notes. And God help you, and the dictation girl, when you have to use terms like "myocardial infarction," and "peritoneal dialysis."

And you don't just say "myocardial." You spell it—and it goes like this in the argot of the dictating newsmen: "M for Mike; Y for yesterday; O for Oscar; C for Charlie; A for Arthur; D for Dan; I for Isaac" and so on.

And this brings me to the domain of news coverage that is, for better or worse, virtually the exclusive realm of the Washington science reporter—covering the ills of the mighty in government.

I might quickly add that there are times, when such stories break, that the science

man wishes he had selected an easier profession—like a lion tamer, maybe.

Meaning no lack of respect or sympathy for anyone involved, I tick them off in my nightmares sometimes:

Eisenhower's two heart attacks, his "regional ileitis" (try dictating that one fast), his cerebral stroke; the late President Kennedy's backache and the medical aspects of his assassination; Senator Robert Taft, stricken with incurable cancer, secretly checking into a New York Hospital as "Mr. Jones" and bravely but vainly submitting to trials of a new drug; Secretary of State John Foster Dulles felled by a cancer of a type so devastating that a doctor friend not associated with the case, whom I phoned for an evaluation based only on the announced diagnosis, immediately said, "it's curtains for him."

Baby Patrick Kennedy and his fatal hyaline membrane disease * * * Richard Nixon's knee injury, complicated by a tough staph infection which some say may have cost him the presidency in the 1960 election, since it hospitalized him for 10 days before the great television debate with Senator Kennedy, and left him wan and gaunt for the TV encounter. President Johnson's "cold that was heard 'round the world," and his recent attack of gallbladder disease.

The catalog even includes the late Senator Joe McCarthy's case of "tennis elbow."

When a president even shows up with a tiny bandage on his hand, as Johnson did not long ago for some wart-like, benign growths, its' page 1 news. When he's stricken with serious illness and enters a hospital, the newsmen, TV and radio commentators, and cameramen move in with him in a logistical maneuver almost as complex as anything on a battlefield.

And, there are effects on the homelife of science-writers, aside from the hours of work involved.

I mean only respect and concern for former President Eisenhower when I say that, thanks to him, I may never do any more housepainting—lest something happen to him.

I was painting my kitchen one Saturday afternoon in 1955—a real fancy job, with white mop-boards trimmed with black—when the office called, and the tense voice of my news editor crackled:

"Ike's had a heart attack out in Denver. Get going kid, this is a big one."

Again, last fall, I was painting my back porch when another tense call came. You guessed it: Ike had another heart attack down in Augusta, Ga.

I might add that the "Get going, kid." of the first call didn't mean get-out-to-Denver. It meant dropping the paintbrush, phoning cardiac specialists among my sources, digging quickly into a couple of handy-dandy reference books to freshen my memory on the whys-hows-and-wherefores of a coronary—and then dictating to the office what we call an interpretive "sidebar." That is, a what's-it-all-about medical story to go along with the spot story out of Denver.

Nothing illustrates the changes in science and medical reporting of the last quarter century more vividly than do stories like these.

When I covered the story of Shirley Temple's tonsillitis years ago, those million-dollar tonsils were just passed off with a word or two—the rest of the story was about how little Shirley felt.

Today, medical stories about prominent people are blow-by-blow dissertations on anatomy and surgery—with charts and diagrams by the artists yet—and for a wire-service reporter, it's literally anatomy-on-the-run.

When a President, or a great national military hero, is wheeled from the operating room and the first sparse medical bulletins are given out, the wire-service man doesn't

sit down at a typewriter to compose a masterpiece.

He dictates a running story to his office for immediate transmission via telegraph and cable throughout the world—throwing in any medical interpretation needed (and there usually is) from the top of his head, so to speak.

Sometimes, the dictation is given in muffled tones through a telephone plugged into the floor near you as the medical bulletin is being repeated in the hospital auditorium temporarily made over into a news-conference room. That was the case frequently during President Johnson's gall-bladder episode.

Fortunately, I didn't get the separate kidney, ureter and gallstones mixed up, but I must admit the dictation girl and I had a rough time with the dictation of parenchyma, or main body, of the kidney. Even Johnson's doctors admitted they couldn't spell it when they related that that was where the President's remaining stone is lodged.

Well, this sort of brings things up to date. I suppose a Grady medalist should have some sort of message to convey. Frankly, I'm not much of a hand at that, but I'll offer this, beginning with a question.

Are we science writers doing any real good for the public?

It says in the ACS news release I won the Grady award for increasing the public's knowledge of chemical progress.

I hope that's true, but I must admit I thought all the science and medical writers were going to get fired when CBS came out with results of the first round of a quiz it gave TV viewers—presumably including readers of the output of our science-writing lodge—on their knowledge of health matters.

The folks, as you recall, didn't do so well on the exam. But they scored much better on the second go-around—and, in general made out pretty well as regards things like heart disease and lung cancer. The latter are subjects on which science writers turn out copy by the country mile. Maybe we've helped.

However, I don't think it's our function to try to make medical experts out of the public, any more than I think a science writer should consider himself a medical expert or a chemist whiz just because he happens to write about such things.

I think our function, and duty, is to inform the public as to what's going on in the world of science and medicine—and make sure we cover all the major bases. This includes tackling and trying to interpret as objectively as possible all the issues involved in the big scraps such as smoking and health, fluoridation, medicare, and fallout from nuclear tests.

How much of this information the public absorbs and retains, how it acts on the big social questions in which science is increasingly involved, is up to the public itself. Our job is to make sure we lay it on the line, and don't avoid the toughies.

And what matter, for example, if we don't succeed in having the public remember how many strains of influenza virus there are as long as we succeed in having mothers take their kids down to the clinic to get flu shots?

But beyond that, I think we can do something more—and I hope we're doing it—by the way we write stories. And that's the transmission of some of the excitement, drama—yes even the beauty and wonder—of science and research to the reader.

If I could be sure that any stories I wrote over the years helped lead a few youngsters to become astronomers, or chemists, or engineers, or schoolteachers, I'd be very happy. And it's something I think we should all keep in mind when we write.

Indeed, failing that, I think a science writer can do a service if he can open up for the reader—just for wonder's sake—the

wonderful world within the nucleus of a living cell. Or, give him an idea of the vastness of the universe by telling him that the light he sees on a given night from just the nearest star beyond our sun began streaming earthward before Columbus discovered America.

So, to bring this to a close, that's how life goes with a science writer—and I've found it a good one.

But, if a kind of silver anniversarian in the field can venture a few words of advice to a youngster who might want to know how to become a science writer, I'd say this: "Go out and cover a fire. Learn first to be a good reporter—and never forget you are one."

Thank you.

LACK OF UNDERSTANDING OF CALIFORNIA FARM LABOR SITUATION ON THE PART OF SECRETARY WILLARD WIRTZ

(Mr. TEAGUE of California (at the request of Mr. CLARENCE J. BROWN, JR.) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. TEAGUE of California. Mr. Speaker, we recently witnessed yet another example of the amazing lack of understanding of the California farm labor situation on the part of Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz. I understand the Secretary has given some indication he will consider the establishment of an incentive piece rate wage system for California agriculture along the lines of that provided for Florida citrus. The amazing thing about this is that, long before the Florida citrus industry experimented with such a system of wage payments, the California and Arizona citrus industry had already established a sound and intelligent system of piece rate wage payments. This system was developed in cooperation with the University of California.

What particularly rankles California citrus growers is the fact that the Secretary is now praising a wage system very similar to that offered a year ago by California citrus growers, but rejected by him at that time.

California citrus growers have submitted to the Department of Labor technical data concerning their piece rate systems of wage payments, not once, but on several occasions. They feel they are deserving of recognition of the job they are doing and resent the inference that they have been dragging their feet while Florida was making progress in higher wage payments to harvesters.

It has been well recognized that California is paying, and for some time has been paying, among the very highest wages in agriculture in the continental United States. For example, a University of California study, in reference to the lemon harvest in California in 1965 states that "actual average earnings rose to \$1.86 per hour." This is more than 30 percent above the "adverse effect" rate, the amount of increase by which the Florida citrus incentive wage system was to exceed its minimum hourly rate and the results of which the Secretary now loudly acclaims. Average earnings by California Valencia orange harvesters last year were \$2.06

per hour, still further ahead of the "minimum wage plus 30 percent" wage payment.

I may assure the Secretary that California citrus growers intend to continue with their "old" system of higher wage payments which has mysteriously become a "new" system when adopted by Florida and "discovered" there by the modern day Ponce de Leon, Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz.

(Mr. MOORE (at the request of Mr. CLARENCE J. BROWN, JR.) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

[Mr. MOORE'S remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. MOORE (at the request of Mr. CLARENCE J. BROWN, JR.) was granted permission to extend his remarks in this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

[Mr. MOORE'S remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

U.S. PARTICIPATION IN RELIEVING VICTIMS OF HUNGER IN INDIA

(Mr. ELLSWORTH (at the request of Mr. CLARENCE J. BROWN, JR.) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, we have today passed House Joint Resolution 997 to support U.S. participation in relieving victims of hunger in India. It is in the finest tradition of our country to come to the aid of the people of that great nation who are facing impending disaster—and our response should be as generous and as swift as possible.

It seems highly appropriate at this particular time, Mr. Speaker, for all of us to reflect on the total picture of the growing food requirements throughout the world and to realize that widespread famine and starvation are looming on the horizon for many nations even in the absence of the type of natural disaster which has been largely the cause of this immediate crisis in India.

When we think—as we should—of the enormous capacity of U.S. agriculture, it seems to me that we can only come to one conclusion: despite whatever the problems may be and may have been in the past, there must be a way to unshackle the farmers of this country so that they can produce to their fullest in order that we assist in meeting this potential disaster head-on with all that is in our power to provide. And I do not mean just that we should raise more food to give away. There are countries all over the world, including India, who could and would be willing to buy more food if it were only available.

Why should it be so difficult to find 11 to 12 million tons of wheat which the President has said will be required to meet this current crisis in India? My own State of Kansas—operating within the restrictions of U.S. agricultural

policy—produced over 7 million tons of wheat last year. And the capacity of Kansas alone is such that it could easily more than double its current wheat production. The President said in his message of March 30 that "Food in this world is no longer easy to find." That is no doubt true in present circumstances. But it would not be nearly so true if this country had a broad, overall agriculture policy designed in full recognition of the current and projected world food requirements. It is high time that we see the situation realistically and plan accordingly. Countless millions of people are suffering and dying while our lands lie fallow.

Programs must be designed—by the United States and other rich agricultural countries—to meet what is surely going to be a crisis of monumental proportions. Last year we provided 6 million tons of wheat to India. But no one would pretend that that amount even approached meeting the gap between India's own production and the enormous requirements of its expanding population. Even in the absence of natural disaster, India's requirements for food can only go up every year and the time when its own production can meet and keep up with its requirements is not in sight. And India is only one country in which this situation exists. Obviously, self-help on the part of the developing countries concerned is the only sound way to meet the long-range problem. Their efforts must be redoubled—and our assistance to those efforts must be greater and more effective. We must, along with changing our production policies, devise ways and means to export on a grand scale the immense knowledge and expertise of American agriculture. That means putting to maximum use every private and public facility at our command.

The time has come to revise totally our own agriculture policies. The time is past when our greatest concern can be disposing of surpluses accumulated under past and current policies. What is required? Not just tired additions to old policies or some expansion of present efforts. What is required is a bold and imaginative new approach, designed with full understanding of the hard and even cruel realities before us. Such a policy would put our farmers back to work full time, greatly expand and broaden our international markets, vastly increase our ability to provide food to areas of great need, and provide the fullest assistance to the self-help efforts of those nations struggling to expand their own production.

With clear understanding of the current emergency in India, I, of course, voted for the resolution which was passed today. But I wish to point out at this time that the United States must not and cannot follow a policy of meeting crises such as we know are coming on a piecemeal, one-at-a-time basis. If we do, then it will be always and increasingly true that food in this world is no longer easy to find. It need not be so—and I for one intend to do whatever I can to see that it is not so.

(Mr. NELSEN (at the request of Mr. CLARENCE J. BROWN, JR.) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

[Mr. NELSEN'S remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

FREEMAN PLEASED AT DROP IN FARM PRICES

(Mr. FINDLEY (at the request of Mr. CLARENCE J. BROWN, JR.) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, for the first time in memory a Secretary of Agriculture has applauded a drop in farm commodity prices. If this surprises you, think what an impact it has on American farmers who are caught in a difficult cost-price squeeze, and whose products still—on the average—bring only 83 percent of parity.

Time was when the Department of Agriculture and its Secretary worked to improve farm prices. Under the Great Society, they use Government stockpiles to drive prices down, and rejoice at successful bludgeoning of farm market income.

Here is the headline and text of an article which appeared in the April 1 issue of the New York Times—and it was not an April fool joke.

FREEMAN ELATED BY DROP IN FARM PRODUCT PRICES

(By William M. Blair)

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Secretary Agriculture Orville L. Freeman expressed pleasure today with the fact that the prices of farm products had dropped recently.

It was the first time in the memory of Federal farm officials that a Secretary of Agriculture indicated that he was pleased with a decrease in farm prices. Like Mr. Freeman, the officials were happy to note that consumers would benefit from lower prices by this summer.

"If the food marketing industry will respond quickly to lower farm prices over the next several months," Mr. Freeman told a news conference, "retail prices also can be lower sooner."

PRICE SUPPORTS RAISED

Not only have farm prices fallen since February 15, Mr. Freeman said, but the average prices of all farm products should be 6 to 10 percent lower in the fourth quarter of the year than they are now.

The Secretary's prediction came as he announced an increase in the Federal support prices for milk and soybeans to encourage production of these products, now in short supply. Both increases are aimed at preventing runaway prices and resulting higher costs to consumers.

He increased the support for milk used in manufacturing butter, cheese, and other dairy products 26 cents per 100 pounds to a level of \$3.50 for the new marketing year starting tomorrow.

The new prop is below the current market price of about \$3.79, resulting from low milk production and a surge in the demand for some dairy products, particularly cheese.

The new support level for butter will be 61.6 cents a pound compared with 59.4 cents. Mr. Freeman said butter prices already had dropped 2 cents a pound since February 15.

Mr. Freeman revoked the suspension he had announced on March 1 on fluid, or bot-

ling milk, prices in Federal milk marketing order areas. The revocation, he said, would be effective April 10 and would tend to peg fluid milk prices about 22 cents higher per 100 pounds through June than the Federal orders would have provided.

In addition, Mr. Freeman said he would lift the quota on the import of Cheddar cheese to help overcome the imbalance in manufacturing milk supplies.

This imbalance has developed as cheese and butter manufacturers compete for existing supplies of manufacturing milk and divert milk from butter production.

Many small creameries face "disaster" from the cost-price squeeze resulting from the imbalance, the Department said. The increase in butter prices also threatens to hurt the market for butter and in the long run injure those dairy farmers who produce mainly for butter production, it said.

Mr. Freeman said President Johnson was directing the Tariff Commission to report on the advisability of high Cheddar cheese import quotas for an extended period.

The present yearly quota of 2.78 million pounds will be raised by 926,700 pounds, one-tenth of 1 percent of the annual U.S. consumption, Mr. Freeman said. This will extend through June 30. Canada and New Zealand are the main importers present.

Mr. Freeman gave this rundown on farm price decreases since February 15:

"Hogs down 4 cents a pound, followed by a 10 to 13 percent decline in the wholesale price of bacon and pork. Lambs also down 4 cents a pound. Butter down 2 cents a pound. Soybean and corn oil down more than 6 percent.

"Fresh lettuce down 35 percent, cabbage, celery, and onions down more than 20 percent. Fresh oranges and grapefruit off 7 percent. Eggs down 3 cents per dozen."

He predicted the following declines by the end of the year:

"Poultry and eggs, down 15 to 20 percent; vegetables, down 20 to 25 percent; potatoes 10 percent; meat animals, 5 percent."

(Mr. KUNKEL (at the request of Mr. CLARENCE J. BROWN, JR.) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

[Mr. KUNKEL'S remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

[Mr. GROSS' remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

A TOTAL OF 261 NEGRO ACHIEVEMENT SCHOLARS ANNOUNCED

(Mr. POWELL (at the request of Mr. EDMONDSON) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, a few weeks ago, the National Achievement Scholarship program for outstanding Negro students announced its list of winners for the second annual year. A total of 261 outstanding Negro high school graduates from 35 States and the District of Columbia were selected for this high honor. They will receive scholarships, depending upon need, to the college of their choice within limits of

\$1,000—\$250 per year—minimum and \$6,000—\$1,500 per year—maximum.

The National Achievement Scholarship program—NASP—was created by a \$7 million grant of the Ford Foundation to the National Merit Scholarship Corporation—NMSC—in July 1964. Its executive director is Hugh W. Lane.

The grant covers 200 annual scholarship awards, administrative costs, token grants to the colleges attended by the winners, and research through 1969. The value of achievement scholarships granted each year exceeds a million dollars.

Last year, in its first year of operation, NASP awarded scholarships to 224 Negro students.

Thousands of Negro students in America were recommended by their teachers. All nominations were read by a selection committee of outstanding educators who chose 1,029 finalists. These finalists, in turn, took a 3-hour battery of assessment materials which included an objective test of educational development and a questionnaire which will be used for research into the background and characteristics of able Negro youth.

As chairman of the Education and Labor Committee during the last 5 years, I have watched the Federal commitment to education rise from \$450 million to \$3½ billion. Our committee has reached into the lives of all American citizens to assist them and their families with new forms of financial aid and imaginative programming which can transform the educational system in this country from a creaking, old-fashion machine to an efficient, streamlined apparatus meeting the challenge of the nuclear age.

However, Federal aid alone is not the answer to many of our educational shortcomings. In the final analysis, we must rely on human beings in this educational complex—students, teachers, and administrators.

These 261 brilliant Negro students who are achievement scholars this year are the real leaders in the educational revolution now sweeping America. Because of their accomplishments, America will have sound leadership in the future.

It is a privilege for me to be able to put their names, their hometowns and the colleges of their choice in the RECORD. In so doing, I call attention to my colleagues to their efforts and pay tribute to them, their families, their schools, their teachers and their communities.

ALABAMA

Tyrone Davis, Beatrice, University of Cincinnati.

Herschell Johnson, Birmingham, Dartmouth College.

Herbert U. Pegues II, Birmingham, Harvard College.

Reginald Sanderson, Birmingham, Talladega College.

Eugene Smith, Birmingham, Stillman College.

Brenda D. Williams, Georgiana, Tuskegee Institute.

Carl L. Palmer, Huntsville, Yale University.

Lynda F. Porter, Huntsville, Spelman College.

James A. Grady II, Shawmut, Tuskegee Institute.

ARIZONA

Ernest E. Nedd, Jr., Phoenix, Brown University.

ARKANSAS

Ora F. Harris, Jr., Camden, University of Arkansas.

Lynn J. Bush, Little Rock, University of Denver.

Hubert O. Clemmons, Jr., Pine Bluff, Illinois Institute of Technology.

Beverly C. Gilbert, Pine Bluff, Vassar College.

Tommy L. Love, Jr., Washington, University of Arkansas.

Emily A. Jackson, West Memphis, Rosary College.

CALIFORNIA

J. Elizabeth Harris, Aitadena, Antioch College.

Inman Rouse Jr., El Cerrito, University of Southern California.

Lola Pearl Coleman, Compton, Stanford University.

William Armstead, Los Angeles, Antioch College.

Joe Albert Bedford, Los Angeles, Stanford University.

Sloan Walter Blocker, Los Angeles, Pomona College.

Don Paul Edmondson, Los Angeles, Carleton College.

Timothy A. Ingram, Monterey, Stanford University.

Deon Broome, Oakland, University of California (Berkeley).

John L. Sepolen, Richmond, University of Notre Dame.

Booker Banks, Sacramento, University of California (San Diego).

Patricia Ann Kirk, Sacramento, Stanford University.

Norris P. Gregory III, San Bernardino, Harvard College.

Patricia Ann Mapps, San Pablo, Reed College.

COLORADO

Karen Yvette Cruter, Denver, Stanford University.

CONNECTICUT

Luther C. Davis, New London, Cornell University.

Elisabeth Petry, Old Saybrook, Vassar College.

DELAWARE

Lechora K. Petty, Wilmington, Mount Holyoke College.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Virginia A. Brown, Bucknell University.

Dolly L. Davis, Smith College.

Sharon M. Dennis, Radcliffe College.

Glenn T. Dixon, Brown University.

Anthony L. Jackson, Princeton University.

Michael J. Johnson, Harvard College.

Noble S. Jones, Swarthmore College.

George R. Keys, Jr., Bucknell University.

Wilhelmina A. Leigh, Cornell University.

Alan G. Martin, Boston College.

Frieda A. Murray, University of Chicago.

Allan Stinson, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

FLORIDA

Gloria M. Adams, Miami, Xavier University, Louisiana.

Joyce D. Miller, Orlando, Bryn Mawr College.

GEORGIA

Janis Erwin, Atlanta, Spelman College.

Orban D. Harris, Atlanta, Harvard College.

James R. Hurley, Jr., Atlanta, Northwestern University.

Sharon Hutchinson, Atlanta, Northwestern University.

Laurence W. Johnson, Atlanta, University of Michigan.

Cynthia A. Lemon, Atlanta, Spelman College.

Marian A. Scott, Atlanta, Antioch College.

Cynthia Strozler, Atlanta, Swarthmore College.

Michael V. Yancey, Atlanta, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Bennie Ward, Augusta, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Freddie L. Weicher, Augusta, University of Georgia.

Florence M. Battie, Columbus, Coe College.

Walter Smith, Columbus, Harvard College.

Terry B. Tyson, Columbus, Georgia Institute of Technology.

Shirley Barden, Eastman, Fisk University.

Elizabeth R. Miller, Fort Valley, Bryn Mawr College.

Ruben H. Scott, Rome, University of Denver.

Robert A. De Shay, Savannah, College of the Holy Cross.

Delores Truttin, Thomasville, Rockford College.

ILLINOIS

Mark Durham, Chicago, Harvard College.

Roscoe C. Giles III, Chicago, University of Chicago.

Pierre E. Leroy, Chicago, Yale University.

Gail C. Mays, Chicago, Carleton College.

Joseph E. Ritchie II, Chicago, Calvin College.

Warren E. Simpson, Chicago, Carleton College.

Linda Sponer, Chicago, Grinnell College.

Hugh Wilson, Chicago, Princeton University.

Wayne E. Patrick, Evanston, Rose Polytechnic Institute.

Marilyn McDonald, Joliet, University of Redlands.

INDIANA

Avery Brooks, Gary, Oberlin College.

Rebera E. Elliott, Gary, Fisk University.

Nona K. Fitts, Gary, Indiana University.

Roderick H. Morgan, Indianapolis, Wesleyan University.

Martha Partee, Indianapolis, Michigan State University.

Phillip L. Whitfield, Kokomo, University of Chicago.

IOWA

Deborah Ann Gibson, Cedar Rapids, Mount Holyoke College.

KENTUCKY

Gall P. McHenry, Hopkinsville, Indiana University.

Arthur C. Dillard, Louisville, University of Michigan.

Rita M. Gilbert, Louisville, Knoxville College.

Dwayne White, Louisville, Cornell University.

Felix T. R. McElroy III, Louisville, Purdue University.

Arthur B. Buckner, Owensboro, Yale University.

LOUISIANA

Wilson J. Gordon III, Baton Rouge, Southern University.

Diane M. Irvine, Baton Rouge, Mount Holyoke College.

Cheryl L. Manson, Baton Rouge, Michigan State University.

James M. Christian, Bunkie, Howard University.

Edgar J. Jordan, Jr., De Quincy, University of SW Louisiana.

Dale Lombard, Gretna, Tulane University.

Thomas K. Johnson, Metairie, University of Southern California.

John A. Anderson, Monroe, Noward University.

Irma J. Bland, New Iberia, Dillard University.

Wayne P. Colin, New Orleans, University of California, Los Angeles.

Calvin J. Duffaut, Jr., New Orleans, Yale University.

Marie L. Henley, New Orleans, St. Mary's College, Indiana.

April 5, 1966

12. ADJOURNMENT; EASTER RECESS. Agreed to H. Con. Res. 625, providing for adjournment of the House from Apr. 7 to Apr. 18, 1966. p. 7324

SENATE

13. SMALL BUSINESS. Agreed to several House amendments, and disagreed with several House amendments, to S. 2729, to increase by \$125 million the authorization to the Small Business Administration for the amount of loans and commitments that may be outstanding in its regular business loan program, disaster loan program, prime contract authority, and title IV loans under the Economic Opportunity Act. p. 7199
14. WATER RESEARCH. Concurred in a House amendment to S. 22, to authorize appropriation of \$85 million over a 10-year period to the Secretary of the Interior to make grants to, and finance contracts and matching or other arrangements with, educational institutions, private foundations, or other institutions, private firms and individuals, and local, State, and Federal agencies, to undertake research into any aspects of water problems related to the mission of the Interior Department (p. 7252). This bill will now be sent to the President. Cosponsors were added to S. 3107, to provide for a comprehensive review of national water resource problems and programs. p. 7216
15. FOOD FOR INDIA. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendment S. J. Res. 149, supporting U. S. participation in relieving victims of hunger in India (p. 7295) and was given until midnight, Apr. 5, to file a report (p. 7223).
Sen. Inouye expressed support of the food for India bill (p. 7232), and Sen. Clark commended the proposed Indian-American Foundation (pp. 7253-5).
16. CATTLE HIDES. Sens. Mansfield and Kennedy, Mass., spoke in support of new controls over the export of cattle hides and Sen. Mansfield inserted the testimony of Under Secretary of Commerce Collins on this subject. pp. 7200-1, 7241-2
7. MANPOWER. Received from Labor a report on manpower research and training for 1965. p. 7201
18. AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS. Received from Idaho Legislature resolutions urging full appropriations for vocational education, agricultural research and extension work, financial aid to federally impacted school areas and experiment stations; urging enactment of the proposed Potato Labeling Act and establishment of the Sawtooth Mountains National Recreation Area and Wilderness. pp. 7201-4
19. SCHOOL MILK. Sen. Proxmire spoke in support of his bill to make the school milk program permanent at an increased level and inserted two Calif. resolutions supporting this proposed legislation. p. 7223
20. REA. Sen. Lausche spoke in support of his bills "to curb the unrealistic and unintended expansion of the Rural Electrification Administration and to bring about some equalization of the interest rates charged by the Treasury for REA loans and the amount the Treasury pays for its borrowings," and inserted a supporting article. pp. 7228-9

21. ESSAYS. Sen. Monroney inserted two winning essays, one on 4-H clubs and community living, the other on rural electric cooperatives. pp. 7235-6
22. ADMINISTRATIVE COUNSEL. Sen. Long, Mo., inserted an article, "Beware of All-American Mr. Fixit," exploring the aspects of the "ombudsman" system of investigating citizens' complaints against public officials. pp. 7229-30
23. POVERTY. Sen. Murphy commended and inserted an article by former Vice President Nixon, "We Can Still Win the War on Poverty." pp. 7242-3
24. TRANSPORTATION. Sen. Harris urged Congress "to be very cautious before approving this recommendation to create a new Department of Transportation." pp. 7248-9
25. INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS. Sen. Muskie commended and inserted an article discussing methods of bringing Federal, State and local governments into closer partnership. pp. 7233-5
26. PRICES. Sen. Pearson stated that "it would appear that the only rule or guideline that the administration is using" in connection with price and wage controls "is simply to apply pressure at those points where its enormous powers can be used most effectively" and expressed displeasure over the "decline in farm prices." p. 7255
Sen. McCarthy inserted an article, "Wage and Price Guideposts: They Are Too Abstract and Simple for Practical Implementation." pp. 7250-2
27. WATERSHEDS. Sen. McClellan expressed concern over the proposed limitation of the small watershed program. p. 7253
28. REA. Received a resolution from Mont. Farmers Union "favoring the enactment of legislation to provide adequate funds for loans under the Rural Electrification Administration." p. 7204
29. RECREATION. Received a Calif. State Legislature resolution "favoring the preservation of the California redwood trees." p. 7204

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

30. HOUSING. Rep. Barrett inserted Rep. Patman's address on the effect that the "tight money" situation and high interest rates have on the housing market and the President's Great Society programs. pp. A1939-41
31. CONSERVATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Wright paying tribute to landowners for their leadership in soil and water conservation programs. p. A1945
32. OPINION POLL. Extension of remarks of Rep. Berry inserting the results of an opinion poll, including items of interest to this Department. p. A1947
33. FOREIGN AID. Extension of remarks of Rep. McClory inserting an article, "World's Illiquidity Tied To Economic Aid", and stating that it points out the disruptive economic situation that develops when programs of continuing foreign aid to the under-developed nations are carried on. pp. A1947-8
34. CONSUMER. Extension of remarks of Rep. Casey commending the administration's

mongering, to awaken the public from the dangerous illusion that our unrealized power potential would deter an aggressor, our mere wish to avoid war secure us peace. He tried to make clear to the public that much time must elapse between deciding to arm and being armed and that we could not safely count on being granted this time if war were thrust upon us. He said once in a speech that "perhaps the most important task of the Army is to plan and scheme and work to the end that this time factor will be kept to a minimum." Our past experience worked against him. We had never yet had to pay the price of defeat for failure to prepare in time for war. Although the war was manifestly moving closer, the bill extending selective service passed by but a single vote—just 4 months before we were at war. It was an election year and public opinion had made itself heard.

World War II was a coalition war of global dimensions in which 93 million men and women were mobilized. For the Allies to win, it was as essential that they prosecute the war in the closest accord, as that they exert themselves to the utmost. Never before was a coalition war fought with such unity of purpose and effort by so disparate a group of allies; never had such prodigious exertions been required of each member state. Decisive for the success of the alliance was the fact that the two members who jointly accounted for the larger part of its total military and economic strength fought the war, from the start, under a unified high command. In Stimson's judgment there were two main reasons why the United States and Great Britain were able to use their land, sea, and air forces as if they were a single military unit: Roosevelt's and Churchill's determination to wage the war as a team, and General Marshall's organizing genius and diplomatic skill. He was the dominant member of the joint command organization—the combined chiefs of staff—of whom Churchill said that "there was never a more serviceable war machinery established among allies."

Upon his retirement from active military service at the end of the war, Marshall was summoned to important civilian posts: Ambassador to China (1945-46), Secretary of State (1947-49) and Secretary of Defense (1950-51). He was the first military leader ever to hold the two highest ranking cabinet positions, the first to serve in one war as the military head of the Army and in another (Korea) as the civilian head of all our land, sea, and air forces. Momentous changes took place in American foreign policy while he was Secretary of State and in these he played an active part—rescue of Greece and Turkey from Communist conquest, rehabilitation of Europe through the Marshall plan, initiation of discussions leading to establishment of NATO. For his contributions to the generous and imaginative aid program which bears his name, Marshall received the Nobel Peace Prize (1953), the first military man ever to have been so honored.

A reticent man who shunned publicity, Marshall once remarked, "I think I prize my privacy more than anything else." This, and the fact that the story could not be told honestly and completely without hurting the feelings of many people, decided him not to write his memoirs. Marshall resisted pressures from friends and lavish offers from publishers. The closest he came to an autobiographical record was his Final War Report, covering the years 1943-45. This brief (153 pages), lucid and factual description of the buildup, the logistics, the strategy, the steps on the way to victory, was, as his biographer, Robert Payne, remarks, "a history of the war which could only be written at a time of triumph by the man most responsible for the triumph." Through it "there shines the peculiar quality of the man at his best: complex and unyielding, stripped like a runner for the race."

Those who most directly depended on Marshall are best qualified to add to our understanding of this man. When President Roosevelt could not make up his mind to appoint Marshall Chief Allied Commander in Europe—even though he was so obviously the logical choice that the appointment was taken for granted—he left the decision to the general. The war was too big for personal feelings or desires to enter such a decision, replied Marshall, whereupon the President said, "I feel now that I will not be able to sleep at night with you out of the country," and kept him by his side. Marshall knew as well as the President that field commanders rather than chiefs of staff are remembered in history, but this counted for nothing with him. As with all men who render great public service, his sense of duty always took precedence over personal concerns. Dean Acheson tells of an interview he had with him shortly after Marshall became Secretary of State. In reply to Acheson's query as to what was expected of him as chief aid, Marshall said: "First, the most unvarnished truth, particularly about myself. I have no feelings except those which I reserve for Mrs. Marshall." Churchill called him "a magnificent organizer and builder of armies—the American Carnot"; Truman wrote that "to him, as much as to any individual, the United States owes its future"; but Robert Payne came perhaps closest to the essence of Marshall in this passage: "It can be said of him, as it can be said of few others, that he lived for an idea, and the idea was America."

Respectfully,

H. G. RICKOVER.

ANOTHER SIDE TO THE GREAT DEBATE

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues a column of Arthur Hoppe's which appeared in the Washington Evening Star on March 23. In a lighter vein, he repeats—with a twist—an argument with which we have all become familiar.

I ask unanimous consent that this article be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ANOTHER SIDE TO THE GREAT DEBATE

(By Arthur Hoppe)

"We have our commitments in Vietnam and we must honor them," said the hawk, slapping his palm on the table for emphasis. "It's as simple as that."

"But what about the danger of escalation?" asked the dove mildly. "Don't you worry about that?"

"It won't happen," said the hawk firmly. "They don't want to get involved in a vast land war in Asia any more than we do. All we have to do is meet every aggressive act of theirs with a measured response. And if we hold firm to our ideals and purpose, their resistance will eventually crumble."

"Maybe," said the dove doubtfully. "But it would save a lot of bloodshed if we agreed to negotiate with the opposition in South Vietnam. After all, they control a good half of the country and if we offered to let them take part in an interim government, pending elections."

"Why," cried the hawk angrily, "that would be like letting a fox in the chicken coop. Anyway, they aren't a real government. We all know who's pulling the strings. Remember the lesson of Munich."

"Oh, come now," protested the dove, "it isn't like Munich at all."

"It certainly is," said the hawk. "The appeasers sold out to the Nazis at Munich and

only whetted their appetites. Are you blind to the lessons of history? Don't you realize the forces of aggression must be contained at the outset?"

"Well," conceded the dove, "there's some merit in that."

"It's the key to the whole thing," said the hawk. "Think of the nations that are now straddling the fence. If we don't honor our commitments in Vietnam, what will happen in Thailand? As South Vietnam goes, so goes Thailand. Then Laos. Do you want the forces of aggression to overrun all of southeast Asia?"

"No, of course not. But—"

"Do you want us to withdraw completely from Vietnam and leave those loyal Vietnamese who have counted on our support to the tender mercy of their enemies?"

The dove sighed. "I guess there's no easy way out. But there are so many unanswered questions."

"The easiest way out," said the hawk, with a paternal smile, "is to stop asking questions. Of course, you have a perfect right to ask them—even though questioning our Vietnam policy gives aid and comfort to the enemy. And makes him think we are divided, thus encouraging him to continue the war."

"You're right," said the dove, lifting his shoulders as though relieved of a burden. "The quickest path to peace is to fight harder. Why, I feel better already."

The hawk put down his chopsticks, took a sip of tea and beamed proudly at the dove.

"Let us never forget," he said, "that if we citizens of the People's Republic of China march forward together in unquestioning solidarity, the American aggressors can never win in Vietnam."

LEGISLATIVE REAPPORTIONMENT

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, in an editorial on March 14, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch questioned the source of the heavy financial backing evident in the public relations campaign now underway in favor of the latest rotten borough amendment on State legislative apportionment.

Many Senators have raised the same question. Who is footing the rotten borough amendment publicity bill? And is all the money being collected in the name of malapportionment actually being spent to promote the Dirksen amendment?

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the St. Louis Post-Dispatch editorial, entitled "Room for Clarification," be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ROOM FOR CLARIFICATION

Senators TYDINGS, of Maryland, and PROXMIER, of Wisconsin, challenge Republican Leader DIRKSEN to disclose the financial backing of his latest reapportionment amendment. The Illinoisan says the matter can be discussed during debate. If so, the results could be enlightening.

There is nothing wrong with raising funds for the most misguided efforts if they are within Federal law, and there is nothing wrong with hiring a big public relations firm to conduct an expensive campaign for a legislative purpose. But when this is done, the public naturally wonders who pays the bill.

Senator DIRKSEN tries to make his attack on popular legislatures seem to be a popular crusade. That is nonsense on its face. But many persons still think of legislative apportionment as primarily a rural versus urban

issue. Is it really that simple? In Missouri, Mr. DIRKSEN's major avowed allies are business and farm groups which evidently feel they were protected by a malapportioned house.

Short of being entirely rural, much less popular, the real source of support for the Dirksen amendment appears to be political conservatism. If that assumption is wrong, no doubt the Senator will clarify it with an accounting in the Senate debate.

FOOD FOR INDIA

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, a farmer whose barns were full of corn was accustomed to praying that the needy be supplied. But when anyone in needy circumstances asked for a little of his corn, he invariably said he had none to spare. One day, after hearing his father pray for the poor and needy, his little son said to him: "Father, I wish I had your corn."

"What would you do with it?" asked the father.

"I would answer your prayer," replied the child.

No one will say that this great and compassionate Nation of ours ever ignored the desperate prayers of our fellow men.

Today, President Johnson has sent to the Congress a special message seeking our approval of emergency shipments of grain, cotton, corn, powdered milk, and vegetable oil to our friends in India. Need for this food and fiber is desperate. India, the world's largest democracy, with a population of one-half billion human beings, is now suffering the worst drought of the 20th century. The Indian Government has estimated that even with a strict program of belt tightening throughout the nation, she will still fall short of her minimum requirement by 11 to 12 million tons of wheat alone.

This Nation, thus, is in the position of that farmer of whom I spoke earlier. We have adequate reserves of grain. We have the capacity to help see India through this crisis without endangering our own supply.

Thus, the need is clear and the responsibility is clear. I support President Johnson's call for an emergency shipment of 3½ million tons of wheat. And I echo his call to all the nations of the world to join in this great humanitarian effort. Political philosophies must be put aside in the face of human suffering. All that can help must help—and I am proud that we here in the United States are taking the lead.

SEVENTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF NATO

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, yesterday was the 17th anniversary of the signing of the North Atlantic Treaty. On that occasion President Johnson issued a statement affirming the resolve of the United States to strengthen and to perfect the Atlantic alliance in a constructive spirit. The President emphasized the continuing need for the alliance, in these terms:

NATO was created as an instrument of peace. Its objectives are to remove temptation to aggression and to provide the founda-

tion for seeking a settlement in central Europe, based on the principle of self-determination, providing increased security for East and West alike. Every lesson of our common experience argues that these objectives should be pursued in closest concert.

Manlio Brosio, Secretary General of NATO, also chose the occasion of the 17th anniversary to issue a message to the members of NATO.

I ask unanimous consent that the two statements be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the two statements were ordered printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY PRESIDENT LYNDON B. JOHNSON, APRIL 4, 1966

Seventeen years ago today, with the signing of the North Atlantic Treaty, the Western nations drew together in an historic undertaking to safeguard the freedom, common heritage and civilization of our peoples.

For the United States this meant rounding the last corner on the long road from self-imposed isolation to full acceptance of our responsibilities in the world. For our allies the North Atlantic Treaty signified a departure, no less historic, from traditional pursuit of national interests narrowly construed. In the Treaty we together acknowledged a common destiny and the duty to pursue it together.

We decided that if we didn't hang together, we would hang separately. Nearly two decades of time have demonstrated the wisdom of those who read the lesson for the future in two world catastrophes out of the past.

The Atlantic alliance deterred the threatened aggression which brought it into being.

Behind the military bulwark it raised from the Black Sea to the North Cape, an era of unprecedented growth and well-being began.

Within the framework of security it provided, the vision of a United Europe became a practical undertaking, now far advanced.

The Atlantic alliance has succeeded perhaps better than its founders dared hope. Yet we must never forget why it has prospered.

The unique quality of the alliance for peace lies in the joining of sovereign nations in an integrated system of collective defense. We and our partners, in painstaking effort, created the peacetime planning agencies and integrated military commands called the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. These institutions afford practical assurance that aggression would be met by allies acting at once and as one. They have insured the peoples of the Atlantic community 17 years of peace.

NATO was created as an instrument of peace. Its objectives are to remove temptation to aggression and to provide the foundation for seeking a settlement in central Europe, based on the principle of self-determination, providing increased security for East and West alike. Every lesson of our common experience argues that these objectives should be pursued in closest concert.

Together with 13 other Allied nations, we have declared our resolve to carry on, to strengthen and perfect our NATO system in this constructive spirit. We shall not abandon an institution which has proved itself in the hour of peril.

We look forward to the day when unity of action in the Western family is fully reestablished and our common interests and aspirations are again expressed through institutions which command universal support among us.

NATO 17TH ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE BY SECRETARY GENERAL MANLIO BROSSIO

Seventeen years ago 12 nations laid the cornerstone of a structure which spans the ocean and links the Old World with the New.

In 1952 they were joined by Greece and Turkey and in 1954, by Germany. Had such an alliance existed before, mankind might have been spared two terrible World Wars. Since 1949, this alliance, NATO, has insured its members peace and freedom and provided an opportunity for prosperity unequalled in history.

Today NATO is, I believe, more necessary than ever for all countries concerned. Each makes its contribution according to its own capabilities. But if, as seems obvious, military strength is necessary, moral unity of purpose is even more necessary in our time in the face of a continuing threat from the East and of doubts in some quarters as to the reasons for the very existence of our alliance. My message to you then is one of faith and hope that the difficult times we are passing through will see NATO not only overcome the problems confronting it but go on to achieve new strength.

PEKING'S SELF-ISOLATION

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, like the man who painted himself into isolation in an exitless corner of his room floor and then blamed the paint manufacturer for his predicament on the grounds that the instructions on the paint can were insufficient; similarly, there seems to be a growing number who say that Peking's isolation is not of her own making but the fault of the manufacturer.

Let us review the facts. Mr. Roscoe Drummond in an article appearing in the March 28 issue of the Christian Science Monitor clearly points out that Peking's isolation has been self-imposed in every instance.

I ask unanimous consent that this article be printed in the body of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PEKING'S SELF-ISOLATION

(By Roscoe Drummond)

WASHINGTON.—It is striking that so little controversy is being stirred by the mounting pleas for fuller contact between Red China and the United States.

Time was—certainly during the McCarthy period—when the merest word that the United States should exchange ambassadors with Red China or favor inviting Peking into the United Nations would have brought the instant charge of procommunism or worse.

Such emotional views, almost wholly ungrounded, shut off rational debate.

THREE REASONS

There are, I think, three reasons why a new look at U.S. policy toward Red China is emerging in a calmer and soberer climate.

For the most part, the miasmic mood of the McCarthy era has passed.

The support within the U.N. for admitting Peking shows that the U.S. stand against it is a losing cause.

But most telling of all is the Nation's anxiety lest mainland China enter the Vietnam war—and the desire to explore any good course to prevent this.

Now we are seeing a healthy public debate over what U.S. policy should be toward Red China. Nearly all the experts support our defense of Vietnam; agree that containment is necessary. But the main thrust is toward expanding all kinds of contacts with Peking. Nearly 200 of the China experts urge that the United States recognize Red China and help get her into the U.N.

In theory there is much to be said for this view. But is it attainable? That is, is there any reason to believe that Red China wants

OUR WATER RESOURCES—BUDGET PROPOSALS TO DRASTICALLY REDUCE SMALL WATERSHED WORK IN FISCAL 1967

Mr. McCLELLAN. Madam President, for many years in this body, and before that in the House, I have supported in every possible way measures to develop and strengthen the water resources of this Nation.

I am proud of my advocacy of this cause, which I consider to be second to none of the needs of our time, and I am equally proud of the magnificent progress we have made, particularly in flood control and navigation in our major river basins.

The people of my State, and of her neighboring States in the South and in other major areas of this great Nation, have greatly benefited from these vast works of improvement, and although much remains to be done, we can say, at this date, that we are well along with the development of our major river basins.

There remains, however, an important and integral part of our overall water resources job that is not receiving proper emphasis and adequate support. I refer to the small watershed program, authorized by the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, Public Law 566, in 1954.

This program, which grew out of the Omnibus Flood Control Act of 1936, the Flood Control Act of 1944, and the pilot watershed program of 1953, has proved its worth in more than 700 communities in the past 10 years. The Congress has amended the original authorization several times to broaden the purposes and strengthen the program.

By any test that can be applied, this program has been highly successful. It has reduced flood and sediment damages by millions of dollars. It has supplied water to many towns and industries. It has provided for recreational benefits and fish and wildlife development. It has brought sizeable economic benefits to hundreds of communities across the land. It ties in perfectly with our major works of improvement in the major river basins. It supplements these programs. It does not duplicate them, or overlap them.

The small watershed program has proved to be perhaps the most popular program of its kind in our history.

Consequently, I am disturbed to note that the budget items pertaining to this program, to be found in the estimates for the Soil Conservation Service of the Department of Agriculture, call for a drastic reduction in small watershed work.

It is difficult indeed to understand why the budget proposes to limit new watershed project starts in 1967 to a mere 35 for the entire country. This is an average of less than 1 for each State. The current rate of new starts is 80 per year, and it is hardly adequate—certainly not in the light of the demand for assistance from the responsible local organizations that initiate these projects and help pay for them, and operate and manage them.

In my own State of Arkansas, for example, the local people are ready to start

10 new watershed projects in fiscal year 1967. If the limitation of 35 for the Nation is permitted to stand, practically all these projects will be delayed. This would be a tragic mistake, not only for my State, but also for many areas in many States where the people are ready and able to go ahead with their own plans, and are ready to pay their share of the cost.

The proposed limitation is unsound. It will delay action in our total water resources program on which we are many years behind as it is.

Equally unwise is the budget proposal to limit watershed project planning authorizations to 50 in the next fiscal year. This will build up still more the sizeable backlog of communities awaiting planning assistance and dishearten people who already have waited to long.

Madam President, the Senate should concern itself with this matter.

It is too important, too necessary to maintaining and strengthening our economy to be set aside for other things. These multipurpose small watershed projects are investments and not expenditures.

Have the American people ever been offered a better bargain? I doubt it.

To take full advantage of this bargain, this opportunity to invest in the welfare and prosperity of several thousand American communities—and thereby in all of America—is the challenge.

The challenge is bigger today than it has been before. For we have in motion a great program that must maintain momentum. We dare not let it slow down or stand still. Our land and water resources are the foundation blocks on which this great Nation has been built and will continue to serve as the basis for our future dynamic growth and development.

In a letter to the distinguished Chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on the Department of Agriculture and Related Agencies, I have expressed my concern for an adequate appropriation for the items about which I have spoken today. I am confident that the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] and indeed all Senators, as they become aware of the problem, will support my appeal for these changes in the fiscal year 1967 budget.

Mr. RIBICOFF. Madam President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER FOR RECESS UNTIL 11 O'CLOCK TOMORROW MORNING

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in recess until 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

REORGANIZATION PLAN NO. 1 OF 1966—COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE

The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution (S. Res. 220) to disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1966 transmitted to the Congress by the President on February 10, 1966.

UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the vote on the pending measure occur at 12 o'clock noon tomorrow, with the time between 11 o'clock and 12 o'clock noon to be equally divided between the Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS] and the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. RIBICOFF].

Madam President, let me say that the morning hour will come right after conclusion of the vote tomorrow, if there is a desire for one.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request of the Senator from Montana? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The unanimous-consent agreement, subsequently reduced to writing, is as follows:

UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT

Ordered, That the Senate proceed to vote on Senate Resolution 220, to disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1966, at 12 o'clock noon, Wednesday, April 6, 1966, and that the hour between 11 o'clock a.m. and the vote be equally divided and controlled by the Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS] and the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. RIBICOFF], respectively.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CLARK. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

THE INDIAN-AMERICAN FOUNDATION

Mr. CLARK. Madam President, the announcement last week that plans are well along for a foundation to advance the knowledge of science, industry, and agriculture in India is good news.

It is good news because it indicates that we have added another tool to the already extensive kit of tools that have been used in our AID program to help India increase its productivity and raise its standard of living.

It is good news, too, because the programs to be supported by this Indian version of the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations can be paid for out of Indian currencies owned by our Government without the need of draining off a single U.S. dollar. The Indian-American Foundation does not represent new aid. It will be a sensible use of the supply of Indian rupees we have accumulated by selling our surplus crops under the food-for-peace program.

India can be the key to longrun stability and economic growth in south Asia. Since 1951, India's 5-year plans have sought with considerable success to raise the standard of living of its people, and accelerate its agricultural and industrial production to achieve self-sustaining growth.

India's location, economic potential, size, accomplishments in self-help, and strategic importance to the free world have combined to make India the largest recipient of U.S. economic assistance.

India has set firm objectives, and has shown the determination to work to achieve these goals. The country now finances about 80 percent of the cost of development activities from its own scarce domestic resources.

There is much yet to be done.

India has the most extensive irrigation system in the world—but still is plagued by problems of water supply.

Eighty percent of India's people make their living from agriculture—but in many places primitive farming methods are still in use.

India has vast herds of cattle, but inferior stock raising techniques detract from their economic value.

Some fine universities and centers of learning are located in India, but only 25 percent of the people can read and write. English is the official language, but some 200 languages are spoken within her borders.

In India, transportation and communications are fully developed only around the edges. There are more than 40,000 miles of railroads, but the rails are not of uniform gage.

The culture of India is among the most ancient among nations, but until recently oncoming generations could look forward only to a poverty-stricken life of toil.

The power to overcome these problems will come from extending knowledge and breaking bottlenecks in the educational process—and this is what the Indian-American Foundation will seek to do.

I know that many able men both in and out of the Congress have brought the plans for this Foundation to fruition. They deserve the commendation and gratitude of this body for having hit upon a plan that can do so much to help India achieve self-sustaining economic growth in the framework of freedom.

Last week it was my honor and privilege, along with a number of other Senators, to be called by the President to the White House, to have him explain to us his plan for aiding India in the light of the present conditions of famine. To me, the plan urged by the President is wise and soundly conceived, and not a bit extravagant. Later we will be asked to approve food aid to India.

I recall that the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] made an excellent speech on the subject of India on the floor last week. To my regret, I was not able to be present, but I have had an opportunity to read what he said. I see him present in the Chamber at this time. I commend him for the erudition and learning evidenced in that speech and his sympathetic attitude with regard to the very difficult problems of the Indian people.

Mr. TYDINGS. Madam President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CLARK. I am happy to yield to my friend from Maryland.

Mr. TYDINGS. I appreciate the kind statement by the Senator from Pennsylvania about my remarks concerning the Republic of India made last Friday.

I take this opportunity to associate myself with the remarks of the distinguished Senator from Pennsylvania relative to the proposal which the President of the United States has made with respect to the use of the rupee accumulation which the United States has in India from the sale of surplus agricultural commodities under Public Law 480.

I think the proposal of the President is ingenious and well thought out. It will not cost the taxpayers of the United States a single penny. It will utilize a vast resource of Indian currency, which has been lying idle and in effect losing value through inflation each year. It will utilize these funds in educational procedures and will be greatly beneficial to the Indian people and to the cause of democracy and free enterprise in India, and will add materially to the stabilization of conditions manifested by the recent disturbances in India.

I may add also that I do not think it is particularly helpful to have a great accumulation of one nation's currency by a foreign nation. Certainly, we would not like it if France or Great Britain in effect controlled one-third of the currency of the United States. I think the utilization of these funds can be made wisely and will prevent a source of friction between the two governments, and is a wise and thoughtful government policy.

I also would like to say that the remarks of the Senator from Pennsylvania are of great merit because of the importance of agricultural development in India. The new program of food for freedom stresses the need for development in India of her agricultural resources and potential. I think perhaps this is one of the gravest crises facing India.

I hope the Senate will act favorably on the legislation when it is reported to the Senate from the Agriculture Committee, hopefully tomorrow, or Thursday.

Mr. CLARK. Does not the Senator believe that one of the grave problems confronting India in its efforts to raise sufficient food to take care of its many millions of people is some kind of workable system of population control?

Mr. TYDINGS. I think the Senator is absolutely right. I think the two great problems facing the Republic of India are food production and population control. I know that Prime Minister Gandhi and the responsible leadership of the Indian Government recognize this problem well.

It is interesting to note that if the size of the Indian population had remained stable from the time of India's independence from Great Britain in 1947, India today would have the highest standard of living in all Asia. She would be exporting food. She would be helping substandard countries. There would be no need for us to help her with her food shortage. India must make progress

in agriculture, industrial development, and power. The population of India has exploded so rapidly since 1947 that, in effect, the country has been running on a treadmill or has been going on an escalator marked "Down," while she is trying to go up.

Previously a family in India had to have 8 or 9 children in order to make sure that one would live. Today, when the parents have 8 or 9 children, perhaps 8 or 9 of them live. The result is that the population increase which is in effect constitutes one of India's great problems. I think, happily, the Indian people recognize it. The government recognizes it. This is a program which, with assistance, according to optimistic Indian leaders, will result in reducing India's population rate by one-third in the next 10 years.

Mr. CLARK. The Senator knows that the Foreign Relations Committee, of which I am privileged to be a member, is presently holding hearings on the Foreign Aid Act for the coming fiscal year. The Senator from Maryland has introduced a bill which, if enacted, would expand substantially assistance by the United States in the area of population control. I hope the Senator from Maryland will appear and testify before the Foreign Relations Committee. I hope that the program for IDA can be expedited and moved forward with more effectiveness, with respect to the problem of population control, in all underdeveloped countries. Real economic growth is being threatened by population growth. One of the questions involved is whether the present program of aid with respect to population control, particularly the determination of devices which will render population control more effective, should not be supplied by the U.S. Government. To amplify that statement, it is one of the principal areas where I believe we should be moving more effectively in various areas in an attempt to realize this Nation's plan to achieve a balance between those nations' gross national product and population which would promote an annual rate of growth.

Mr. TYDINGS. Madam President, as the President said last year in his state of the Union message to Congress, \$1 of assistance given to an undeveloped country in the field of population control is worth \$100 of material assistance in their aid program so far as help to an individual country is concerned.

I would hope that the Congress would adopt legislation along the lines I have proposed, in which the distinguished Senator from Pennsylvania has pioneered for so many years, which would enable our aid program, if a nation requested it, to supplement or assist that nation's own voluntary population program, with whatever technical advice, assistance, medical supplies, and devices which that country might request.

I think it is important and my legislation spelled out that it would be a voluntary program.

But I think that when a nation, such as India, Indonesia, Pakistan, or any nation to which we supply aid, requests assistance in its population program, in family responsibility programs, and ef-

forts to enable parents of their country to raise a family responsibly, we make a tragic error when we do not fill the vacuum, when we do not give all the assistance the country requests because it is in this field that we can make the greatest strides.

Mr. CLARK. I wish to express complete agreement with the Senator from Maryland, of whose bill I am a cosponsor. I thank the Senator for his remarks.

PRICE AND WAGE CONTROLS

Mr. PEARSON. Madam President, in a speech in this Chamber on March 29, 1966, I proposed that the appropriate officials of the administration be invited to appear before an appropriate congressional committee to explain the administration's current policy of indirect price and wage controls.

I argued that this was necessary for two principal reasons. First, despite the fact that the administration is engaged in an extensive price-wage fixing, the full intentions of the administration have never been fully identified and the techniques have never been adequately explained. Indeed, the administration has deliberately attempted on numerous occasions to obscure from the American public its intentions and its methods.

Second, a policy of indirect price and wage controls is very likely to result in numerous inequities and various groups in our society are likely to be forced to make sacrifices not demanded of others.

Madam President, full and open debate on this extremely important public policy which affects the vital interest of every individual in the group can no longer be delayed. Therefore, I had delivered to Senator JOHN L. McCLELLAN, chairman of the Committee on Government Operations, a letter requesting that this committee initiate hearings on the administration's indirect price and wage control policy.

This is the same procedure now being followed in the House of Representatives seeking to find some definition of not only policies but the methods.

Madam President, I want to emphasize that I am not calling for imposition of mandatory controls at this time, nor am I saying that indirect controls should never be used. However, I am saying, and most emphatically, that because the decision to engage in indirect price and wage controls constitutes the making of a public policy of greatest importance, these decisions and their justifications must be subject to free and open debate. The Congress must be provided with an adequate explanation from the administration and must have the opportunity to approve, or reject, or modify the operation of this policy.

Madam President, these are the facts. The administration has been applying price and wage controls without any expressed consent of the Congress, and it is applying these controls, as far as I can determine, without any standards or rules of Government intervention and without adequate consideration of their overall and selective economic impact.

In this connection it would appear that the only rule or guideline that the administration is using is simply to apply pressure at those points where its enormous powers can be used most effectively. Thus, prices in some industries and businesses have been rolled back while other prices have advanced rapidly. For example, while there have been price roll backs in aluminum, copper, steel and cigarettes, there have been price advances in such key areas as chemicals, plastics, TV tubes, gasoline, newsprint, and rubber tires.

Some labor contracts have resulted in wage increases that are within the 3.2 percent productivity guideline while other wages have gone beyond this 3.2 percent increase.

In my statement of March 29, 1966, I expressed the concern that the administration's undercover war on inflation was resulting in economic inequities particularly in agricultural, and I identified several areas in which the administration had acted to force down farm prices.

Farm prices are indeed falling but there is absolutely no assurance that this is going to have any anti-inflation effect. Thus the result of these actions may well do nothing more than reduce the farmers' already slim margin of profit.

The Secretary of Agriculture, Orville Freeman, apparently took pleasure last week in announcing the decline in farm prices. As William M. Blair reported in the New York Times of March 31, 1966:

It was the first time in the memory of Federal farm officials that a Secretary of Agriculture indicated that he was pleased with a decrease in farm prices.

I am just as concerned about inflation as Mr. Freeman, but I see nothing that is pleasing about the decline in farm prices. It is particularly disturbing to me that as farm prices are falling, the farmers' cost of production is rising. The Department of Agriculture report which showed a turndown in the prices received by the farmer also showed an increase in prices paid out by the farmer. Thus, the parity ratio dropped from 83 in February to 82 in March. The price cost squeeze on the farmer is cutting deeper and deeper.

Madam President, the farmers' economic position has been weakened and the Administration is confidently predicting that farm prices will continue to fall. In an article published in the Washington Post of April 3, 1966, John Schnittker, Undersecretary of Agriculture, predicted that farm prices will drop another 10 percent in the near future.

The administration can make these predictions with confidence because it has the power to force such a rollback. But Madam President, the farmers and the Congress want to know if the administration can also keep the lid on prices paid by farmers and also if lower farm prices will ever mean lower retail food prices.

I see no evidence to date that suggests that either of these will occur. Mr. Freeman has expressed the hope that lower farm prices will be reflected in lower retail prices. But the experience of past history is not at all encouraging on this score.

Last Friday the distinguished Senator from South Dakota [Mr. McGOVERN] expressed the belief that recent administration actions in milk price supports "have been carefully tailored not to assure fair returns to the farmer but to avoid any actual increase in consumer prices."

This appears to be the case not only in regard to milk but also in regard to other agricultural products. Farm prices are frozen or rolled back while farm costs continue to rise and consumer prices continue to move upward.

In my statement of March 29, 1966, I pointed out that the rollback in cattle hide prices did not prevent a subsequent increase in shoe prices. But several days after major shoe companies had announced major price increases the Secretary of Agriculture was quoted in the Christian Science Monitor of April 1, 1966, as saying "the housewife should be able to save on a pair of shoes as a result" of the administration's drastic export limitations on skins and hides. This is exactly the type of thing that makes it vitally important that the administration's indirect price and wage control policy be brought into the open and submitted to full and searching debate. The Congress must be an active participant in this debate. It is imperative, therefore, that congressional hearings be initiated as soon as possible.

Mr. PEARSON. Madam President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

INTERVIEW OF SENATOR CHURCH, OF IDAHO, ON AMERICAN BROADCASTING SYSTEM PROGRAM "FROM THE CAPITAL," FEBRUARY 7, 1966

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Madam President, during the recent hearings held by the Committee on Foreign Relations, several members of the committee showed a lively interest in the proceedings. One of the most attentive and discriminating of my colleagues has been the distinguished Senator from Idaho [Mr. CHURCH]. Many of his statements are already in the RECORD. I ask unanimous consent that the transcript of a television interview of Senator CHURCH on February 7, on the American Broadcasting System, be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the interview was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[Excerpts from the American Broadcasting System program "From the Capital," Feb. 7, 1966]

Guest: Senator FRANK CHURCH, Democrat of Idaho.

Correspondents: Keith McBee and Irv Chapman.

Mr. McBEE. Senator CHURCH, what helpful things, affecting the Vietnam war, do you

think can come out of this Honolulu conference.

Senator CHURCH. I hope that greater emphasis will be given to the economic and political side of the war in Vietnam as a result of this conference. I think that an intensification of the war, given the circumstances, is also inevitable; but I would hope that it does not take the form of broadening the war front or widening the war front in Vietnam.

Mr. McBEE. Does it not take some of the senatorial heat, and accompanying press coverage off of the administration at this particular time?

Senator CHURCH. Well, it may have that effect for the next few days, because naturally and properly, the President is the principal focus of the news, and the coverage he will receive in Hawaii will be very thorough and complete, but I think the Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearings, which are meant to continue considerably beyond that time, will get the attention that they ought to get, and I am not concerned on that score.

Mr. CHAPMAN. Senator CHURCH, on his arrival in Honolulu the President said as part of his remarks, "There are special pleaders who counsel retreat in Vietnam, they belong to a group that has always been blind to experience and deaf to hope." Do you think this is the way the President regards his critics on Capitol Hill, you among them?

Senator CHURCH. I would not think so, because I do not know of any here on Capitol Hill who have advocated retreat in Vietnam. If there are any, they are very few and far between, and I certainly am not one. He may have been referring to some of the demonstrators who have gone very far in protesting the war. I would think that he did not have in mind responsible critics, because if it were his purpose to silence responsible criticism, this would be the stifling of freedom right here in America, and I cannot imagine that the President would have anything like that in mind.

Mr. CHAPMAN. Well, in answering reporters' questions at the White House, after he announced on Friday he was going to Honolulu, he seemed to refer to your hearings as "a show." Do you think the criticisms being made up here are falling on deaf ears?

Senator CHURCH. I cannot say what the President's attitude may be in that respect. I should think, however, that he would be interested in the inquiry that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee is making and that this would form a part of his continuing appraisal of the situation. I should not think that he would want to isolate himself in the White House with a certain coterie of handpicked advisers, all of whom reflect his own opinion about the war; and for that reason I would hope that he would give serious attention to these proceedings in the Senate committee, and any other proceedings here on Capitol Hill that are directed toward a thorough examination of the premises that underlie the war and the objective, the ultimate objective that we have in mind out there.

Mr. CHAPMAN. Senator CHURCH, do you think the President is carrying out what obligation he has, to answer these basic questions that are being raised himself, as opposed to making exhortatory speeches about the war effort?

Senator CHURCH. I think that it is a part of the evil of war, I suppose you could say, that the further a country becomes embroiled, the greater the degree of emotion. It is natural enough, we have got 200,000 boys out there now and it is becoming increasingly difficult to take a dispassionate view of the war; and the larger the American military commitment becomes, the greater the danger becomes to the country; and the longer the casualty lists grow, the more difficult it will be to remain unemotional about the war. I should think this

would be perhaps the highest responsibility of the Presidency; to set the tone that will permit us to continue to be objective and rational about American policy in Vietnam.

Mr. McBEE. Senator CHURCH, do you think that the President had any recourse, from a military standpoint, but to resume bombing North Vietnam?

Senator CHURCH. I think that from a military standpoint the resumption may have been indicated. The question of how long the suspension should have been continued was not a military one but a diplomatic one. Obviously, the bombing has failed to achieve the military objectives that were once proclaimed for it. It has not cut off the continuing supply of the Vietcong from the North. It may have harassed the supply lines, but obviously they have continued and in fact the Vietcong has grown very much stronger during the period that the bombings have been underway, so that the military objectives of the bombing have not succeeded. I think that by reinstituting them we merely want to commence again the kind of harassment that makes the supply routes more dangerous and more difficult.

Mr. McBEE. Well, is it because of the danger of Red China, do you think, that heavier bombardment is not being employed and populations are not being destroyed?

Senator CHURCH. Well I think that there are several reasons for this. In the first place, North Vietnam is a rural country. We could strike the cities, we could destroy Hanoi, and we could destroy Haiphong, their major port. But if we destroyed their cities and all their industry this amounts to less than 10 percent of the total production of their economy, and the government in Hanoi could resort once again to the countryside and the resistance would continue, so this will not, I think break the back of Hanoi. It will not force them to the negotiating table. It will not accomplish what we hope to accomplish; namely, a political settlement of the war in Vietnam. On the other hand, it could intensify their determination to persist in the war, and it could, of course, increase the danger of a Chinese decision to come down. We have to remember, our memories are not to be so short as to lead us to forget our experience in Korea when the Chinese did come down after we had reached a certain point in the extension of that war northward toward the Chinese frontiers. I think there's a plate-glass window up there somewhere—we don't know exactly where it is, but if we continue to expand the dimension of the war northward, at some point we're going to break that window, and when we do, I think we can expect the Chinese to respond as they responded in Korea, when they poured down over the Yalu River with 600,000 men.

Mr. McBEE. Senator, do you ever have a feeling that the inclination among some of the U.S. military now is to take on China now, to bring them in if possible, before they have atomic delivery capabilities?

Senator CHURCH. Well, I would hope that this is not seriously intended by the military. I cannot say whether there is any advocacy within the military itself of such a policy. But I remember about 15 years ago when there was considerable argument on behalf of a preventive war against the Soviet Union, and it was said then that we will either have to fight the Soviet Union now or later, it is better to fight her now than later. I am glad that counsel did not prevail 15 years ago, and I think that the same counsel ought not to prevail now. I cannot imagine a war that would involve a greater tragedy for the United States, that would involve a larger number of casualties, and that in the end would lead to such frustration as a war with China. No nation in history has managed to conquer China, are we now going to undertake what all other countries have tried

and failed to do for centuries and centuries in the past? People who think that a war against China will merely consist of sending a few bombing planes over and destroying her nuclear plants are just deceiving themselves and the country. That is just the opening overture in such a war. Eventually, the only way that China can be conquered is for land armies to invade and occupy China. This means conquering an area larger than any other in the world, save Russia; and a population of 750 million people in a body to body confrontation. Now, I do not know anything at the present that requires us to engage in such a holocaust, and I would certainly hope that rational leadership will prevail against any counsel, if it does exist, to extend this war in Asia to the point where we find ourselves engaged against China on the opposite side of the world. I cannot believe that this is intended by the administration, I am certain that the President is endeavoring in every way possible to keep the war in Vietnam within manageable limits.

Mr. CHAPMAN. Senator CHURCH, if our objective in Vietnam is a political settlement, could we promote that objective by recognizing Vietcong as an agent at the bargaining table?

Senator CHURCH. I think that the only way we are likely to get to the bargaining table is by engaging the Vietcong directly in preliminary talks that might lead to a political settlement.

Mr. CHAPMAN. Right now?

Senator CHURCH. I think that the sooner that this is done, the better. I know of no war that has ever been settled without engaging the combatants, and obviously the Vietcong is the largest single element in South Vietnam against which our forces are now deployed.

Mr. CHAPMAN. But the thing that we are fighting against is the domination of South Vietnam by the Vietcong. Now shouldn't any role for the Vietcong be a concession we make during the negotiating process and not in advance of it?

Senator CHURCH. Of course, and I think that this country would oppose, and certainly I would oppose, any settlement that delivered over South Vietnam into the control of the Vietcong. I am merely saying that the Vietcong need to be engaged in conversations with other non-Communist elements in South Vietnam, looking toward the possibility of establishing some form of interim regime which would restore order and supervise the conduct of elections that could ultimately determine the political character of the regime in South Vietnam.

Mr. CHAPMAN. Well, Hanoi is making this as a sticking point at this time, we must recognize the National Liberation Front, the Vietcong, as the spokesman for South Vietnam. Do you feel that if we did come some way toward it that Hanoi might not point some other sticking point because of their feeling that they can't conquer South Vietnam?

Senator CHURCH. There is no assurance that the Communists will come to the bargaining table under any circumstances. But it would seem to me it would be unrealistic for the United States to overlook the people who are principally engaged in the war in South Vietnam against the Vietnamese that we support there. I do not think that the United States as a government can open up conversations with the Vietcong. But I do think that the Vietnamese who are involved against the Vietcong should be encouraged to open up conversations to determine whether or not some basis can be found for a political settlement in South Vietnam, which would of course be consistent with the commitment that we have made to the Saigon government. I think it is unrealistic to assume that we are likely to get to the conference table by going over the heads of

April 6, 1966

The Committee concurs that the Executive Branch ought to take full advantage of every feasible means in making up the budget to identify program objectives, develop dependable estimates of their cost, and present clear alternatives to enable top management to make wise choices concerning the future activities of the government. As government increases, the need for such a system increases. The planning-programing-budgeting system which the President has directed each Federal agency to initiate could, if properly pursued, go a long way in meeting that requirement. The Committee is hopeful that it will and has approved both funds and personnel requested for that purpose in the budget. The Committee has been assured, however, that this new system will not overshadow or displace the regular budgetary procedure."

3. PERSONNEL; PAY. Passed, 393 to 1, under suspension of the rules, H. R. 14122, the proposed Federal Salary and Fringe Benefits Act of 1966 (pp. 7382-3, 7450). See Digest 58 for a summary of provisions of the bill.
4. COMMODITY EXCHANGES. Received from this Department a proposed bill to amend the Commodity Exchange Act so as to restrict further the use of customers' funds by commodity futures commission merchants, to authorize further the regulation of records of contract markets, and eliminate a futures commission merchant's right to loan customers' funds on the security of negotiable warehouse receipts; to Agriculture Committee. p. 7457
5. FOREIGN TRADE. Concurred in the Senate amendment to H. R. 11029, to increase the tariff rates on fabrics made of a mixture of ramie, rayon, or other man-made fibers with cotton, and fabrics made of blended yarn containing small amounts of high-value rabbit hair and a large amount of low-value reprocessed wool. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 7382
Rep. Curtis expressed concern that "the President under section 22(b) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act announced an enlargement of the U. S. quota restricting the importation of foreign cheddar cheeses, pending investigation and report by the Tariff Commission." p. 7415
Rep. Monagan commended the President's proposal to establish an Indian-American Foundation to promote the economic development of India, including agricultural education and farm technology. p. 7451
6. COFFEE; INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY AGREEMENTS. Rep. Curtis criticized international commodity agreements, including the International Coffee Agreement, stating that "the history of such agreements has not in the least been encouraging." pp. 7425-6
7. COOPERATIVES; FOOD FOR FREEDOM. Rep. Olson commended the accomplishments of cooperatives in the AID program, and urged that cooperatives be used to the greatest extent possible in implementing the proposed Food for Freedom program. pp. 7452-3
8. CATTLE HIDES. Rep. Mink commended the Commerce Department for calling hearings on export quotas on cattle hides, and expressed hope that the quotas would be rescinded. pp. 7437-8
9. SOIL CONSERVATION. Rep. Resnick commended the work of soil and water conservation districts in his congressional district. p. 7449
10. ELECTRIFICATION; APPALACHIA. Rep. Dorn charged that the Interior Department was delaying the application of the Duke Power Co. for the construction of

power generating projects in the Appalachia area. p. 7412

11. TRANSPORTATION. Rep. Albert inserted a Railway Progress Institute statement supporting the President's proposal to establish a Department of Transportation pp. 7413-4
12. POVERTY. Rep. Goodell criticized administration of the poverty program by OEP, particularly in Santa Clara County, Calif. pp. 7415-6
13. GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE. Rep. Poff commended the work of the General Accounting Office, and criticized "the majority membership of the House committee" which issued "a report which inferentially rebukes and chastises GAO." p. 7430
14. INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION. Rep. Brademas inserted the testimony of several witnesses before the Education and Labor Committee on H. R. 12452, the proposed International Education Act of 1966. pp. 7438-48
15. ADJOURNMENT; EASTER RECESS. Both Houses agreed to H. Con. Res. 625, providing for adjournment of the House from Apr. 7 to Apr. 18, and adjournment of the Senate from Apr. 7 to Apr. 13. pp. 7388, 7471
16. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. Albert stated that no legislative business was scheduled for Thurs., Apr. 7, or for the Mon. following Easter recess. p. 7414

SENATE

17. FOOD FOR INDIA. Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 997, to support U. S. participation in relieving victims of hunger in India and to enhance India's capacity to meet the nutritional needs of its people (pp. 7485, 7502-11). This joint resolution will now be sent to the President. For provisions contained in this resolution see Digest 58. A similar resolution, S. J. Res. 149, which had earlier been reported with amendments (S. Rept. 1101), was indefinitely postponed (~~p. 7469~~).
Sen. Brewster commended the President's response to India's appeal for help. pp. 7542-43
18. WATER. Passed without amendment S. 2999, to repeal Sec. 6 of the Southern Nevada Project Act relating to priority for water users. pp. 7499-7501
Sen. Randolph commended the President's efforts to "offset inflationary influences" but advocated maintaining "the best pace possible in our soil stabilization and water resource plans." pp. 7550-2
19. FARM LOANS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendment S. 2822, to amend various provisions of the laws administered by the Farm Credit Administration to improve operations thereunder p. D303
The "Daily Digest" states that the Agriculture and Forestry Committee tabled S. 1126, "authorizing emergency farm loans in areas where credit is not otherwise available because of serious economic conditions for farmers." p. D303
20. USER CHARGES. The "Daily Digest" states that the Agriculture and Forestry Committee tabled these bills: S. 2820, "authorizing funds to improve inspection

EMERGENCY FOOD RELIEF FOR INDIA

APRIL 5, 1966.—Ordered to be printed
Filed under authority of the order of the Senate of April 5, 1966

Mr. ELLENDER, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S.J. Res. 149]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to which was referred the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 149) to support U.S. participation in relieving victims of hunger in India and to enhance India's capacity to meet the nutritional needs of its people, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon with amendments and recommends that the joint resolution as amended do pass.

On March 30 the President sent a message to Congress concerning the Indian food problem resulting from the unprecedented drought facing that country. In his message the President outlined the additional aid to be furnished India and the efforts being made to obtain the assistance of other nations. The President asked the Congress for its counsel and its endorsement of this proposal.

Senate Joint Resolution 149 is designed to provide that endorsement. It does not provide the President with additional authority. He already has adequate authority to furnish the proposed assistance. Senate Joint Resolution 149 endorses the President's proposal to—

- (a) Help meet India's pressing food shortages;
- (b) Help combat malnutrition; and
- (c) Encourage India's efforts to expand production.

It also urges the President to join India in seeking help from other nations.

The committee heard from the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Agriculture in support of this measure, and unanimously ordered it reported.

The committee amendments are identical to the amendments to House Joint Resolution 997 recommended by the House Committee on Agriculture and agreed to by the House. With these amendments,

Senate Joint Resolution 149 will be identical to House Joint Resolution 997, as passed by the House.

The first committee amendment merely recognizes the probability that some of the food deliveries, particularly some of the dairy products, will be donated under titles II or III of Public Law 480, rather than being sold for Indian currency under title I.

The second committee amendment expresses the concern of the committee that, to the extent necessary, the food made available pursuant to the program referred to in this resolution will be used for the direct relief of hunger. The language is intended to encourage the distribution of food for relief purposes through local work projects, rather than by direct distribution. The committee is informed that this is the intention of the Indian Government.

The committee is informed that the cost of the proposed assistance will be approximately \$500 million. Within this total, the cost per individual commodity is estimated as falling within the following ranges:

	<i>Million dollars</i>
Wheat.....	\$280-\$420
Corn.....	8-11
Vegetable oil.....	11-24
Milk powder.....	19-24
Cotton.....	49-105
Tobacco.....	2-4
Total.....	369-588

The President's message setting out his proposals is attached.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

THE WHITE HOUSE,
March 30, 1966.

To the Congress of the United States:

In recent months I have been watching with deep concern the emerging problem of world food supply. And I have been especially concerned with the prospect for India. During this past week I have discussed the Indian food problem with the Prime Minister of India, who has been our welcome and distinguished guest here in Washington. I am persuaded that we may stand, at this moment on the threshold of a great tragedy. The facts are simple; their implications are grave. India faces an unprecedented drought. Unless the world responds, India faces famine.

Strong efforts by the Indian Government, and our help, have so far averted famine. But in the absence of cooperative and energetic action by the United States, by other nations, and by India herself, some millions of people will suffer needlessly before the next crop is harvested. This, in our day and age, must not happen. Can we let it be said that man, who can travel into space and explore the stars, cannot feed his own?

Because widespread famine must not and cannot be allowed to happen, I am today placing the facts fully before the Congress. I am asking the endorsement of the Congress for a program that is small neither in magnitude nor concept. I am asking the Congress, and the American people, to join with me in an appeal to the conscience of all nations that can render help.

I invite any information that the Congress can supply. Our people will welcome any judgments the Congress can provide. The executive branch, this Nation and the world will take appropriate note and give proper attention to any contributions in counsel and advice that congressional debate may produce.

If we all rally to this task, the suffering can be limited. A sister democracy will not suffer the terrible strains which famine imposes on free government.

Nor is this all. The Indians are a proud and self-respecting people. So are their leaders. The natural disaster which they now face is not of their making. They have not asked our help needlessly; they deeply prefer to help themselves. The Indian Government has sound plans for strengthening its agricultural economy and its economic system. These steps will help India help herself. They will prevent a recurrence of this disaster. I also propose action through the World Bank and the Agency for International Development to support this strong initiative by the Government of India.

THE CRISIS

Since independence, India has done much to increase her output of agricultural products. Her agriculture has not been neglected. From 1950 to 1965 she increased food production 75 percent. This is a creditable achievement. But India has had to contend with a continuing and relentless increase in population. Her people have also consumed more from a higher income. Accordingly, she has remained heavily dependent on our help. Last year we provided, under Public Law 480, more than 6 million tons of wheat, equal to more than two-fifths of our own consumption. To keep this supply moving, the equivalent of two fully loaded Liberty ships had to put in at an Indian port every day of the year.

Now India has been the victim of merciless natural disaster. Nothing is so important for the Indian farmer as the annual season of heavy rain—the monsoon. Last year, over large parts of India, the rains did not come. Crops could not be planted, or the young plants withered and died in the fields. Agricultural output, which needed to increase, was drastically reduced. Not since our own dustbowl years of the 1930's has there been a greater agricultural disaster.

Indian leaders have rightly turned to the world for help. Pope Paul VI has endorsed their plea. So has the World Council of Churches. So has the Secretary General of the United Nations. So has the Director General of the Food and Agriculture Organization. And so, in this message, does the President of the United States.

I have said that effective action will not be cheap. India's need is for at least 11 to 12 million tons of imported grain from January to December 1966.

Food in this world is no longer easy to find.

But find it we must.

Here is what I propose.

THE PROGRAM

Last fiscal year we supplied 6 million tons of food grain to India. So far in this fiscal year, I have allotted 6.5 million tons of grain for shipment to India—more than the total of 6 million tons which we had planned to provide as a continuation of past arrangements. It is even more necessary in this emergency to keep the pipelines full and flowing and to insure that there is no congestion to rail or sea transport. India, furthermore, estimates an additional 6 to 7 million tons of food grain will be necessary through next December beyond what has already been committed or expected.

I propose that the United States provide $3\frac{1}{2}$ million tons of that requirement, with the remaining $3\frac{1}{2}$ million tons coming from those nations which have either the food to offer or the means to buy food. I invite those nations to match the amount which we will supply. For example, I am delighted to be informed that Canada is prepared to provide a million tons of wheat and flour to India.

Every agriculturally advanced country can, by close scrutiny of its available supplies make a substantial contribution. I ask that every government seek to supply the maximum it can spare—and then a little more. I ask those industrial countries which cannot send food to supply a generous equivalent in fertilizer, or in shipping, or in funds for the purchase of these requisites. All know the Indian balance of payments is badly overburdened. Food and other materials should be supplied against payment in rupees, which is our practice, or as a gift.

It is not our nature to drive a hard mathematical bargain where hunger is involved. Children will not know that they suffered hunger because American assistance was not matched. We will expect and press for the most energetic and compassionate action by all countries of all political faiths. But if their response is insufficient, and if we must provide more, before we stand by and watch children starve, we will do so. I, therefore, ask your endorsement for this emergency action.

I have spoken mostly of the bread grains. The Prime Minister of India spoke also of other commodities which can meet part of the requirements or replace part of the need. In response to her needs, I propose that we allot up to 200,000 tons of corn, up to 150 million pounds of vegetable oils, and up to 125 million pounds of milk powder to India. The vegetable oil and milk powder are especially needed for supplementing the diets of Indian children.

In addition, India's own exchange resources can be released for food and fertilizer purchases if we make substantial shipments of cotton and tobacco. I am suggesting the allotment for this purpose of 325,000 to 700,000 bales of cotton and 2 to 4 million pounds of tobacco. Both of these commodities we have in relative abundance.

I request prompt congressional endorsement of this action.

I urge, also, the strong and warmhearted and generous support of this program by the American people.

And I urge the strong and generous response of governments and people the world around.

India is a good and deserving friend. Let it never be said that "bread should be so dear, and flesh and blood so cheap" that we turned in indifference from her bitter need.

FURTHER ACTION

The Indian people want to be self-supporting in their food supply.

Their Government has adopted a far-reaching program to increase fertilizer production, improve water and soil management, provide rural credit, improve plant protection, and control food loss. These essentials must be accompanied by a strong training and education program.

I have directed the Secretary of Agriculture, in cooperation with AID, to consult with the Indian Government to ascertain if there are ways and means by which we can strengthen this effort. We have long experience with short courses, extension training, and similar programs. If they can be used, I feel certain that American agricultural experts would respond to an appeal to serve in India as a part of an Agricultural Training Corps or through an expended Peace Corps. Many of our younger men and women would especially welcome the opportunity.

I am determined that in our assistance to the Indian Government we not be narrowly limited by what has been done in the past. Let us not be afraid of our own enthusiasm. Let us be willing to experiment.

The Indian Government believes that there can be no effective solution of the Indian food problem that does not include population control. The choice is now between a comprehensive and humane program for limiting births and the brutal curb that is imposed by famine. As Mrs. Gandhi told me, the Indian Government is making vigorous efforts on this front.

Following long and careful planning and after discussions in recent days with Prime Minister Gandhi, I have proposed the establishment of the Indo-U.S. Foundation. This Foundation will be financed by rupees, surplus to our need, now on deposit in India. It will be governed by distinguished citizens of both countries. It will be a vigorous and imaginative enterprise designed to give new stimulus to education and scientific research in India. There is no field where, I hope, this stimulus will be greater than in the field of agriculture and agricultural development.

Finally, in these last days, the Prime Minister and I have talked about the prospects for the Indian economy. The threat of war with China and the unhappy conflict with Pakistan seriously interrupted India's economic progress. Steps had to be taken to protect dwindling exchange resources. These also had a strangling effect on the economy. Indians leaders are determined now to put their economy again on the upward path. Extensive discussions have been held with the World Bank, which heads the consortium of aid-giving countries.

The United States interferes neither in the internal politics nor the internal economic structure of other countries. The record of the last 15 years is a sufficient proof that we ask only for results. We are naturally concerned with results—with insuring that our aid be used in the context of strong and energetic policies calculated to produce the most rapid possible economic development.

We believe Indian plans now under discussion show high promise. We are impressed by the vigor and determinations of the Indian

economic leadership. As their plans are implemented, we look forward to providing economic assistance on a scale that is related to the great needs of our sister democracy.

An India free from want and deprivation will, as Mahatma Gandhi himself once predicted, "be a mighty force for the good of mankind."

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.



Calendar No. 1068

89TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

S. J. RES. 149

[Report No. 1101]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 1, 1966

Mr ELLENDER (for himself, Mr. AIKEN, Mr. ALLOTT, Mr. CARLSON, Mr. DIRKSEN, Mr. MANSFIELD, Mr. METCALF, Mr. MONDALE, and Mr. TYDINGS) introduced the following joint resolution; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

APRIL 5, 1966

Reported, under authority of the order of the Senate of April 5, 1966, by
Mr. ELLENDER, with amendments

JOINT RESOLUTION

To support United States participation in relieving victims of hunger in India and to enhance India's capacity to meet the nutritional needs of its people.

Whereas the Congress has declared it to be the policy of the United States to make maximum efficient use of this Nation's agricultural abundance in furtherance of the foreign policy of the United States;

Whereas the Congress is considering legislation to govern the response of the United States to the mounting world food problem;

Whereas critical food shortages in India threatening the health

if not the lives of tens of millions of people require an urgent prior response: Therefore be it

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
 2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
 3 That the Congress endorses and supports the President's
 4 initiative in organizing substantial American participation
 5 in an urgent international effort designed to:

6 (a) Help meet India's pressing food shortages by sell-
 7 ing ~~ing~~ *making available* to India under Public Law 480 agricul-
 8 tural commodities to meet India's normal import needs plus
 9 added quantities of agricultural commodities as the United
 10 States share in the international response to the Indian
 11 emergency;

12 (b) Help combat malnutrition, especially in mothers
 13 and children, via a special program;

14 (c) Encourage and assist those measures which the
 15 Government of India is planning to expand India's own
 16 agricultural production.

17 That the Congress urges the President to join India in
 18 pressing on other nations the urgency of sharing appro-
 19 priately in a truly international response to India's critical
 20 need.

21 *The Congress urges that to the extent necessary the food*

1 *made available by this program be distributed in such man-*
2 *ner that hungry people without money will be able to obtain*
3 *food.*

JOINT RESOLUTION

To support United States participation in relieving victims of hunger in India and to enhance India's capacity to meet the nutritional needs of its people.

By Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. AIKEN, Mr. ALLOTY, Mr. CARLSON, Mr. DUKSEN, Mr. MANSFIELD, Mr. MERCALF, Mr. MONDALE, and Mr. TYDINGS

APRIL 1, 1966

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

APRIL 5, 1966

Reported with amendments

89TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. J. RES. 997

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 6 (legislative day, APRIL 5), 1966

Received; read twice, considered, read the third time, and passed

JOINT RESOLUTION

To support United States participation in relieving victims of hunger in India and to enhance India's capacity to meet the nutritional needs of its people.

Whereas the Congress has declared it to be the policy of the United States to make maximum efficient use of this Nation's agricultural abundance in furtherance of the foreign policy of the United States;

Whereas the Congress is considering legislation to govern the response of the United States to the mounting world food problem;

Whereas critical food shortages in India threatening the health if not the lives of tens of millions of people require an urgent prior response: Therefore be it

- 1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

1 That the Congress endorses and supports the President's
2 initiative in organizing substantial American participation
3 in an urgent international effort designed to:

4 (a) Help meet India's pressing food shortages by mak-
5 ing available to India under Public Law 480 agricultural
6 commodities to meet India's normal import needs plus
7 added quantities of agricultural commodities as the United
8 States share in the international response to the Indian
9 emergency.

10 (b) Help combat malnutrition, especially in mothers
11 and children, via a special program;

12 (c) Encourage and assist those measures which the
13 Government of India is planning to expand India's own
14 agricultural production;

15 That the Congress urges the President to join India in
16 pressing on other nations the urgency of sharing appro-
17 priately in a truly international response to India's critical
18 need.

19 The Congress urges that to the extent necessary the food

1 made available by this program be distributed in such man-
2 ner that hungry people without money will be able to obtain
3 food.

Passed the House of Representatives April 4, 1966.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

JOINT RESOLUTION

To support United States participation in relieving victims of hunger in India and to enhance India's capacity to meet the nutritional needs of its people.

APRIL 6 (legislative day, APRIL 5), 1966

Received; read twice, considered, read the third time,
and passed

H.R. 3059. An act for the relief of Mrs. Virginia Suarez Tejon;
 H.R. 4602. An act for the relief of Maj. Donald W. Ottaway, U.S. Air Force;
 H.R. 5003. An act for the relief of Evangelia G. Latsis;
 H.R. 5533. An act for the relief of Kuniki Nagano Zwiefelhofer;
 H.R. 8219. An act for the relief of Cho Myung Soon and Cho Myung Hee; and
 H.R. 8833. An act for the relief of Sarah Antoinette Cappadona.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

H.R. 3059. An act for the relief of Mrs. Virginia Suarez Tejon;
 H.R. 4602. An act for the relief of Maj. Donald W. Ottaway, U.S. Air Force;
 H.R. 5003. An act for the relief of Evangelia G. Latsis;
 H.R. 5533. An act for the relief of Kuniki Nagano Zwiefelhofer;
 H.R. 8219. An act for the relief of Cho Myung Soon and Cho Myung Hee; and
 H.R. 8833. An act for the relief of Sarah Antoinette Cappadona.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. DOUGLAS:

Statement by him on the 100th anniversary of the opening of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., to educate Negroes.

By Mr. CHURCH:

Article entitled "Henry L. Lyman Dies—His Dream Fulfilled," published in the Washington Post of April 2, 1966.

By Mr. RANDOLPH:

A press release issued March 23, 1966, by the National Coal Association on its joint research venture with the Electric Research Council, relating to air pollution.

EMERGENCY FOOD RELIEF FOR INDIA

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate Joint Resolution 149, emergency food relief for India, and that it be laid down and made the pending business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. Senate Joint Resolution 149, to support U.S. participation in relieving victims of hunger in India, and to enhance India's capacity to meet the nutritional needs of its people.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution, which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, with an amendment, on page 2, line 6, after the word "by", to strike out "selling" and insert "making available", and after line 20, to insert:

The Congress urges that to the extent necessary the food made available by this

program be distributed in such manner that hungry people without money will be able to obtain food.

So as to make the joint resolution read:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Congress endorses and supports the President's initiative in organizing substantial American participation in an urgent international effort designed to:

(a) Help meet India's pressing food shortages by making available to India under Public Law 480 agricultural commodities to meet India's normal import needs plus added quantities of agricultural commodities as the United States share in the international response to the Indian emergency;

(b) Help combat malnutrition, especially in mothers and children, via a special program;

(c) Encourage and assist those measures which the Government of India is planning to expand India's own agricultural production.

That the Congress urges the President to join India in pressing on other nations the urgency of sharing appropriately in a truly international response to India's critical need.

The Congress urges that to the extent necessary the food made available by this program be distributed in such manner that hungry people without money will be able to obtain food.

DE GAULLE SHOULD PAY UNITED STATES FOR CONFISCATED NATO PROPERTY

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, we shall shortly be compelled to withdraw our Armed Forces from French soil. The purpose in keeping our men in France in the first place was not to aggrandize ourselves, not to subordinate anyone to our domination, as President de Gaulle maintains, but to help defend France—at her request, I might add—from potential attacks from the East. But this is now beside the point. We are not welcome. De Gaulle wants us to leave and few of us would be unhappy if 30,000 less Americans had to go overseas. It certainly would take the strain off the youth of our Nation now faced with increased draft quotas.

But leaving France means more than pulling our troops out. We would leave behind a costly network of installations including barracks, private houses, headquarters units, airfields, pipelines, improved ports, and a myriad of other properties. Reliable information fixes the cost of these properties at around \$2 billion—many say \$2.5 billion. The French nation will naturally inherit these properties which will add to the French national wealth—already enhanced by the spending of American GI's and their families at around \$150 million a year.

It is only proper that the French should compensate us for these real properties and should not be allowed to take them over without compensation. While I do not know the terms of the secret treaties under which they were constructed, I cannot believe that there was any authorization for the French to confiscate these immensely valuable possessions without compensation. I would suggest, therefore, that we file a claim with General de Gaulle's government

asking the following: First, payment for these properties on the basis of present value; second, moving costs for any property not left on French soil; and, third, if this matter is not settled within 60 days after our departure, that it be referred to the International Court of Justice at The Hague for decision.

General de Gaulle would thus be brought under the universal reign of the law instead of proceeding in an anarchic fashion. And, if he should refuse to abide by the Hague Court's decision, France would be put in an unfavorable light in the public opinion of the world.

In addition, if General de Gaulle confiscates \$2 to \$2.5 billion of American assets in France, I believe the Treasury and State Departments should give prompt consideration to reducing any French claims for U.S. gold by the value of the property which De Gaulle and the French confiscate.

I take the liberty, therefore, of suggesting this policy to our State Department and executive branch.

HOODLUMISM IN AMERICA

Mrs. SMITH. Mr. President, sometimes I think that we Americans make a mistake of looking too much outwardly—of worrying about trouble in other areas of the world, thousands of miles away, so much that we fail to see what is right under our own noses right here at home in our own Nation, in our own State, in our own city or town, and even in our own community.

We worry about our boys who are killed and injured in Vietnam—and rightly so. But in that worry we tend to pay little attention to the killings and injuries in our own cities and towns. We are not sufficiently concerned about the increasing crime rate here. About the most that we do is to bemoan it and then try to lock ourselves in our homes at night and let George do the job of trying to stop crimes, arrest criminals, and prevent crimes.

It seems to be the old story of not wanting to get involved. And that is not only a physical cowardice; it is a moral cowardice. Maybe when enough of us have been hurt we will really rise up and do something about it. Maybe we will inject enough citizen firmness in our everyday life to reduce the number of young hoodlums who constitute the hard core of the alarming increase in crime.

I have experienced being a victim of crimes. Fortunately, I have not been attacked or bodily injured. But I have been the victim of a robbery and a bombing. There is even very little security in the new Senate Office Building where a couple of years ago a fairly heavy television set was stolen from my office and the thief was never apprehended. And a couple of years ago the mailbox in front of my house was bombed.

More than 50 percent of the houses in the block where I reside have been robbed—5 out of 8. But none of the thieves have been apprehended.

Yes, I have been lucky that I have not been a greater victim of crime—that I was not in my office in the Senate Office Building when my television set

was stolen or I might have been injured like Representative CLEVELAND, of New Hampshire, was in his House Office Building office—that I was not near my mail box when it was bombed and destroyed—that my house has not been robbed.

But I wonder just how much longer my good fortune will last—and I think about the thousands of Americans who are murdered and maimed each year by the young hoodlums who are just out for kicks.

It is with this background that I am deeply impressed with a truly magnificent piece of journalism—an article in the March 28, 1966, issue of the *Christian Science Monitor* by the distinguished journalist Josephine Ripley, staff correspondent of the *Monitor*. It is entitled "Crime Apathy Scathed." I ask unanimous consent that it be placed in the body of the *RECORD* at this point, and I seriously urge every Senator and Representative not only to read it but to study it.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the *RECORD*, as follows:

CRIME APATHY SCATHED
(By Josephine Ripley)

WASHINGTON.—It was October 13, 1961.

A group of tourists had just concluded a trip through the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington. One member of the party, a woman, hesitated, then turned back to the FBI guide with a puzzled expression on her face.

"I may be completely mistaken," she said almost apologetically, "but I'd like to go back and take another look at those photographs of your 10 most wanted criminals.

"I'm not sure—but I think I recognize one of them. He looks like a man who lives in the same apartment house that I do—in St. Paul."

PUBLIC APATHY HIT

A second look confirmed her impression. She pointed to the photograph of Hugh Blon Morse, wanted for burglary, assault with intent to commit murder, and for various sex offenses.

FBI agents were quickly dispatched to St. Paul. The woman's identification was correct. The man was arrested.

This incident may make crime detection sound simple. It isn't. There are some 80,000 wanted, dangerous, or potentially dangerous, criminals walking the streets or riding the highways, undetected, at this very moment.

The average citizen is not as alert as this sharp-eyed tourist. Even if they do spot a criminal, many are afraid to speak up.

Too many are apparently resigned to regarding crime as something they have got to live with. It has become commonplace. Crime today doesn't even make headlines unless it's particularly heinous.

"In Fairfax County, Va., a daylight burglary would have created a sensation 3 years ago," said the police chief, Major William Durrer, in an interview.

DEFENSIVE RESISTANCE

"Now burglaries occur almost daily. They are no longer news. The story runs on an inside page of the paper."

Public resistance to crime, in general, consists of a new safety look for the door, a tear-gas pen, a gun, or a watchdog. People keep off dark streets at night.

Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach has faith that citizens will soon begin to approach the crime menace more posi-

tively. But he admits that their idea now of "doing something about it" is to barricade themselves.

"I don't think that will continue to be the case," he told this newspaper.

"Take the schools. You have a poor school system if the public is indifferent to it. When people become aroused, they insist on better schools.

"When people become aroused about crime they will do something about that, too."

Public apathy is reflected, also, in the lethargic reception or repeated warnings from the FBI.

If its crime reports were transmitted in signals from the roof of the Department of Justice, their severity would send binding red signals flashing across the Nation.

Sending out those signals is "Mr. FBI" himself, J. Edgar Hoover, its Director.

Mr. Hoover is not an optimistic fellow when it comes to crime rates. Not even though latest FBI crime statistics show a 5-percent increase in crime in 1965, compared to the 13-percent increase between 1963 and 1964.

"Isn't this somewhat encouraging?" I asked hopefully.

Mr. Hoover answers questions crisply, tersely, bluntly.

"Any decrease in serious crime would be encouraging," he replied. "But we did not have a decrease in 1965, although preliminary figures indicate a drop in the percentage of increase."

It's like this: "A 5-percent increase of crime as indicated in 1965 means 130,000 more serious crimes were committed in 1965 than in 1964, or a 1965 total of over 2,700,000. This is hardly encouraging."

Crime has been on the upswing continuously since 1958, he points out.

Population has increased, too, but the rate of crime is six times that of the population growth.

Crime today is vicious and violent. And increasingly, the face of crime is a young face—a boy's face. More and more teenagers and juveniles are involved in crime.

"Violence is on the increase," the FBI Director confirmed. "Crimes of violence have steadily risen for the last 5 or 6 years."

Much of the violence is senseless, "perhaps motivated by nothing more than a desire to rebel openly against society," comments Mr. Hoover. It is also related to "the easy accessibility of firearms."

The young criminal today often beats as well as robs his victim, and lesser crimes thus become bigger crimes, sometimes involving murder as well as robbery.

WAITING FOR ANYBODY

This happened in the case of Mixa Merson, a musician in the National Symphony Orchestra in Washington.

It was evening in early March in 1962. Mr. Merson had gone to the store for groceries. He was returning to his parked car with his packages.

Three boys were hidden behind a tree nearby. They were not waiting for Mr. Merson but just anybody.

They picked up a large tree branch as a weapon, struck the musician with such violence that he fell to the sidewalk. His groceries were scattered around.

The boys, aged 20, 17, and 14 took his wrist watch and \$90. Mr. Merson was so badly injured he did not recover.

Crime is a parasite. It goes where people are. It follows the crowd. Today the surge of population is into the suburbs.

"One of the pertinent developments in today's crime trend is its increase in suburban areas," Mr. Hoover reports. "The greatest criminal increases occur in those areas which experience the most rapid population growth."

SUBURBAN CRIME SOARS

Crime in the suburbs shot up 8 percent in 1965, compared to the 4-percent rise in cities. Fairfax County, Va., 16 miles from Washington, is an example. It is a fast-growing community. Its residents in general are upper middle class. They work in the District.

Its police department is housed in a new, modern building. Mayor Durrer is young, earnest, articulate.

He is very concerned with the rise in crime in the county. The criminals which invade it are mainly transients. They come from other areas, generally from the District.

They are steal-and-run burglars, mostly. It happens quickly and in the daytime when many homes are vacant.

The chief of police cited a case in point: "About 3 weeks ago a woman was upstairs in her sewing room on the top floor. She heard noises downstairs, looked out the window, and saw a strange car parked outside.

HIGHWAY AIDS CRIME

"She had a telephone up there, so she immediately called the police. We contacted a patrol car in the area. The officers arrived in 3 or 4 minutes.

"By then the burglars had taken the television set and the silver and vanished."

They had a surprising ally in their escape. The Capital Beltway.

The Beltway superhighway swings around the Nation's Capital in a 65-mile arc, sweeping through Fairfax and Arlington Counties in Virginia; Montgomery and Prince Georges Counties in Maryland.

It affords the criminal easy access to the suburbs and a quick means of escape in committing burglaries. He can swing off the Beltway, hold up a bank in one of the suburbs, and be back in the District in 20 minutes.

SUBURBS ATTRACTIVE TARGETS

Major Durrer reports that the Beltway has greatly increased his problems.

"Now a person committing a crime in Fairfax County can hit the Beltway, swing over into Maryland in 5 minutes. And in 10 minutes he could be in southeast Washington—bypassing the bridges. Once he is back in Washington, he is in another jurisdiction," the police chief explained.

This is a common problem around the country. Mr. Hoover confirms it.

"New, high-speed highways cut through newly developed suburbs which often are particularly vulnerable to criminal activities due to the thinner lines of police protection.

"Many criminals are driving into the suburbs, committing their crimes, and fleeing back into the cities."

A useful tool of the criminal as well as police is the walkie-talkie.

CRIMINAL TOOLS LISTED

A lookout with a small walkie-talkie can be stationed outside a bank or a house that is being burgled, and quickly alert his conspirators inside by means of this gadget.

Attorney General Katzenbach, in an interview, listed more of these modern conveniences which play into the hands of the criminal.

"Credit cards, for one," he said. "They are very useful today. But credit cards have presented a new opportunity to commit a new kind of crime—stealing credit cards. It ups the crime rate."

The increase in branch banks is another, especially banks in suburban shopping areas. "There are more bank robberies now as a result."

There is talk of mobile banks. The Attorney General foresees that while this may be a convenience to the public, it invites further crime.

perfected rights in the order of their priority dates without regard to State lines?

Senator BIBLE. No. It is not the purpose of S. 2999 to alter or affect the Secretary's obligation to apportion water in accordance with paragraph II (B) (3) and no such result would be achieved by this legislation. S. 2999 in no way alters or affects the rights and obligations of the Secretary and the water users under that Supreme Court decree.

Section 6 directs the Secretary to recognize intrastate priorities (Nevada), provided that such recognition shall not affect perfected rights under the Arizona-California decree.

Under the decree, rights perfected before 1929 have first priority.

The reference to the decree was therefore necessary in order to qualify the direction to recognize intrastate (Nevada) priorities.

When the direction to recognize intrastate priorities is repealed, there is no longer a need to retain the reference to the decree.

The repeal of section 6 could not possibly affect rights under the decree.

Mr. BIBLE. I have personally discussed the matter with Senator FANNIN. I discussed it with him on the floor a short time ago. He had raised questions that were very pertinent and should be answered. He states he is satisfied with the answers, and he has no objection to the bill.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. President, I fully concur with my colleagues in urging favorable action on S. 2999, which would repeal section 6 of the Southern Nevada Project Act.

The section in question was not considered during Senate hearings last year.

It was added by the House, and has generated questions about its effect on water rights.

It is necessary to repeal section 6 of the act to eliminate possible ambiguities in its interpretation.

The bill now before the Senate will accomplish this, and its passage will enable us to move ahead on work to meet the critical water needs of southern Nevada.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill pass?

The bill (S. 2999) was passed, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 6 of the Southern Nevada Project Act (Act of October 22, 1965 (79 Stat. 1033)) is hereby repealed.

Mr. BIBLE. I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

CITIES REVOLT AGAINST THE EXPRESSWAY

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, there is mounting evidence of a revolt against urban expressways in Washington, D.C., San Francisco, Philadelphia, Boston, New Orleans, Cleveland, Baltimore, and other cities. Citizens' groups and gov-

ernment officials express the fear that their city could become a mass of interchanges, elevated causeways, trenches, and ribbons of concrete. They express the view that the interests of the highway user are being placed above all other interests. This revolt indicates that we must find new and more imaginative ways to design urban highways and the necessary dollars to finance them.

In addition to building safe and economical highways, we must protect certain urban values—historical sites, neighborhoods, and scenic beauty for the enjoyment of residents and pedestrians, as well as those who travel through the area at 60 miles per hour.

The city's problem is not unique. Highways should not run through farms and national parks without careful consideration of how the damage to these areas might be minimized. We should recognize the value of protecting the best agricultural land. We should recognize the value of protecting scenic wonders and wilderness areas in our highway construction programs. There are values to be protected in our urban areas, too. Highway engineers should not try to pick the shortest distance between two points. They should try to adjust locations to do the least amount of damage. Sometimes there is an unfortunate tendency to try to minimize land acquisition costs at the expense of neighborhoods, historical sites, and urban beauty. Unlike rural areas, protecting these features of the city does not just involve selecting the least damaging locations. In many cases, any route through the city does an unconscionable amount of damage. Protecting cities from being overrun requires more expensive kinds of highway design. It involves the greater use of tunnels and covered expressways.

The reaction to expressway intrusions has been quite intense in several cities in recent weeks.

In San Francisco, the board of supervisors rejected two highways where the Federal Government was to have invested \$260 million. The board did this because it felt the highways would destroy the city's character. Last July, the board asked the State of California to tear down the Embarcadero Freeway at an estimated cost of \$100 million because it was an eyesore.

In Washington, D.C., consultants to the Policy Advisory Council recently recommended a moratorium on the construction of the Inter Loop, the Three Sisters Bridge, and the North Central Freeway. Again, this recommendation was based on the fear that pressing ahead with present plans may do irreparable damage to the Nation's Capital. The world famous city planner Constantinos Doxiadis has put forth plans to tunnel the Whitehurst Freeway as it passes Georgetown because the present highway destroys the historic and scenic character of the area.

In Philadelphia, the city, the State, and a wide cross-section of citizens' groups have been waging a continuing fight to prevent the desecration of the historic Independence Mall-Penn's Landing area by the Delaware Expressway. As a result of the protests, the location for the high-

way was shifted and depressed so that it would run through a trench. The proponents of better design pressed for a covered expressway. At first, State and Federal highway engineers said it was not feasible. It could not be done. But a local citizens' group hired an engineering firm that proved that a cover was feasible. This is not now in dispute. The engineers now say it is too expensive and not necessary.

This Philadelphia problem offers an excellent example of the kinds of urban values that ought to be preserved in highway development. More than half a billion dollars in public and private money is being spent in the renewal and rehabilitation of the Independence Mall-Penn's Landing area. The Delaware Expressway, which will bisect the area, is a vital part of Philadelphia's future highway network. But, the success of the renewal effort will depend in no small part on the proper design of this highway.

It will pass through one of the heaviest concentrations of historical properties in the United States. Here is the place where William Penn landed, the site of his first house, Independence Hall, and Carpenters Hall. Anything less than a covered expressway would constitute a desecration of this historic area.

This is also the site of a major public and private renewal effort to restore the downtown as a place where people want to live. An open trench will detract from that goal.

In the United States, most of our river and lake fronts in cities have been ugly. They have been lined with industrial complexes, railroads, and warehouses. They have not been places of scenic beauty. Restoration of these riverfront properties for people to enjoy should be a major goal of the beautification program. Again, such an effort is underway in Philadelphia in the Penn's Landing development. In a park-like setting, people will find walkways by the Delaware River, museums, restaurants, and a marina with historic ships. A covered expressway will augment this development. An open trench would isolate it from the rest of the city and greatly detract from the setting.

The President and the Secretaries of Commerce and Interior have expressly recognized the need to preserve scenic and historic areas in cities. The Federal Bureau of Public Roads has directed the State departments of highways to take them into account. The Bureau of Public Roads and the Department of Housing and Urban Development have entered into an agreement to work together on compatible arrangements where urban renewal areas are involved in highway locations.

Although there is evidence of a constructive attitude and a desire to develop more compatible highway locations and designs, the revolt in Washington, San Francisco, and Philadelphia, as well as the other cities, indicates that much more needs to be done to make these announced goals a reality.

Better urban highway design is a challenging governmental problem. All levels of government are involved, with

the Federal Government financing a major highway development program. There are important goal conflicts within each level of government. Highway departments and the Federal Bureau of Public Roads are interested in building as many miles of road as they can with the funds available. The Department of the Interior is interested in open space and the preservation of historic sites. The Department of Housing and Urban Development is interested in good urban design. For the good of the city, all of these goals must be brought together and weighed.

Better urban highway design is also a challenging financing problem. Urban highways are always expensive. There is considerable competition for the limited funds in the Federal Highway Aid Trust Fund. There is not enough money to build all the highways we need. Nonetheless, the tendency to pinch pennies in building urban highways must be avoided. The cost is too high. The damage done may never be undone.

Governments that build highways must recognize a responsibility for good design and for maintaining values of neighborhoods, historic sites, and scenic beauty. This is part of the "cost" of the highway program, and it should not be shifted elsewhere.

At the present time, the Federal Aid Highway Trust Fund is the only realistic way to finance the greatly increased cost of building tunnels and covered expressways. The Federal Government pays 90 percent of the cost of Interstate highways. This is a very high ratio of Federal to State funds. State and local governments would find it impossible to absorb the cost of covering and tunneling proposals without assistance of this magnitude.

There are other possible sources of Federal funds to support a tunneling or covering project, where the end result will be a park on top of the expressway. The open space programs under the Housing Act and the Land and Water Conservation Fund might legitimately be used, but, again, the Federal contribution is too small. Funds are already far too limited to absorb this additional burden of reducing the barbarity of the highway program.

Open space grants under the Housing Act are up to 50 percent of the cost of the project. The authorization limit for special purchase of open space in built-up areas is only \$64 million for the entire United States.

To cover the Delaware Expressway in Philadelphia and create a park would cost \$25 million alone.

Only \$69 million is available in the 1967 fiscal year for grants to State and local governments for open space purchases under the land and water conservation fund.

A new program or, at the very least, additional funds are needed to save our cities. Until such a program can be enacted and fully implemented, the Highway Aid Trust Fund must be used to design and build the kind of highways that do not destroy the urban fabric.

One possible new approach would be to authorize the Department of the In-

terior to share in the cost of an expressway cover where, such as is the case in Philadelphia, an unusual historical complex is involved. The Department could be authorized to purchase the air rights for the cover or the land on top of a tunnel.

A new administrative mechanism is needed within the Federal Government to bring in other points of view to balance those of the Federal Bureau of Public Roads. The Bureau is, quite naturally, most interested in building as many miles of roads, highways, and expressways as possible. This goal must be balanced with the other goals of the Federal Government—to build better and more livable cities and to preserve national historic sites, open space, and places of great scenic beauty.

Perhaps an administrative committee should be established for this purpose. It could consist of the Secretary of Commerce—or the Secretary of Transportation if that Department is created—the Secretary of the Interior, and the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development. This committee could review highway plans where federally aided highways would pass through especially significant scenic or historic areas.

Such a committee would need funds to back up its findings. At present the Federal Aid Highway Trust Fund must be used. It may be desirable to create a new fund, which could be called the Urban Conservation Fund, for that would be its purpose. It would finance the additional cost of tunneling or covering proposals where national historic sites, recreation areas, or urgent needs of the city dictate that special steps be taken in highway construction.

Such a mechanism for building and financing better and less disruptive urban highways must be developed quickly. I urge the Secretaries of Commerce, Interior, and Housing and Urban Development to work together and develop the necessary administrative arrangements and financing procedures.

I will explore the need for new legislation to promote a better urban highway program.

Decisions are being made every day that will have a lasting impact on American cities. It is late, but not too late, to heed the warning that Lewis Mumford issued in 1958:

When the American people, through their Congress, voted a little while ago (1957) for a \$26 billion highway program, the most charitable thing to assume about this action is that they hadn't the faintest notion of what they were doing. Within the next 15 years they will doubtless find out; but by that time it will be too late to correct all the damage to our cities and our countryside, not least to the efficient organization of industry and transportation, that this ill-conceived and preposterously unbalanced program will have wrought.

EMERGENCY FOOD RELIEF FOR INDIA

The Senate resumed the consideration of Senate Joint Resolution 149, to support U.S. participation in relieving victims of hunger in India, and to enhance India's capacity to meet the nutritional needs of its people.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, yesterday, the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry reported Senate Joint Resolution 149. This resolution was amended in order to conform with the House resolution pertaining to the same subject. I understand that a similar House joint resolution is at the desk. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House Joint Resolution 997.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The House joint resolution will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. House Joint Resolution 997, to support U.S. participation in relieving victims of hunger in India and to enhance India's capacity to meet the nutritional needs of its people.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 997).

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, on March 30, the President of the United States requested congressional support of the action he has proposed to take to provide additional aid to India in order to meet her increased needs caused by a drought over large parts of that country last year.

In 1965, we shipped about 6 million tons of food grains to India. Under normal circumstances during this fiscal year we would have shipped 6½ million tons. However, because the natural disaster has created extreme hardship for her people, India now finds that it will need an additional 6 to 7 million tons of food grains through next December in order to avert famine.

The President has proposed that the United States supply 3½ million tons of food grains to meet this additional need. He has also proposed to provide India with up to 200 thousand tons of corn, 150 million pounds of vegetable oil, and 125 million pounds of milk powder to take care of direct food requirements and from 325,000 to 700,000 bales of cotton and 2 to 4 million pounds of tobacco in order to release Indian foreign exchange for the purchase of food and fertilizer.

The President is also asking other nations of the world to contribute to India's dire needs. He has invited these other nations to match the amount of food which we will supply. He hopes that they will scrutinize closely their available supplies, their needs and under the differing circumstances make a maximum effort in this field. He has also asked the industrial countries which cannot send food to supply instead a generous equivalent in fertilizer, or in shipping, or in funds for the purchase of these requisites.

Yesterday, during the hearings on this resolution Secretary of State Rusk indicated that 113 countries have been contacted in this regard. He reported that at this time 23 countries have already made contributions totaling about \$150 million. This includes the substantial contribution from Canada. It also includes funds from private citizens in countries like the Netherlands, for example, where through a radio and television campaign, they have raised over \$5 million. Another 13 countries have

contributions under consideration and 33 countries have not as yet responded. Still another 44 countries have indicated they did not expect to make a substantial contribution because of circumstances concerning their own wealth and food problems. Mr. Rusk reported that the Indians are also making strong representations in a great many capitals of the world. They have sent visiting teams to such capitals to present their case, indicating that they have accepted their diplomatic responsibility in this endeavor.

The President also indicated that we expect India to make an all-out effort to produce more of its own food needs. In this regard, Secretary of Agriculture Freeman said yesterday that the Indian Government is moving to improve her own position. The program they have instituted involves increased fertilizer production, both in Government-owned fertilizer plants and also those in the private sector of the economy. They are adjusting their own internal rules and regulations to encourage more production and more investment. They have almost doubled the amount of money in their budget for the next 4-year period for agricultural purposes. They have increased the amount of foreign exchange made available for the purchase of machinery, equipment, and raw materials particularly in the fertilizer area. They are engaged in a number of pilot programs to make more credit available and are reviewing irrigation and water use.

Mr. Rusk emphasized that this program involves two important elements. One is self-help, the other that India's problem is not just a U.S. problem but a worldwide problem. It is my hope that much progress will be made in the near future.

The President now has adequate authority under Public Law 480 and other legislation to provide the additional assistance that he is now proposing. However, he has asked for Congressional endorsement of his action and for the support of this program by the American people. The resolution we have before us today would provide this endorsement. In the joint resolution, Congress endorses and supports the President's proposed action to help meet India's food shortages, help combat malnutrition, and encourage India to expand its own production. This congressional resolution also urges the President to seek the aid of other nations in providing assistance to India.

Mr. President, I wish to point out that in the past few years our great Nation has been very generous toward India. It has been my privilege to visit India on at least 9 or 10 occasions, and I have seen all parts of that great country. As one travels through India, he is very much impressed with the large population of that country. It is my belief that unless India takes positive action to reverse its present rate of population growth, she will soon run out of the productive land necessary in order to provide for its people.

It is my hope that the Indians will take some action in order to curb some-

what its population explosion, because unless they do so, I can see no hope for them.

Since 1946 through 1965, we have made available to India, through loans and economic assistance, \$5,882,400,000. That is quite a sum of money. It would seem to me that had the administrators of our programs forced the Indians to do more to help themselves, conditions in that country would be much better today than they are.

As to the resolution the Senate is considering, it is hoped that our administrators in India will insist that she do something for herself if she is to expect further assistance from us.

Mr. President, I pointed this out on many occasions. I realize the difficulties that confront us, or any nation, in getting a country like India to change overnight.

On my visits I remarked that there was much food consumed by work buffaloes, cattle and other sacred animals in India. It meant the difference between a reasonable diet and starvation in that country. These sacred animals, of course, are revered by the Indians, and I realize it will take a long time for India to veer away from that concept.

I remember in my traveling in India, when I was not very far from New Delhi, I saw in excess of 100 peacocks in a field. The people there will not eat peacocks, or other birds. Sacred animals account for the consumption of millions of tons of food grains.

Unless India is willing to take heed now, and unless something is done about the explosive population growth, I do not believe this country could possibly manage to supply the food necessary to maintain India's increasing population.

The population of India today is increasing at the rate of over 1 million persons a month. It takes a great deal of food to accommodate that many additional mouths.

I express the hope that India will take cognizance of what we are saying to her now—that is, if she expects continued assistance not only from this country but from other peoples of the world, she will have to do something on the home front to help herself.

As I have just indicated, the aid program through fiscal year 1965 has amounted to \$5,882,400,000. That figure does not include military assistance that we have furnished India in the last 4 or 5 years. I wish I could give that figure to the Senate, but it happens to be confidential, and I cannot state it.

If we add the 1966 figures to the previous amount, it adds quite a few more millions of dollars to the figure of \$5,882,400,000 that we have furnished India up to now.

I also express the hope that the present Government of India will attempt to get other nations to assist her, and not depend entirely on the United States.

I was informed some time ago that the present Indian Government did not want to go out and ask other countries of the world to assist, because India did not like to be indebted to anybody. But India is looking to Uncle Sam for a full measure of assistance.

It is my belief that the food we are now providing, which amounts to about 50 percent of her present need, should be the limit of our contribution for this year. I express the hope that India will make every effort to obtain assistance from other countries that are well able to take care of such assistance.

I wish to point out that the estimated carryover of wheat for July of next year will be 610 million bushels. We have quite a large crop coming up now. I understand the estimated amount of production will be in excess of 1,300 million bushels.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. The Senator stated that the figure he used was the estimated carryover for next year. Is that correct?

Mr. ELLENDER. No; I meant 1965.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. July 1?

Mr. ELLENDER. Yes. I want to correct the RECORD. The year should be 1965.

The estimated amount of wheat for this growing crop year is in excess of 1,300 million bushels.

It is my belief that we shall have a good deal more wheat than we need for our own use.

My good friend from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] had suggested that an amendment be added to the resolution. I stated I saw no reason why it should not be put in, but it would simply delay passage of the joint resolution. The discussion on the Senate floor as to the intention of Congress will be in the RECORD.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, in fact, I had prepared an amendment to provide that under no circumstances should our domestic reserve of wheat be permitted to fall below 600 million bushels. It occurs to me that under our commitment under the pending resolution we are committing all but 400 million bushels of the divisible reserve.

We are on the threshold, however, of a crop year, and I doubt that we will endanger the domestic supply of the country, but we cannot foresee at what point there may be a drought or a failure from some difficulty. For that reason, I thought there should be a cutoff on the amount of wheat that shall remain on hand. But now by legislative history we can show the intent.

We should ever be mindful of our requirements, at the same time we are being mindful of the necessity for charity and compassion when we are dealing with a country like India, and that we cannot defend ourselves if we do not look after our own needs.

I think if the chairman of the committee will emphasize that fact, it will be helpful for the future.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I have no doubt that the crop which is now growing and which will be harvested this summer will result in a carryover that will be as much as or perhaps a little more than it was in 1965. I do not believe the carryover will be under 600 million bushels.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. I am very happy that the distinguished minority leader will not press for the adoption of his amendment. I think we should have a minimum reserve, but I think this is something that should be considered by committee action with the opportunity for various Senators and others to be heard.

It is possible the commitment could leave us with a 400 million bushel carryover by July 1, but, according to the grain trade, we will have extreme difficulty in delivering the 100 million bushels because of the shortage of boxcars.

The new crop is coming in in about 6 weeks. We will have no problem for some time to come with a shortage of wheat.

I agree with the Senator that a minimum carryover should be established. But when we do this, we are emphasizing the need for adequate price support.

Wheat is a war crop and also one with widespread demand for famine relief. It is still the staff of life. In times of emergency or when there is a shortage and the price goes up, we place limits on our exports.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I am quite familiar with that fact. On the other hand, if the reserves are dropped to a point where it would stimulate tremendous increase in the prices of wheat, you are only going to feed the inflationary level.

I think everybody would like to see the farmers get a fair price for wheat. But if it goes through the ceiling, that becomes another matter. If there is anything at all to the law of supply and demand, and reduction in the supply market to the point of disappearance, it will do something to the demand, and at the same time to the prices. That I would like to keep in mind.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. In spite of all this discussion about a possible shortage of wheat, the price of wheat dropped 12 to 15 cents a bushel in the last 2 weeks. There will be plenty of wheat left. The cash price of wheat on the market today is about a dollar a bushel less than it was 20 years ago.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I think there is virtue in limitation when we yield to resolutions of this kind. We had commitments of one kind or another in the form of cash when a distinguished member of the Executive Department went out through the world. One never knows how far they go.

After all, Congress is charged with exclusive authority over the public purse and it should exercise that responsibility by setting certain limits. If there is a danger in trying to set a limit, unless there is a fabric of testimony on which to base it, so that we are not exactly sure we should exercise caution. I would add this mainly to call to the attention of Congress that on an open-ended resolution we should exercise caution.

Mr. AIKEN. There is no question that India is in dire need of food at this time. I do not know if even under normal conditions tens of millions will die from starvation there as someone has said, but it is a fact that in any country where there is a reported food shortage

there are always certain people who begin to hold back food supplies. That starts prices going up, right along with such hoarding. As prices go up and get out of reach of the poor people, there is actually famine and starvation.

When this resolution passes the Senate notifying the world, and particularly India, that a large quantity of food is on the way, any tendency toward hoarding, inflation, and famine will automatically be discouraged, because I understand this food we are selling them on very reasonable terms will be handled in such a way that the poor people of the country will be able to get it through their authorized stores.

I have participated in many conferences relative to this subject, and each time I have insisted that we should retain here in the United States enough wheat to guarantee us a year's supply. I have felt 600 million bushels was about the minimum amount which we should carry over from year to year.

However, it is a fact, as the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] and others have pointed out, that we probably cannot deliver too much between now and the beginning of the new harvest year. Harvesting this year's crop will start along the Rio Grande in about 2 months and by the middle of July the harvest should be in full swing in the United States.

But if it were at the other end of the season, I would say we should insist on guaranteeing a 600 million bushel carryover for the United States.

I do not know whether they will sell down to 400 million bushels or not. I do not know if there can be delivered enough to bring it down to 400 million bushels at this time, but certainly when people are in danger of starving, the United States is always on hand to see that they do not, even our enemies. We have been known to feed them and probably will do it again.

I think this resolution will have a very healthy effect.

I hope the world notices that we are sharing; that we are perhaps willing, if need be, to bring our own reserves down somewhat below our actual annual requirements.

Actually, I do not believe that will be necessary, but if it should be, it would not be too harmful at this time of the year as the new crop will soon be available.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I yield to the distinguished majority leader.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I wish to agree with the suggestions just made on the floor to the effect that we should have a reasonable surplus to take care of our domestic needs. I agree with the distinguished Senator from Vermont that the protective figure should be 1 year.

I think we should also emphasize that while this country has invested—and I prefer the term invested—billions of dollars in the future of India, India itself has done a remarkably fine job, all things considered, in raising its food production capabilities, and also, if I may say so after recently talking to Prime Minister Gandhi, in undertaking programs seeking to bring about some degree of population control.

These problems of food production and population control are well understood in that great nation and attempts are being made by her to cope with these problems which are, of course, the primary responsibility of the Indian people themselves.

But I look upon this resolution as one of partnership; partnership between India and the United States; partnership between the Executive and Congress; partnership between the two parties in Congress. I look upon it as a good omen. It is certainly a truly bipartisan effort because the distinguished Senator from Louisiana, the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, moved this resolution to and through his committee as rapidly as was possible. The chairman was ably assisted in this endeavor to report out the resolution by his counterpart, the ranking minority member, the distinguished Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN].

I had discussed with the chairman of the committee, the ranking minority member, the distinguished minority leader, and others, the possibility of a rollcall vote on this measure this afternoon. But we find no one in opposition to it. So I would anticipate on the basis of this unanimous report of the committee, and the unanimous support of the Senate and the House of Representatives that it would not be too long before we could come to a final conclusion on this worthy and necessary measure.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. ELLENDER. I would call to the attention of my good friend from Illinois that 3 or 4 weeks ago the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry held hearings on two bills: Food for freedom, S. 2933, and another bill designed to do the things now suggested; that is, fix food reserves for our protection. That is included in Senate bill 2932. It is possible before Congress recesses that the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry will come forward with a bill which would fix reserves.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, I appreciate the suggestion that the Senator from Illinois made with regard to food reserves.

I think the Senator from Louisiana, the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, also made a pertinent comment on the fact that if there are to be ceilings they should be considered by the committee in a separate bill. This bill deals with a temporary problem. It is not a permanent problem.

Coming as I do from a wheat section of the Nation, I cannot conceive of any possibility of moving more wheat than is being moved now. The transportation channels of the Nation are filled, in the effort to get wheat to the coasts, so that it can be shipped. There are millions of bushels of wheat today that we in the Midwest are concerned about having moved before the new harvest. In fact, a grain man called me last evening and said he has had quantities of wheat ready to be delivered since January 18. He said that he was subject to fines amounting

to \$150,000 because he had been given 90 days in which to move the wheat.

What we in the Midwest need is something more than a temporary movement of grain. I do not believe we need to be concerned about the great additional supply of grain to be shipped to India. Our reserves are 600 million bushels, as the distinguished chairman of the committee [Mr. ELLENDER] has mentioned. I am confident that 50 million bushels more is the most that could possibly be moved. Based on present transportation facilities, that would bring the reserves down to about 550 million bushels.

The distinguished Senator from Illinois has made a suggestion which I think the distinguished chairman of the committee may wish to consider when he gets into the long-range program of food for peace.

Coming as I do from the wheat area, I think I can assure the American people that there will be plenty of wheat for this year and into 1967.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I have in mind that if the wheat measure is amended, it will have to go back to the House of Representatives, and that will entail some delay. But I believe a question should be raised, and it should be raised in connection with any resolution or bill by which we expect to sell, dispose of for free distribution, or export resources or produce from our own soil to any other country.

I do not want our sense of compassion and charity to obscure the fact that there is a little fault on the side of India, and we should not let it go by without letting it be noted for the Record.

It must be apparent to those who study the problems of India that much of her economic segment has been preempted by government itself as against private enterprise. When India is looking for outside private capital, a number of restrictions are imposed.

First, it is necessary to call in the Indian Government and let it have 51 percent of the interest in any outside corporate entity that enters that country. We must not forget that the corporate tax in India runs as high as 70 percent. Right now in the Indian Parliament is a bill that would restrict the granting of patent rights to any other country. That has been called to my attention any number of times by persons who are vitally interested in the subject; so a case can be made.

But over and above that, there is the transcendent fact that the people of India are hungry, and that we are dealing with one of the most vital forces, with one of the most dangerous impulses, of which man is capable. It was centuries ago that Isaiah wrote:

And it shall come to pass, that when they shall be hungry, they shall fret themselves, and curse their king and their God, and look upward.

That is the danger in a country of 550 million population, where so many are hungry. When hunger knows no bounds, then, of course, all restraints upon judgment fall by the wayside. Who shall say, then, what will happen?

So I cannot but lend my efforts to this enterprise and to make sure that we

leave nothing undone, within reason and within the reasonable capacity of this country, to help those starving people. I do not speak with my tongue in my cheek. I visited India some years ago. I went out into the countryside. I was there at the same time that there were not only a cholera attack and the bubonic plague, but famine, as well. That year it was reported that several million people died. You could drive in the countryside and see families sitting along the roadway, waiting for death to overtake them.

There was still another unhappy situation, in that we sent some types of food that India could not use. The castes would not permit it. India has 2,400 or more castes, subcastes, and sub-subcastes. I am sure that the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER], our distinguished former Ambassador to India, who is in the Chamber this afternoon, could tell us an interesting story about that.

Those are the problems. We must take them into account, because we cannot superimpose something from the outside upon another country. But I do like to call such a country to account, a little, when I discover that it is operating in a fashion that, in fact, restricts and repels private capital and private enterprise. Only about 30 percent of the private capital that India needs today is going into that country. Yet capital ought to go into India for the construction of fertilizer plants and whatever else is necessary in order to increase India's production of foodstuffs and make her reasonably self-sufficient. When that is done, we shall be in India with something over \$7 billion. That is a large amount of taxpayers' money. Our hope, of course, is that this will not be a continuing condition. We believe that, perhaps, at long last we can assume that she will become self-sufficient.

So I am more than ready to help this cause. I remind India, however, that this is to put her straight; and that while we are compassionate and are charitable and are open hearted, and always have been, we expect to have another country show a reasonable sense of gratitude by dealing equitably with our own country, instead of putting restrictions upon us and upon our enterprising businessmen, who want to go to India to help, only to discover that they become victims of burdensome taxes and governmental restrictions with which they cannot contend.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, I am very pleased that the President has taken the initiative to help provide for the Republic of India food sufficient to help India meet its minimum needs during this calendar year. When the resolution is approved and the President proceeds with the action he has announced he will take, about 3.5 million tons of feed grains will be provided, which will make a total of 10 million tons provided this year.

That is a large amount of assistance; yet it will provide only for the minimum needs to prevent suffering and, perhaps, starvation. When I speak of minimum needs, I invite attention to the fact that the food intake in India is about 800 to 900 calories a year. So the resolution, if

agreed to, will be in the humanitarian tradition of this country. It is worthy of the efforts and initiative of the President and of Congress.

I should like also to comment briefly upon the subject which the distinguished minority leader raised—and it is important. Several lessons can be drawn from this proposal, and from the action that our country will take.

First. Our attention has been drawn to the fact that our own food resources are not inexhaustible. Perhaps now the administration and Congress will take steps to establish the reserve supplies of food which are necessary for the needs of our own people, for the security of our Nation, and to continue to provide some humanitarian aid to other countries. I may say that legislative proposals are before the Senate Committee on Agriculture, on which I serve, directed to this point of establishing adequate reserve supply levels of food, and I know they will receive attention.

This situation should bring also to the attention of the American people the importance of our own agriculture. It is a wonderful thing that our farmers and our country can produce the food and fiber essential not only for our own needs but also for the health of other peoples in the world.

Second, I believe this situation and those toward which the President's food-for-freedom proposal is directed should bring more forcefully to the attention of the administration and Congress that our influence should be directed toward insisting, or at least persuading and encouraging, these countries to take stronger measures to increase their own food production. It is a lamentable fact that many countries we assist have not taken the necessary steps to do this.

When I was in India 10 years ago, I urged that its food production be increased. I recommended stronger steps to our State Department, and to our foreign aid agency, at that time.

I am happy to say—and I know that I say it from solid information—that the Government of India in the last 2 or 3 years and particularly this year has placed increased emphasis upon increasing its own food production. It will be several years, in my judgment, before that country will be able to come close to satisfying its needs. But at least this change in policy and emphasis has now been made.

The Congress of the United States, in passing its aid programs and appropriations for aid, should continue to request the President of the United States to use the influence of our country to recommend, to encourage, and even to insist that food production be increased in those countries to which we extend our aid. If a country particularly a developing country, cannot feed and clothe its own people, the changes of stability and of the success of our aid programs and the country's own development plan are minimized and perhaps lost for all time.

This situation should bring to the attention of the American people the importance of our own agriculture. It is a wonderful thing that our country and our farmers can produce food and fiber

essential not only for our needs but also for the health of other peoples in the world.

I wish to speak also about what I believe is the attitude of India, and upon its value. We have provided a tremendous amount of aid to India. Through the use of these funds, and their own funds, they have made reasonably good progress. India has increased its agricultural production by 75 percent in about 10 years. It has made economic progress. It has attempted to provide for the needs of its own people, and for the raising of their living standards. It has attempted, with a large measure of success, to reach the needs of its people. That is not true of some of the other countries to which we have extended our aid.

India has nearly half a billion people. We have expended billions of dollars of aid to India. I think it can be said that it is good for India, good for that part of Asia, good for the world, and good for the United States that such a large country appreciates democratic values and maintains democratic institutions. That this is true has been a great influence for stability, and for democratic values, in that part of the world.

I hope that this program will be carried out. I hope also, as I have indicated, that our country and the Congress learns some lessons from this proposal—that we should establish reserve supplies of farm products, that we should insist in our foreign aid program that these countries establish and improve their plans so as to emphasize food production, and that we must secure better planning and coordination in the preparation of our own foreign aid program so that these plans for increased food production will be carried out.

The senior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] is always fair and objective. He gave this proposal full consideration and brought it to the floor of the Senate quickly. He presented his views during the committee hearing, and let everyone present his views, and brought the measure to the floor of the Senate in a very short time. That is an accomplishment such as we seldom witness in the Senate.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. COOPER. I yield.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, I know that no one is better qualified to speak on this particular problem confronting India than is our distinguished colleague, the Senator from Kentucky, who served for years as our Ambassador to that great nation and is personally familiar with the problem.

The Senator has stressed some of the important problems. One was the importance of our own agriculture and the fact that it not inexhaustible. We are one Nation that can furnish and is furnishing food to countries of the world despite the fact that we have 60 million acres out of production, on which acreage we pay \$2 billion of taxpayers' money. The fact that we can do this and still be a great agricultural nation

demonstrates the type of agriculture that we have in this country and its great possibilities.

I discussed with the distinguished chairman of the committee a few moments ago the amount of rupees that might result from the sale of this food and the use of those rupees.

The pending bill provides that the commodities we ship there will be sold for rupees. A great amount of money will be available in rupees. The Indian economy can be improved by the use of this money.

I make one suggestion with regard to housing. For several years in our committee I have stressed the importance of housing in underdeveloped countries. A number of American companies are engaged in private housing in India. They do a splendid job. As we build up additional rupees in India, we might find some way to engage in home construction. When a man has a home, he has an interest not only in his country and community, but also in being a better citizen.

There was some discussion that this should constitute a gift. Let us get these

rupees. Let us use them for the benefit of people. I think that we should stress this program.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, we have in excess of \$500 million in rupees in India at the present time reserved for our own uses. This money will soon be used to form a binational foundation for educational purposes. In addition to that, from the money we have loaned India, we now have in excess of \$1,920 million that will be collected over the years. From our Public Law 480 transactions of the past, we also had for collection \$1,445 million of rupees, so that we will have more rupees that we need at the present time. When this transaction is completed, it will again generate many more millions of rupees.

I am very hopeful that these rupees can be put to good use so that India will not be so dependent on us for food.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to place a table in the RECORD at this point showing the total of our aid to India since 1946.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

India

[U.S. fiscal years; millions of dollars]

Program	Total, 1946-65	Repayments and interest, 1946-65	Total, less repayments and interest
AID and predecessor agencies, total.....	2,485.6	180.4	2,305.2
Loans ¹	2,101.0	180.4	1,920.6
Grants.....	384.7	—	384.7
Social Progress Trust Fund.....	—	—	—
Food for Peace, total.....	2,753.4	70.1	2,683.3
Title I (total sales agreements).....	(2,854.3)	—	(2,854.3)
Less (planned for U.S. uses).....	(357.9)	—	(357.9)
Title I: Planned for loans and grants.....	2,496.4	70.1	2,426.3
104(c): Grants for common defense.....	—	—	—
104(c): Grants for economic development.....	788.2	—	788.2
104(c): Loans to private industry.....	202.6	10.4	192.2
104(g): Loans to government.....	1,505.6	59.7	1,445.9
Title I: Assistance from other country sales agreements.....	6.1	—	6.1
Title II: Emergency relief and economic development.....	21.9	—	21.9
Title III: Voluntary relief agencies.....	229.0	—	229.0
Title IV: Dollar credit sales.....	—	—	—
Export-Import Bank long-term loans.....	406.4	71.0	335.4
Other U.S. economic programs.....	237.0	66.5	170.5
Total economic.....	5,882.4	388.0	5,494.4
Loans.....	4,445.7	388.0	4,057.7
Grants.....	1,436.8	—	1,436.8

¹ Excludes \$20,000,000 loan in fiscal year 1958 financed by Asian Economic Development Fund. This loan is included in NESA regional data.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, much can be accomplished if India participates in the kind of self-help program the Senator from Kentucky has been talking about. This is something that I have been preaching for 15 years in the Senate. Perhaps now, it will be adopted.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, the President in his message on aid to India did have a suggestion that we set aside \$300 million of rupees for a foundation that was to be controlled and managed by distinguished people from the Governments of India and the United States. This provision is not contained in the pending legislation. It will be dealt with by another committee. It is a provision that I think we should give consideration to.

It is probably as good an advantage as we can get from the use of these rupees as anything we can think of.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I rise to speak only of the foreign policy implication of this bill.

I have a certain background, I think, for speaking on this matter. I was a co-sponsor in the other body in 1951 of the bill to give 2 million tons of grain to India at a time when we were faced with a similar situation.

I remember distinctly going to the port of Baltimore, as the House sponsor of the bill, to see the first grain ship loaded to begin this program.

Mr. President, I could not agree more with the observations which have been made on the floor today. The distin-

guished Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, has for years insisted on the concept of building up India's agricultural plant, her fertilizer capability, and her adoption of the agricultural practices which have distinguished our extension services and have been so helpful to us. The Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON] has spoken properly of the necessary foundations for education and research—a very noble consummation of our efforts, an effort which will generate more productivity and money for India. Food is also money; it is a form of aid enabling people in transition to do industrial jobs instead of devoting so much of their energy to food production.

Of course, India has both that problem and the problem of being hit by a drought. My friend, the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER], who was a most distinguished ambassador to India, much liked and highly respected there, and with whom my wife and I traveled to India at the end of 1956, just before he returned to the Senate and I took my post here, is particularly qualified to speak on the problems in India. He also excels in his analyses of United States-Indian relations.

He has spoken very movingly about the terrible food situation there, how lack of food debilitates the people. He told us that the great measures of self-help require not only outside financing, but Indian volition and initiative as well.

Mr. President, I wish to speak about the significance of India.

India is not always a comfortable friend. Sometimes she has voted against us in the United Nations. Sometimes she has taken positions we thought too favorable to the Communist bloc. Indian attempts at neutrality however, were not sufficient to avert an attack by Communist China. India has now experienced Peking aggression.

As far as we are concerned, Mr. President, India is an essential counterweight to Communist China. India must at all costs be preserved as a free nation.

A Senator said to me a moment ago, "There probably will not be too much debate on this measure, and there probably will not be a rollcall vote; there is too much money involved. We will not talk about it very much. We only talk about things that involve relatively little money."

But, Mr. President, the money is but half the point. There is a new awareness arising among the people of India. India is an enormous subcontinent. It has become keen to the values of freedom. It has learned them the hard way. I think that Indian cooperation in signing the Tashkent Agreement was an extraordinary and gifted act of statesmanship. I feel very positively about the choice of Mrs. Gandhi—whom I have had the pleasure of knowing in years past—as Prime Minister of India.

India is showing a resourcefulness and toughness of spirit which is most admirable, and of the utmost importance to the freedom of mankind. For, Mr. President, without India all Asia goes under.

India, as I say, has the population, the territory, and the resources to be a counterweight to Communist China. The Indian people are among our most important natural allies.

Because of our demonstrated friendship for India, because of our aid and moral support for Indian ideals and values, the people of the United States have come to view the people of India as partners in peace. This friendship results not only from common interests and ideals, but through the active participation of a friendly relationship by outstanding U.S. Ambassadors such as Mr. Bunker, Mr. Galbraith, and Mr. Cooper.

Mr. President, I rise to speak because I hope that the people of India will interpret this new grain aid not merely as famine relief, but as an investment in our partnership, an investment which does not always have to be in money, but can be in the spirit, the love for freedom, and the respect for the creativity of their own nation. There are many things that they can learn, just as there are many things that we can learn. I agree with the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] that a great deal of benefit and a great deal of help can come to India through the private enterprise system. There are enormous opportunities and a great private enterprise tradition in India, and there are many American and worldwide companies anxious to go to India.

Senators may remember that I am known—and very proud to be known—as the father of the so-called ADELA Investment Company which is now operating very successfully, with an endowment of about \$35 million of capital, in South America—a great worldwide involvement of the banks and industrial companies of North America, Western Europe, and Japan in the industrial development of Latin America. I would like to see an Asian version of ADELA to assist India, provided there would be a congenial climate in India for private enterprise development. There is nothing inconsistent between private enterprise development and the struggle for freedom, and no inconsistency between both of these and State involvement. Witness, for example, the experience of President Frei of Chile, a country from which I have just returned, who is now seeking to operate a mixed private business and Government enterprise which will enormously increase the productivity of the copper mines, and give Chile a 50-percent participation in the result. Contracts are being made with the most outstanding private enterprise companies in the United States, which own large amounts of Chilean property. Cooperation between private enterprise and Government can be fruitful. Such cooperation, I believe, is the way for countries like India to advance economically and yet maintain the foundations of democracy.

Mr. President, this resolution is in the great humanitarian spirit of our Nation. Even if it meant privation to us, we would never let a great people starve. I remember in this Chamber, Mr. President, serious discussion about relieving famine

in Communist China, if some way could be found to move the food to the people. That is the way we feel about such things.

But beyond that, and in the great spirit in which Senator COOPER spoke, I hope very much that the people of India will consider this action on its face—as an earnest desire for partnership and friendship. India and the United States are in the same great tradition of seeking world peace through democratic means. The people of the United States wish to do every thing possible to assist the Indian people in their fight against famine and for freedom.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I strongly support the President's proposals to meet the food and financial crises facing India.

I congratulate the President on his skillful and obviously successful conduct of the conversations he held with Mrs. Gandhi last week. The memorable visit to our country by this amazing woman hopefully marks the beginning of a brilliant new era of the Indo-United States relations. On every score, I felt the discussions and the joint communique struck a positive note that should guide Indo-American relations for years to come.

No other free country has the importance for us of India.

India is the world's largest democracy and second most populous country. Her fate will profoundly affect the future of all the rest of the world.

Out of the revolution of rising expectations among the two-thirds of the world's people who live in the underdeveloped world, two nations have emerged as rival models of economic and social development.

Communist China proclaims that political independence and economic development can only be achieved on the Communist model, exemplified by the industrialization of the Soviet Union. In sharp contrast, India insists that a decent standard of living and national economic self-sufficiency can be achieved in a relatively short time, without paying the price in slavery and loss of human dignity and individual freedom that economic development in Communist terms demands.

The choices the underdeveloped nations will make between the Indian and Chinese development models cannot be predicted with certainty. The average Asian, who lives at or slightly above the level of subsistence, consumed by the elemental struggle to put food in his children's mouths, is understandably less concerned with democracy than we. Nehru is reported to have observed that a nation cannot have democracy on an empty stomach.

If the Chinese should succeed in effecting the historic transition from primitive economy to industrial society within a relatively short time, even at the enormous human cost they are exacting from their enslaved people, the Chinese experience will have an incalculable impact on the more than a billion people of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. All the Western preachments about elections and individual freedom and free enterprise will mean nothing if more than

half of all the world's people see no practical alternative to the Chinese method of economic development.

In contrast to China stands India. India has pursued a course of development since independence which has preserved individual freedom and respected human dignity, while making substantial industrial and agricultural progress.

India demonstrates by her very existence that a backward and once oppressed nation can lift herself into the modern world without radical, totalitarian methods, without rejecting its cultural heritage, and without destroying individual freedom.

Despite the barriers of two antagonistic religious groups, 13 separate and distinct languages, mass illiteracy and inexperience in self-government, India has forged a viable parliamentary democracy, with a written constitution and a bill of rights much like our own.

While building and strengthening its system of personal and political freedom, however, India has made tremendous progress toward modernization of its economy. Overall, industrial production in India has grown about 9 percent a year since 1950 and food grain production about 3½ percent a year.

Of the greatest significance, however, is the fact that the Indians are paying their own way toward development. Although our assistance to them has been substantial, almost 80 percent of India's total investment has been financed by internal savings.

But these formidable statistics of Indian growth tell only half the story—the happy half.

These favorable rates of growth and expansion are dwarfed by the fact of India's enormous population and the primitive point from which India began its growth in 1951.

India's 55-percent increase in total food production since 1951 has been drastically undercut by a 33-percent increase in population. With food production rising at the rate of 3 percent and population rising at a rate of more than 2 percent each year, India has to run hard just to stay even.

The economic dislocations caused by conflicts with Pakistan and China and deadly drought-induced famine now threaten all the progress which India so far has made. India's third 5-year plan, which began with the reasonable goal of expanding national income by 30 percent by 1966, is ending this month with a crisis in agriculture and serious underemployment of industrial resources.

Whether the present crisis will amount to a major and perhaps fatal setback for India, or whether it will be only a brief interruption to her otherwise rapid march to development could be decided in the coming months.

Underlying the entire Indian crisis is the weakness in Indian agriculture which struggles along under the growing specter of a birth rate which constantly threatens to outstrip the growth in agricultural production.

If India is to survive as a nation, it must feed its people. If India is to feed its people, it must make a radical im-

provement in the productivity of its land already under cultivation—and that improvement will require drastic changes in India's agricultural technology. The supply of new land that can be readily brought under cultivation has been virtually exhausted. India simply must improve its use of irrigation, seeds, tools, pesticides, and most important of all, fertilizers.

I welcome President Johnson's direction to the Secretary of Agriculture, in cooperation with the Agency for International Development, to consult with the Indian Government in order to find ways and means to strengthen India's programs for increased fertilizer production, improved water and soil management, expanded rural credit, and enlarged and improved agricultural training and education programs.

But raising food is only one side of India's agricultural crisis. The other side is that India simply has too many mouths to feed. And every year there are almost 15 million more. The population growth every year in India exceeds the combined populations of Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia, and Tennessee.

If the Indian economy seems to be running up an escalator marked "down," one answer clearly lies in the realm of population control. And so I applaud the President's support of the Indian Government's plans to tackle the population problem as a national crisis and triple its investment in family planning measures.

To help slow the population growth now outstripping agricultural and industrial growth throughout the underdeveloped world, Senators GRUENING, CLARK, HARTKE, McGEE, MOSS, NEUBERGER, SIMPSON, YARBOROUGH, and myself have introduced a bill, S. 2992, to authorize the use of foreign currency generated by our foreign aid program to finance family planning programs in nations like India. I hope the merit of this important bill in meeting the problems created by the population explosion in India and elsewhere among the emerging nations will inspire the President's support.

Agricultural underproduction and human overproduction are the twin crises facing India today.

Many reputable observers believe that India can achieve agricultural self-sufficiency by 1971, if it can get the increased agricultural assistance it needs from the United States and if it can control its birth rate. India has the will and determination to meet its twin crises. But India needs help.

I think the President's proposals will provide a substantial part of that help.

A particularly important feature of the President's message to Congress on the food crisis in India is his emphasis on international action to meet India's development needs.

We should not, and do not, have to carry the whole burden of helping to bring India to meet its food crisis and to come to economic maturity. Every free nation has a stake in India's fate. To make sure our aid is used most effectively, and to encourage other free na-

tions to do their fair share for India, we must work to strengthen the existing international framework for planning and financing India's economic and agricultural development.

Aid to India from the advanced free world countries is presently coordinated through a consortium of non-Communist governments working with the World Bank and the International Development Association.

The consortium arrangement brings pressure on developed countries of the free world to give their proper share of aid. It provides a framework within which to coordinate all the Western aid programs to India, in order to avoid duplication of effort.

As the principal aid-giver and as free world leader, the United States dominates the consortium. We should continue to encourage vigorously every aspect of the India consortium operations.

Close observers of the India scene also welcome the President's proposal to establish a joint Indo-United States Foundation, financed by Indian currencies paid by the Indian Government to us for part of our aid program. Under the President's proposal, this Foundation would be designed to give fresh encouragement to education and scientific research in India, especially in the field of agriculture and agricultural development.

The amount of Indian currency we own, however, has been mounting rapidly and relentlessly as our aid program has continued. We now own \$2.5 billion worth of Indian rupees. This is over 20 percent of all of India's money, and could very well become almost 30 percent of it within the foreseeable future. The additional accumulation of Indian currency generated by the Indian money already in U.S. accounts in India is not only useless, it is unnecessary, foolish, and dangerous.

We must ask whether we really need to own up to a third of India's money supply in order to guide its development. Can we expect the India people to resent and fear our ownership of a third of their currency less than we would resent French or British ownership of our own currency?

President Johnson has wisely moved, first through his new food for freedom program and now through the Indo-United States Foundation, to stem further accumulation of foreign currencies in our hands as a result of our aid program.

The President's wisdom about the courses open to us to meet India's crisis is especially apparent in his restraint about our goals in aiding India. President Johnson affirms in his message on India that "the United States interferes neither in the internal politics nor the internal economic structure of other countries. We ask only for results."

India is a democracy. As such, the Indian Government must adjust its plans and programs to the political forces within India, just as we do here.

The democratic process may be a limitation on India's development. Certainly the Communists think so. But that

is what the epic of India's development is all about.

If we are to help India prove that democracy is not incompatible with rapid development, we have to accept the limitations of democracy along with its strengths. We must recognize that frictions and differences of opinion are bound to arise during the continuing intimate relationship that the United States and India will share as long as our aid is necessary.

But just as India must be, and is, prepared to accept what amounts to U.S. intervention in its national economic planning, we must understand India's right to determine her own course. The reforms we see as vital may seem less significant or politically impractical to an Indian politician or administrator.

We must always remember that we are talking about reforms in their nation, not ours. We must be patient with action that may seem at times to be too slow or too grudging. And we must be prepared, at times, to accept no change at all.

Nor can we expect miracles once plan changes are agreed upon. We are dealing in India with Nehrus, Shastris, and Gandhis, not with Hitlers, Mussolinis, or Stalins. India's democracy is no more automatic in its political processes than is ours.

Naturally, we should use the influence that our substantial aid gives us in helping India to guide its development, but we must exercise that influence deftly, or we will prevent our friends in India from carrying out the very policies which we endorse.

It better serves our long-range interest to have India as a strong, independent and nonaligned nation than to create a "Charlie McCarthy," mouthing U.S. foreign policy, in Asia. We will, in the long run, attract more adherents to the cause of democratic self-development with the honey of respect than the vinegar of coercion. After the Chinese border incidents, the Indians have little doubt who are their real friends.

The President's message to Congress on the food crisis in India signifies an enlightened and effective approach to the development problems now facing India. Enactment of House Joint Resolution 997, the bill we have before us today, is an essential part of that program to put India on its feet as the prime example in the underdeveloped world of the compatibility of freedom with economic development.

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, I rise in strong support of House Joint Resolution 997 to support expanded U.S. efforts to avert famine in India. I was proud to be able to join as a cosponsor of this important resolution, and to sit on the Senate Agriculture Committee yesterday afternoon when we gave it unanimous approval. It is my hope that the Senate will join with the other body in passing this important resolution without dissent.

I visited India 3 months ago to study the effects of our food-for-peace program in that country, and the severe problem of human hunger there. What I saw was grim—the efforts of the worst

drought of this century were already making themselves felt. We cannot hide from the fact that if we do not substantially increase our food shipments to India, millions of human beings will starve in the months ahead.

But what I saw in India also gives us grounds for hope. For India is moving, with impressive determination, to correct past weaknesses in agricultural policy, to give priority to the need to improve her food production. I saw, in the intensive agriculture district program, clear evidence of success already achieved in raising yields as much as 30 to 60 percent over 5 years. What is needed is to extend the successful techniques used to raise yields in these districts to much larger areas of cropland, and this is what we must help India to do.

There is impressive agreement in the administration and the Congress on the importance of greater emphasis on self-help in our food assistance program. There is also an accord on the need for other wealthy countries to bear their share of the burden of alleviating world hunger. President Johnson has been a leader in both of these directions, as his message to the Congress of food aid to India makes clear. He deserves our admiration and our support.

As many of my colleagues have undoubtedly noted, the Washington Post has editorialized that "President Johnson's congressional message on aid to India is a great and gratifying document." The Post praised the President for presenting the problem as a "challenge to this country's humanity." The editorial goes on to add:

He has rightly assumed that the Congress of the United States and the people of this country will support action on this magnificent scale on a purely humanitarian basis.

I ask the unanimous consent of the Senate that this editorial, "Aid for India," be printed in the RECORD at the close of my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, I would like to make one final, very important point. Just as we call on other nations to take a greater share in food aid to India, so also we must encourage private charitable groups to continue and expand their programs to provide sustenance and nourishment to the hungry. I was particularly pleased to note, as one fine example of such private efforts, the action by Lutheran World Relief in shipping 3 million multivitamin tablets—valued at \$304,000—to victims of India's famine in mid-March. This is to be the first of three such shipments.

This is a fine example of Christianity in practice, the type of good work that Lutheran World Relief and other religious and charitable agencies have been carrying on quietly and effectively for many years. I would, therefore, like to call this work to the attention of the Senate, and ask that an article from yesterday's New York Times entitled "Lutherans Send Vitamins To Combat Indian Famine" be printed also at the close of my statement.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 2.)

EXHIBIT 1

[From the Washington Post, Mar. 31, 1966]

AID FOR INDIA

President Johnson's congressional message on aid to India is a great and gratifying document. It is a great document because it asks Congress forcefully and directly to underwrite the rescue of the Indian people from the threat of starvation—at any cost. It projects the direct appropriation of 3½ million tons of wheat—in addition to 6.5 million tons already scheduled for 1966 shipment. And it calls for shipment of 200,000 tons of corn and up to 150 million pounds of vegetable oils and up to 125 million pounds of milk powder. It proposes besides the shipment of quantities of cotton and tobacco that may permit the diversion of more Indian crop land to food products. But more than this, it bluntly states that if others do not meet the remaining requirements the United States will.

The President has dared to present the problem to Congress, it is gratifying to note, as a challenge to this country's humanity. He did not claim that the United States will derive any promised or unpromised quid pro quo. He did not assert that feeding the Indians will help contain or isolate Communist China. He did not allege that it will help balance or frustrate the Soviet Union. He has not asked the Congress to support the program for any of these reasons or for any other national or selfish reason. He has rightly assumed that the Congress of the United States and the people of this country will support action on this magnificent scale on a purely humanitarian basis.

He has had the courage to recommend this vast program of aid, not because the Indian people some day may be our allies, not because they may help us in Asia, not because they will subsequently reward us with friendship or assistance but simply because the people of India are hungry. And that is the only attribute, the only necessity, the only condition we ought to require as a qualification for aid from the granaries and storehouses of America.

This program is being undertaken in the spirit of the great efforts of this country to feed the hungry of many nations after World War I and World War II. It is in a great American tradition. The President will not urge in vain "the strong and warmhearted and generous support of this program by the American people." He will not be disappointed in the response to an appeal to the hearts of the citizens of this country.

EXHIBIT 2

[From the New York Times, Apr. 5, 1966]

LUTHERANS SEND VITAMINS TO COMBAT INDIAN FAMINE

Three million multivitamin tablets valued at \$304,000 and weighing nearly seven tons were shipped to India famine victims in mid-March by Lutheran World Relief, according to Religious News Service.

The shipment, by commercial airliner, was the first of three scheduled to go to Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta. The three shipments total about 10 million tablets.

The vitamins were received by the Lutheran material aid agency from Interchurch Medical Assistance, an interdenominational agency which solicits donations of hospital equipment, medicines, and other medical supplies for free distribution overseas.

A spokesman for Lutheran World Relief noted that space for the vitamins on the airliners was being provided without charge.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MURPHY in the chair). The joint reso-

lution (H.J. Res. 997) is open to amendment. If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the joint resolution pass?

The joint resolution (H.J. Res. 997) was passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the preamble. The preamble was agreed to.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the joint resolution was passed.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senate Joint Resolution 149 be indefinitely postponed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I wish to praise the Senate for its action on the India assistance measure. Its swift approval distinguishes all of the Members immensely. But, as I mentioned before, there are a number of Senators, on both sides of the aisle, who should be singled out for assuring expeditious action on this vital resolution.

First of all, the senior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] responded capably and decisively to the President's request. Under his able and skilful chairmanship prompt action was taken by the Agriculture and Forestry Committee to bring this measure before the Senate today. Moreover, his articulate presentation on the floor assured decisive support.

And, of course, the astute ranking minority member of that committee, the senior Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN] is to be highly commended for his efforts in assuring successful Senate action today. His cooperation—so typical—contributed greatly to obtaining efficient committee action and to winning the Senate's overwhelming approval of this most important resolution.

Indeed, our thanks go to all of the Agriculture Committee members. Their combined efforts made action today possible. Their combined support made unanimous Senate approval a certainty.

Additionally, we are grateful to those Senators who rose to discuss and to support the measure. I am referring to the distinguished minority leader [Mr. DIRKSEN] whose compelling support of the President's request assured unanimous Senate endorsement. The Senators from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER], Kansas [Mr. CARLSON], and New York [Mr. JAVITS] are likewise to be singled out for their enlightening remarks which helped immeasurably to obtain this great success.

Again, to the Senate as a whole I personally am deeply grateful for this great cooperative achievement. For we all hope that in the end it will be a victory in the continuing battle against hunger.

Mr. DOMINICK. Mr. President, with the action just taken today with regard to the Indian resolution, we have completed a full cycle in the past 23 years. I well remember the terrible Calcutta famine of 1943. If I may be spared a few moments to speak of a personal reminiscence, I was in India during the year 1944. I talked to many people who had seen the terrible problem which existed in 1943. It was a pretty rough experience for the entire country.

Despite the massive assistance which has been given by this Nation and others in the intervening years, this year India is again facing a major famine affecting an estimated 10 million of its citizens. We are moved with great compassion to do what we can to help our friends in India to lessen the catastrophe facing them in the months ahead. But, Mr. President, the situation in India should awaken us to the fact that we need to take another searching look at our programs which we have been pursuing in the hope of helping the hungry nations of the world. It is obvious that they have not been as successful as we had hoped and we must look for new and additional ways to meet a crisis which is drawing ever closer.

With India as a prime example, we should be painfully aware that the world food gap is growing instead of lessening. In the past 30 short years the number of grain-exporting regions has shrunk from six down to two. Because of the exploding world population, many nations which formerly met their needs for food now are falling behind, and the North American Continent has had to increasingly become the breadbasket for the entire world—for friend and enemy alike.

We must face cold, hard facts. Our bounty is not endless. No matter how great our compassion for less fortunate countries, we cannot indefinitely undertake the burden of feeding the world. Other nations which lack the know-how must be taught to help themselves. And while we are undertaking to impart our technological know-how to less developed nations, other fully developed nations of the world must share our burden of helping the food-hungry nations of the world.

We cannot go it alone. West Germany, France, and England and our other allies in Western Europe must join in sharing their bounty and their knowledge with these less fortunate nations in meeting the approaching world crisis.

In the immediate future, the whole question of world peace may depend upon how well we of the developed nations can impart our technical know-how in food production to the food short underdeveloped nations of the world. We cannot—we must not—fail, or we shall sooner or later be faced with the Solomonic decision to determine who shall be allowed to live. It is that serious.

Mr. President, I support the action we are taking today to help the starving people of India, and I urge that we move ahead with deliberate speed to provide the means to answer the world food crisis.

While the world food crisis grows, we are faced with a paradox in American

agriculture today. Our farmers are saddled with oppressive restrictions limiting their ability to produce. I believe we must act immediately to unharness our farmers if we are to succeed in coping with the coming food crisis.

I wish to state parenthetically at this point that under the present administration program there has been a reduction in agricultural labor, which has led to a shortage in certain agricultural products. Our efforts to increase production by having persons available to work in agriculture have been either ignored or played down by the present administration.

Time is needed for our farmers to increase their production—our food supply can not be instantly turned on or off like a water faucet. And we need more lead-time for a program to teach food production know-how to the less developed nations of the world.

I cannot estimate how much time this might take, but it took this country literally decades to develop technical innovations to bring about our present agricultural production. We cannot possibly be able to get the other underdeveloped nations to stimulate their agriculture through technological advances unless there is a long leadtime. It would take at least 10 or 15 years before they could go forward.

In addition, we need to gear our assistance to these nations more on their own demonstrated willingness to help themselves. Our knowledge is of little value to them if they are not willing to put it to immediate use. We cannot afford to waste the lessons we have learned in India.

I had an opportunity to be a delegate in a recent senatorial group that went to Japan, India, Pakistan, and on into Afghanistan and Israel. I had the opportunity of talking firsthand with many officers and very important and leading congressional people in India, including the present Prime Minister.

One of the things we had hoped was that we would find a better atmosphere in the country of India toward its ability to produce its own food.

But it is an interesting thing, Mr. President, that although we have been trying for some 3, 4, or 5 years to increase fertilizer production in India, which is so desperately needed, the Minister of Finance in India had refused to permit any foreign development in the private sector to come into India to produce fertilizer.

I hope that in the implementation of this resolution and in the discussions with the Indian Government, we can make as a condition of our particular loan the opportunity for the creation of a fertilizer industry in India so that we can find the means and the technology to help them to help themselves in their food production.

Unless we do this, their rate of productive capacity is going to continue to go down, and we are going to be called on more and more to meet the food needs of the Indian nation. This is only one nation. Before we are through we are

going to be asked to help in Africa and Asia.

From the point of view of timing, the hour is late and I believe we must move ahead immediately to forge and put into effect a program of food, fertilizer, and family planning throughout the world.

Unless we do this, population will increase and food production will decrease, in both quality and quantity.

Consequently, although I support this humanitarian resolution, it seems to me that we must take this opportunity to stimulate discussion of our overall programs and objectives in assisting underdeveloped nations with food and food production.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOMINICK. I yield.

Mr. CARLSON. I wish to commend the distinguished Senator from Colorado for commenting on the aid to India program.

In addition, I wish to stress the fact that while we have a great agricultural operation in this great Nation, it is not inexhaustible. It is time that we begin to look at the future, based on a long-time program for the strengthening of our agriculture, to be certain that our people will not only have sufficient quantities of food, but that we will be able to help other countries, as we have in the past.

I wish to call to the attention of the distinguished Senator that we have 60 million acres out of production for which we pay \$2 billion in taxpayers' money to take it out of production.

We should give serious consideration, and I hope the Secretary of Agriculture will give serious consideration, to putting at least 10 to 20 percent of our present allotment of acreage back into production so that we may be able to assure future supplies for our people and for others.

Mr. DOMINICK. I know how experienced and able the Senator from Kansas is in this field. He has been one of the leaders in this field, and I very much appreciate the comments that he has made.

I might say at this point that I am often reminded of what I call the "upside down world," of our agricultural production and our agricultural programs.

As the Senator has said, we take all of this acreage out of production and we pay farmers for taking it out of production. At the same time, we pass bills, which I have voted for time and again, partially to increase the water supply of the West so that more crops can be grown on the land in these areas. At the same time we go through a research program, as the distinguished Senator is well aware, showing farmers how to drain their wet lands so they can get more land into production.

Each program conflicts with another, and we do not have an overall policy in this area. We are presenting to the farmer all the time the absolutely impossible task of his trying to be a chemist, surveyor, Government analyst and in a sense, Government regulator. He is

in a hopeless position because of all the technical know-how he must have to produce and keep his family alive on a private enterprise system.

I have tremendous admiration for any farmer who can make any money on the system we have now.

I am happy to have the comments of the Senator from Kansas. I appreciate his support on these comments.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 6319) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for treatment of the recovery of losses arising from expropriation, intervention, or confiscation of properties by government of foreign countries, with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that after the Senate convenes tomorrow, I may be recognized for an address on a nongermane subject for 30 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT HUMPHREY LAUDS "AGE OF OPPORTUNITY" IN SPEECH BEFORE AMERICAN PERSONNEL AND GUIDANCE ASSOCIATION

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, as one who has long been actively interested in, and associated with, the efforts of the Congress to enhance the educational opportunities for our Nation's youth, I was encouraged and delighted to read the speech presented to the American Personnel and Guidance Association on April 4, 1966, by our Vice President, HUBERT H. HUMPHREY.

The keynote of the Vice President's remarks was both challenging and stimulating, as he said:

We are entering an exciting new age: the age of opportunity.

Those of us who have been intimately involved with the passage of the vast body of educational legislation, which is now a part of this Nation's law, are determined that the opportunities offered by the programs we have created shall be made available as fully as practicable to our children. We do not intend to renege on the promises inherent in these pro-

grams; we intend to bring the age of opportunity to the stage of realization for the youth, and for the needy, of America.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the speech on this subject, delivered by the Vice President, be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the speech was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

REMARKS OF VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT HUMPHREY, AMERICAN PERSONNEL AND GUIDANCE ASSOCIATION, WASHINGTON, D.C., APRIL 4, 1966

My message today is this: We are entering an exciting new age: The age of opportunity. And those who do not understand this fact do not understand the most important fact today of American life.

The age of opportunity is already upon us—in the corridors of our schools, on the campuses of our universities and colleges, in the personnel offices of our corporations.

Old barriers are being torn down. Old struggles are being won.

The day is near when the future will lie open ahead—open to every American child who will make the most of it.

A 30-year fight for a program of health insurance has been concluded.

A hundred-year struggle to obtain Federal assistance for elementary and secondary schools has been won.

A century-long struggle to implement the words of the Emancipation Proclamation is being won.

Root causes of poverty are being attacked.

A new immigration policy has been established to make the words on the Statue of Liberty honest words.

Tremendous breakthroughs in medical science mean that most of us will live longer, in better health, than any people at any other time.

A host of programs to improve the quality of our physical and cultural environment have been enacted.

Our quest into outer space has brought us new knowledge, new technology, and a great adventure into the future.

And the whole sum of our progress—the whole fact of our stronger and better America—gives hope to the two-thirds of mankind living in hunger and darkness that there may be a share of something better ahead for them, too.

I, for one, am determined that the hopes of mankind shall not be in vain—that their faith in the strength and goodness of America shall not be misplaced.

The good old days were never that good, believe me. The good days are today. And better days are coming tomorrow.

As I travel around America, I see a people on the move full of enthusiasm and idealism, and wanting to participate fully in this new age of opportunity.

Sometimes I wonder whether we fully grasp the changes which have taken place in America in the past few years—changes for the better.

I am privileged to serve as a member of the Advisory Council of Plans for Progress—the voluntary organization of major business corporations pledged to promote equal opportunity in employment.

In my meetings with these leaders of American business, I am told that competition among companies is fierce to hire competent Negroes and other minority group members. Where just a few years ago most Negro college graduates could only look forward realistically to careers as teachers or preachers, the picture now has changed dramatically and the doors of opportunity in the business world are swinging open.

Many of America's finest colleges are now searching for qualified minority group members to enroll as freshmen each year.

These institutions learned it was not sufficient merely to sit back and wait for Negroes and other minorities to apply. Years of discrimination and exclusion dictated that initiative had to be exercised by the colleges and universities.

Each summer program Upward Bound, sponsored by the Office of Economic Opportunity, seeks to expose talented young people from deprived areas to the challenge and excitement of educational excellence so that they will be motivated to enter college after high school.

Under the recent reorganization of civil rights responsibilities of the Federal Government, the Civil Service Commission has developed a comprehensive new program to attract minority talent into the Federal service and to make sure that every effort is made to promote and advance persons who are now Federal employees. President Johnson recently met with the principal personnel officers of every Federal agency to emphasize the Federal Government's commitment in this regard.

In occupation after occupation, on American street and farm, the story is the same: We are entering the age of opportunity.

How will we meet this age?

First, we must make sure our young people understand that new opportunities are, in fact, opening up every day. We must crack through generations of cynicism and despair so that our boys and girls will seek the right education and training to fill the jobs of the future.

Second, we must be prepared to offer our young people the education and training they need—as the President has said, “all the education they can take.”

The challenge of providing quality education—education of and for excellence—is a massive and difficult job.

Quality education is not being provided in many school systems.

But it must be provided lest we cheat both our young people and our Nation of the chance for full productivity.

We know the need to continue eliminating obsolete and outmoded teaching methods and curriculums—methods and curriculums which stunt the development of creative thinking and understanding.

We have begun to emphasize the importance of understanding the basic structures of mathematics, languages, and the physical and biological sciences.

And we know our young people have astounding capacity for learning when they are truly challenged and excited by the process of education.

We must, of course, recognize one overwhelming task among the great challenges facing education: What about education for the poor and deprived?

Despite the recent efforts to improve the lives of those persons consigned to live in the slums and ghettos of our cities, we must recognize that little has changed in their daily lives.

We still find the poorest schools there—not the best. In those areas where young people are usually denied broad exposure to culture, the arts and society generally, we find schools that often do little to compensate for it.

And in those areas where children come from a home environment which provides this exposure, we usually find schools which also offer a wide variety of special courses, exciting cultural programs, and the latest teaching techniques and equipment.

It is time to see that educational excellence exists everywhere—but especially in those areas where it is needed most urgently.

We must espouse what Franklin Roosevelt called “that broader definition of liberty” under which the fortunate make an extra

effort on behalf of those lacking good fortune so that, in the longer run, all may benefit.

A few months' experience with Project Headstart is enough to excite our imagination to the possibilities for lifting young minds in families and communities left far behind the rest of us. And this opportunity must extend throughout the elementary and secondary years—not come to an abrupt halt as youngsters enter first grade.

As we concern ourselves with the problem of school dropouts, let us remember that many of these youngsters are, in fact, push-outs—persons whose unique talents are never developed or recognized by the schools—persons to whom education has been a deadening and defeating experience.

We surely have a job to do here. It is estimated that if the rate of school dropouts continues at its present pace, we will have some 32 million adults in the labor force without a high school diploma by 1975.

During this past year we faced the prospect of 750,000 dropouts. Although this estimate has been reduced by the intensive efforts of many persons in this room—including my own—we still have not succeeded in halting this tragic waste of human resources.

But today we have the tools to accomplish this objective—especially if local school systems and the States make full and imaginative use of new resources at their disposal.

Last year the Congress enacted the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, the Higher Education Act, the Teaching Professions Act, and amendments to the Economic Opportunity Act, the Vocational Education Act, and the Manpower Development and Training Act. Just last week, the House of Representatives voted funds to launch the National Teachers Corps.

We have the resources. What we must concentrate upon now is using these resources in creative and innovative ways. This is primarily a job for the States and localities.

This summer the national youth opportunity campaign—under the chairmanship of the Vice President—will again seek to provide our young people with meaningful and exciting job experiences. As many of you know, last year the private and public sectors provided more than 1 million additional summer jobs for youngsters between 16 and 21. Besides providing money, these jobs were vitally important in introducing many boys and girls to the world of work—and helped them see the need to complete their education and training before seeking a permanent job.

We hope the youth opportunity campaign for 1966 will be even more successful. We have again established the goal of 1 million jobs—with emphasis placed upon hiring young people whose lack of skill or experience insulates them from the normal forces of the job market. We are especially counting upon your cooperation and support in helping deprived youngsters experience a rewarding and challenging summer. But this will not happen naturally—each of us will have to make a special effort to see that it does.

Perhaps more than any other profession, the members of the American Personnel and Guidance Association hold the keys which can unlock the door of opportunity for our young people this summer—and for the rest of their lives. You stand at the threshold of this new age of opportunity. And so your response to these challenges is critically important.

You can touch the lives of our young people at that critical moment when they decide whether or not to leave school.

You can help them pursue courses of study to develop their individual potential to the fullest—thereby making the process

of education an exciting and joyous experience.

You can direct them toward job to challenge and develop further their particular aptitude and skills—thereby continuing the development of their unique capacities.

At so many crucial periods in our young people's lives you provide the crucial link between the individual and society—between his preparation as a citizen and his entrance and participation in the processes of democracy.

Let us, then, heed the words of John Stuart Mill: “The unwise are those who bring nothing constructive to the process, and who greatly imperil the future of mankind, by leaving great questions to be fought out between ignorant change on one hand, and ignorant opposition to change, on the other.”

Today all of us have the chance to be constructive. We have the chance to make change a force for good and enlightenment—to include everyone in this new age of opportunity.

Let us recognize that the true source of national power is our power of intellect, of our wealth, our wealth of ideas, of our resources, our resources of human skill and energy.

Let us accept the challenge of our time.

Let us fulfill the promise of a people blessed as none have ever been blessed before.

Let us fulfill what the author Thomas Wolfe—in the despair of the 1930's—called the promise of America:

“To every man his chance, to every man regardless of his birth, his shining golden opportunity—to every man the right to live, to work, to be himself and to become whatever thing his manhood and his vision can combine to make him—this * * * is the promise of America.”

I ask you to join in making that promise come true.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER

Mr. RIBICOFF. Mr. President, it is always good to see tribute paid to someone who deserves it. An article in yesterday's New York Times pays tribute to such a woman: Mrs. Randolph Guggenheimer.

I have worked with Elly Guggenheimer in many good causes—notably in trying to provide more and better day-care facilities in this country. Dedicated, hard working, and well informed, she is a fine example of the sort of talented woman to whom our Nation owes so much progress.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD the article just referred to, from the New York Times of April 5, 1966.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FIGHTER FOR CHILDREN: MRS. RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER

Since the early 1930's when, as a young mother herself, she became interested in the care of children of working mothers, Mrs. Randolph Guggenheimer has been speaking out in defense of children.

“Conditions then were terrible,” she reflected yesterday in her office at 114 East 32d Street “Children were being abused and neglected. There was no licensing, nothing.” Since then she has visited day care centers all over the world, including England, France, Italy, Sweden, Japan, Switzerland, and Germany. And she is still far from satisfied.

“Our affluent society is behind almost every country in the world in providing care for

PROPHETIC LETTER FROM VIETNAM

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, recently, my administrative assistant, Lee Williams, and I received a rather remarkable letter from a constituent of mine who was in Vietnam. The letter is dated last January 13 and was mailed from Bangkok. Since late developments in Vietnam indicate further deterioration of the situation I think this letter takes on a prophetic light.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a copy of the letter to which I have referred be inserted in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

BANGKOK, THAILAND,
January 13, 1966.

DEAR LEE AND SENATOR FULBRIGHT: This is a strange sort of salutation, I know, but although it is a bit cliché to mention it, I have never ever written a letter expressing my views to a newspaper, an editor, or a public official, and I have no intention of starting now; it always struck me as a bit presumptuous. So please let it take the form of what it is, a personal letter to you, Lee, and if you care to show it to the Senator or feel that it deserves his attention, do so.

Please permit me to be egomaniacal enough to comment on my observations in Vietnam. The old Wilsonian gambit of 14 points seems to be fashionable again, so here are an arbitrary 14 impressions received in Saigon where I talked intensively to over 200 people from colonels to privates, journalists and businessmen, Vietnamese, and English and French colonials. Here is what I found:

1. The war is not only not going well, the situation is worse than is reported in the press and worse, I believe, that is indicated in intelligence reports; I have had intelligence officers admit as much to me privately.

2. The kill ratio is, to be sure, in our favor, but the nature of the war is such that it would be most difficult to ascertain objectively what it is. And the formula used to arrive at casualty figures on either side are so esoteric as to resemble Italian bridge bidding conventions or Mr. Gallup's strange techniques of adjusting his polling results to be congruent with earlier assumed hypotheses. So "moderate" and "heavy" casualties are not only meaningless; so are the weekly totals of k.i.a. I would rather explain privately why this is so.

3. The kill ratio is irrelevant anyway. Were it 20 to 1, which it is not, the American military posture would not be, necessarily, substantially enhanced.

4. In one aspect, the number of U.S. military personnel is irrelevant. Since most are literally confined in closely guarded compounds, protected by moat-like defenses of concertina-wire and incessant barrages of U.S. artillery and 85- and 105-millimeter mortar fire, there is no necessary relationship; per se, between the bigness of these bastions in personnel and their security.

5. Although there is, to be sure, much to be said for the tactical advantages of a U.S. buildup if necessary, one obvious disadvantage is that we have beyond doubt greatly increased the number of possible targets for the enemy to strike at. Not only by airstrike, should events lead to that tragic eventuality, but by ground attack as well. So it is quite conceivable that we have created a certain potential vulnerability to sudden heavy losses via the sudden raid, the hidden plastic bomb, etc.

6. There is a general, although not universal, "gung ho" spirit among enlisted personnel, NCO's, and lower and middle-ranking officers, particularly in combat areas, morale is unbelievably high and sincere. There is something about combat that produces this—a messianic attitude of anger. This is not an unmixed blessing. It can lead to dangerous complacency and overconfidence. In addition to which it impairs the effectiveness of the avowed policy of the "pacification" of the South Vietnamese people, which is now most difficult at best. It is strange to talk to these men in the field who are against any cease-fire, any even temporary cessation of hostilities, and who talk blithely of remaining for 10 years and wanting to die there if necessary (sic)—and then to talk to colonels in Saigon who know the fields as well and who are infinitely more pessimistic, more cynical, and more realistic. One colonel who is most erudite (there is such a breed of officer, believe it or not) told me, "If there is a God, and he is very kind to us, and given a million men and give years and a miracle in making the South Vietnamese people like us, we stand an outside chance of a stalemate." These are harsh and bitter words, and I prefer to regard his remark as hyperbole, but there is considerable evidence that he may be stating the situation realistically.

7. There has never been an adequate picture painted of the tragic fruits of generations of French misrule. Vietnam is dotted with magnificent old French colonial mansions which serve as reminders of a dispensation which did nothing but suppress, which provided no education beyond the primary grades, which insulted a national dignity in countless ways. These mansions are inhabited by American officers now; I have been in several, and it's a nice life, indeed. But make no mistake about it: deservedly or not, we are now the inheritors of the French mantle. We are Westerners, the outsider, the alien. To the leftists, we are villains; to the rightists we are fools (even if, out of temporary self-interest, we are allies). Left or right, there are very few South Vietnamese indeed who do not hate the shadows that remain of the Navarres and the Salans and who do not inwardly cheer at the memory of Dienbienphu.

8. So, as a consequence, any fancied similarities between Vietnam today and the problems of pacification of the Japanese people during the occupation are absurd. Too, any analogy between Vietnam and Korea is equally absurd. There we have a relatively conventional war; here we have none. There we had a battle line most of the time; here we have none. There we had a relatively defensible terrain; here we have none, there we had a people who had some faith, however misplaced, in the prospects for an eventual American victory; here we lack even that.

9. There is little understanding in the United States of the effectiveness and efficiency of the Vietcong tax collection methods throughout South Vietnam. They need money badly and they get it. They get it from individuals and they get it from businesses. They get it from the Vietnamese, from the French, and they get it on occasion from the Americans. Take a prominent hotel. It is French-owned, and common knowledge that they pay "rent" or what in the Capone era we called "protection money" to the VC. They are not fools. They want to avoid the fate of the Metropole Hotel. Officers and journalists of all nations like to drink on its comfortable terrace. As a U.S. intelligence colonel put it to me over a martini there, "You know, it's damned nice to be able to drink with impunity." It is no secret, and you have seen it in the press, that on more than one occasion Standard Oil has had to pay tolls to the VC to get U.S. gasoline through to our own forces. The VC has felt

that money would do them more good than our gasoline would do them harm, and they are probably right.

10. This whole problem of blackmail to buy off terrorists leads us to the point of terrorism itself as a *modus vivendi* of modern insurgency. It is effective; it is cheap in cost; it is demoralizing. It has convinced hundreds of thousands of South Vietnamese who would otherwise (for selfish, not ideological, reasons) be for us of the prudence of "playing both sides." And an extremely high proportion do "play both sides." The VC has a new trick in Saigon: a hand grenade with the detonating lever (spring loaded) taped down with ordinary Scotch tape; the pin is pulled; the grenade is gently dropped in the gas tank of a truck; in a matter of time, depending on how much tape is wrapped around the lever, the gas dissolves the adhesive on the tape; the bomb explodes with far greater effectiveness because of the gasoline. The weapon is cheap, simple, imaginative, and effective. Best of all, it can be inconspicuously deposited in a gasoline tank at night by any teenager. (The bomb that almost got us was tossed by a 15-year-old boy.)

11. The sad fact is that the ARVN's (Army of the Republic of Vietnam) are pretty generally ineffective. True, they die, sometimes with heroism, and I do not mean to denigrate the quality of their sacrifice when it is made. But wars have a way of being won by the living, not by the dead. Corruption and inefficiency have been complicating factors. A greater problem is the fact that most lieutenants and captains of experience have been killed off. The Ky regime has a tendency to look for new cadre and combat officers from the ranks of an educated class; they are loathe to promote a country boy of demonstrated leadership ability under combat conditions. Having an elite class of educated officers is all very well, but lieutenants have a notoriously high attrition rate in combat, as we discovered in Korea, and it is getting increasingly difficult to find South Vietnamese officers who have been schooled in Switzerland.

12. Many old hands in Saigon, who know far more about it than I, are convinced that the VC could step up systematic terrorism tenfold if they should so desire. A multiplicity of factors reluctantly impel me to the same conclusion. There has been a suspicious restraint about not bombing some targets which are more than inviting to them, surely. One reason, of course, is public opinion. But there is more to it than that. There is more than a little evidence that some of this restraint has been out of a conviction that some obvious targets will be needed as soon as they are captured. At any rate, we just literally could be sitting on a bomb so far as increased terrorism is concerned.

13. May I mention for a moment our consistent failure to use psychological warfare to an advantage. As you know, I believe passionately in the power of words, and I am more than aware of the human tendency to overrate those things in which we are most interested. But I believe that words and ideas are very substantial and tangible things indeed. The effectiveness of the VC soldier, frequently clothed in a loincloth, barefoot, hungry with but little stale rice, demonstrates to what lengths a man will fight with great dedication on a diet of words. Ho Chi Minh has traveled very far on a road paved with words like "freedom" and "liberty." Yet an American colonel I know, a good leader whose men have had a frightful casualty rate (up to 40 percent in some units), had to fight to get one old loud-speaker to use to speak to the VC at night when they surround his camp and come up close. He also uses a hand-held transistorized megaphone. This program has been

instituted at his own initiative, with no cooperation from officialdom. Yet it has netted a couple of dozen defections recently. I think this is an enterprising officer. More has been done recently, but still little. Forgive me for overemphasizing this, but it is one symptom of our singular obsession with the use of force. I question both our original involvement and the deepening of our commitment. But so long as we are there it would seem vitally incumbent that we speak and speak with sincerity to these people; and not in terms of defending them against communism, either, which, rightly or wrongly, strikes most of them as a bit silly.

To those of us who believe that America has a message to proclaim or, if you will, a "product" to "sell," the failure to do so seems hard to explain.

To countless millions America has stood as a shining example of a nation that is basically revolutionary. This has been true for generations, and, thankfully, is still true today to our admirers, and we have many. We have been revolutionary not only because we were cast from the cauldron of revolt, we have been revolutionary politically, ideologically, technologically. Paine and Jefferson and Lincoln (the latter is a big name in Asia, by the way, even among people who dislike us) were but the first in a long line of iconoclasts to which some would add the name FULBRIGHT. The mass-production of Whitney and later Ford have had a more profound effect upon the masses of agrarian societies than have most Marxists. From vaccination to the vacuum tube, from Singer's sewing machine to the self-starter, from telegraphy to the transistor, from movies to mechanized farming, and from the Founding Fathers to Fulbright scholarships, America has been the great destroyer of the outmoded old and the great builder of the bountiful new. To most of the underdeveloped nations of the world, Edison will still outsell Lenin any day of the week if the product is properly packaged. If not, then Lenin may fill the void. At any rate, America has always stood, thank God, not for slow mutation, but for sudden and violent change, and for anything but the status quo. How infinitely sad it is that when many nations cried out for sudden emergence, we chose to issue pallid policy statements from State on stability. It is fundamental in the affairs of men that when you see the imminent and inevitable death of an ancient regime, that you go to the funeral, but you are amiable to the heirs and do not sit forever holding hands with the corpse in necrophilial devotion.

Sorry to dwell on this point.

14. Finally, this is something that is distasteful and impolitic to write, but it needs saying. Before I do let me reassure you that I am for victory if possible and have always, of course, wanted to prevent the spread of communism to any area because of its monolithic nature and denial of the right to the pluralistic society that I hope will be the universal destiny of all mankind. Having said that, here is the sad truth: Father Ho is a great leader who I happen to believe with considerable evidence is more admired in the south than any other Vietnamese. Were a plebiscite to be held today, he would still win resoundingly over Bao Dai, or the late Ngo Dinh Diem—or, yes, even Premier Ky. Ho, the former cook at the Carlton in London is so strong with the peasant that ever were he to be killed, his posthumous influence as a living legend would sharply imperil our interests. Numerous very loyal American commanders have admitted as much to me privately. Expressed as a simple syllogism, it comes out like this: (1) It is fundamental and I believe generally conceded that we cannot win the war without the Vietnamese people; (2) in view of the force and magnitude of Ho's appeal and of the limited and diffuse nature of our own

appeal as liberators, it is highly questionable whether we can ever get more than token support, and that largely the result of our money; (3) ergo, it is highly questionable whether we can ever have victory.

Conclusions: As to solutions, I have none, and do not pretend to. But having just returned from there, I am very frightened. I could talk about bright spots; there are many. I do not think they override the stark, terrifying realities of a stalemate, at best, purchased at inconceivable cost and coupled with humiliating setbacks and losses. Then always, and I do not say this lightly, there is the unlikely but ever-present possibility of catastrophe. The road from Valley Forge to Vietnam has been a long one, and the analogy is more than alliterative: there are some similarities, only this time we are the British and they are barefoot. Too long have we taken our invincibility for granted.

Ho Chi Minh is not only the translator (into Vietnamese) of the tactics of Mao Tse-tung; he has gone beyond Maoist tactics and usual concepts of insurgency. His classic metaphor should be taken seriously: that the people are the sea, and the Vietcong are the fish that swim within the sea, omnipresent, clandestine, invisible.

I once again know of no easy solutions and were I gifted with such apocalyptic inspirations I would not presume to advise others. But if I had the responsibility to make the decision—and I am thankful I do not—I believe I would take a couple of drinks and then agree, covertly probably, to direct negotiations with the Vietcong (which we have not yet agreed to) and possibly consider major concessions with regard to Hanoi's third point.

By the time you read this, the world will probably know the answer as to the success or failure of the President's peace offensive, which has been theatrically impressive to most of the world's press (including the Asian). But in view of the deteriorating American situation I have just seen there, I cannot view with optimism the likelihood of immediate peace without further compromises.

In short, I would rather America err on the side of being overly generous than on the side of military miscalculation of inconceivable cost.

For what, the world might well ask should we win the gamble, have we won?

Glad to be able to say hello and talk about all the things that I cannot broadcast about to someone who is openminded enough to understand the difficulty of our position and that it is not necessarily un-American to ask questions about what is wisdom or have doubts about destiny or wonder about the world.

Warm regards,

PUBLIUS.

ST. LOUIS, MO., ADDS A MAJOR LEAGUE HOCKEY TEAM TO ITS BIG LEAGUE SPORTS GALAXY

Mr. LONG of Missouri. Mr. President, St. Louis, Mo., is proud of its Cardinals baseball and football teams and its Hawks basketball team.

To this big league sports galaxy has now been added what I am sure will be bright new star; namely, a major league hockey team.

The new team is named for a song synonymous with Missouri's largest city, the St. Louis Blues. Its home will be the Arena, scene of many ice extravaganzas.

St. Louis and the National Hockey League are both fortunate that the Missouri city was the final selection in a six-team expansion of the league which also

added Philadelphia, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Minneapolis-St. Paul, and Pittsburgh to the league.

Mr. William Jennings, president of the New York Rangers hockey team and chairman of the league's expansion committee, announced that selection of St. Louis was unanimously approved by the league.

In welcoming St. Louis into major league hockey, he also stated that he felt the St. Louis group which was awarded the franchise is outstanding.

Knowing these men personally, I certainly agree with Mr. Jennings' assessment of them, and I am sure that my colleague, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON] who could not be present today because of official duties as a representative of the Senate at the Disarmament Conference in Geneva, and who is on a study visit to the NATO countries, would also agree.

President of the St. Louis Blues is Mr. Sidney Salomon, Jr., president of Sidney Salomon, Jr. & Associates. Board members are Mr. Robert Wolfson, chairman of the board of GEM International; Mr. Sidney Salomon III, of Sidney Salomon, Jr. & Associates and a member of the Missouri State Athletic Commission; Mr. James R. James, Jr., chairman of the board of the Clayton Bank; Mr. Preston Estep, chairman of the board of the Bank of St. Louis; Mr. Elliott Stein, president of Church, Stein & Franc; Mr. John Soult, president of Fruin-Colnon Construction Co.; Mr. Stanley H. Rosenzweig, chairman of the board of Electronic Wholesales, Inc., and Mr. Louis Menk, president of the Burlington Railroad Co.

The addition of major league hockey should contribute substantially to the sports boom in St. Louis which is keyed to the huge new Busch Memorial Stadium which opens this year on the riverfront.

It rounds out a major league sports program for a major league town which is observing its 200th anniversary.

AID FOR DROUGHT-STRICKEN INDIA

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, I was pleased and proud as an American to hear President Johnson's response to Mrs. Gandhi's worldwide appeal for help for her drought-stricken nation.

The President has responded in the humanitarian traditions of this Nation, and I feel privileged to pledge him my support of this far-reaching program to assist our sister democracy.

It is tragic and ironic that a nation which has done so much to help itself must now be halted in its truly impressive economic progress by a natural disaster.

We are told that the drought which has struck India is the worst the world has seen since our own water-starved years of the early thirties.

India's appeal to the world for aid to survive this disaster is a justified appeal, and I was pleased to hear the President couple his pledge of generous aid from this country with an appeal to other nations of the world to contribute the maximum they can in food, in fertilizers, in

shipping, or in funds in order to buy these requisites.

The food needs of a drought-stricken nation as large and as populous as India are such that other nations of the world must help us to help her. The President's report that Canada is now prepared to provide a million tons of wheat and flour to India is encouraging, indeed.

INCREASE IN SUPPORT LEVEL FOR MILK MANUFACTURE TO BENEFIT BOTH CONSUMER AND FARMER

Mr. BASS. Mr. President, in announcing an increase in the support level for manufacturing milk today, Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman took action that will benefit both consumers and the Nation's dairy farmers during the coming year.

The new support level of \$3.50 per hundredweight will help bring higher production of milk, butter, cheese, and other dairy products. These additional supplies will mean lower retail prices for consumers next fall and winter than they otherwise would have been. If the support level had been increased by only the minimum required by the Agricultural Act of 1949—\$3.34 per hundredweight—production during the coming year would have been smaller and retail prices likely would have been pushed higher. The new support level, however, is well under current market prices. The price of manufacturing milk in February averaged \$3.65 per hundredweight.

Dairymen will benefit from the new support level because it lessens the risks of seasonal price decline, and provides a more realistic basis on which to carry out production increases.

Larger production of milk and dairy products during the coming year also will mean larger supplies for both domestic and foreign programs. Distribution to needy families and the school lunch program can be larger. Supplies of non-fat dry milk to aid in strengthening the economies of developing nations can be more plentiful.

PROPER ENFORCEMENT OF HIGHWAY BEAUTIFICATION ACT

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. President, last year the Congress enacted Public Law 89-285, the Highway Beautification Act. As a member of the Senate Public Works Committee, I supported the bill both in the subcommittee and later in the full committee. Members of the committee labored diligently to produce legislation to achieve highway beautification, but at the same time properly to consider the legitimate interest of those in the advertising industry and other people who were affected by the bill.

To the committee's credit, every line of every page was carefully gone over and as a result, the committee was able to recommend a good bill.

Mr. President, along with other Members of the Congress, I continue to be concerned with the proposed draft standards which were published by the Department of Commerce in the January 28 Federal Register. Publication of

these standards prompted the distinguished Senator RANDOLPH, MUSKIE, Moss, and others to take the Senate floor and express their feelings that the standards contravened the intent of Congress when it enacted the highway beautification bill.

I concur in and support the earlier remarks of the Senators. These standards are now the basis for hearings throughout the country. Beginning in March, the hearings have been held, or will be held, in all the 50 States. It is my understanding that the hearings for the State of California will be held on April 12 at the State Resources Building in Sacramento.

Although I am cognizant that the Department of Commerce says that the draft standards were "intended solely as guidelines for consideration and discussion purposes at the public hearings and do not represent any conclusions or even tentative conclusions on the part of the Secretary of Commerce," my correspondence indicates that the Commerce Department's assurances have not alleviated the fears that the so-called draft standards will, in fact, become the rules and regulations under which the Department of Commerce will administer the act.

I for one hope that this is not the case, and if so, the Department will be acting contrary to the will and intent of the Congress.

That the draft standards are in violation of the intent of the Congress is made clear by a review of the legislative history.

As introduced by the administration, the bill proposed no controls for billboards in zoned commercial and industrial areas. On the other hand, unzoned areas of commercial or industrial use would be determined "in accordance with the national standards to be established by the Secretary."

Mr. President, much of the time of the Senate Public Works Committee was spent in examining this provision. Members were concerned that the provision would place too much power in the hands of the Secretary of Commerce. As a result of the committee's concern, an amendment was offered and adopted giving to the State legislatures the right to define unzoned industrial and commercial areas rather than the Secretary of Commerce. I now read from the Senate Public Works Committee report regarding the amendment:

The committee has given long and deliberate consideration to this subsection, and particularly to the question of unzoned industrial and commercial areas. The basic postulate of this provision is that outdoor advertising is an integral part of the business and marketing function and an established segment of the national economy; as a legitimate business, it should therefore be allowed to operate where other industrial and commercial activities are conducted.

This principle was recognized in the draft legislation proposed to the Congress by excluding industrially and commercially zoned areas from control. However, the legislation as originally proposed recommended that unzoned areas used predominantly for industrial and commercial activities be "determined in accordance with national standards to be established by the Secretary."

It is the committee's opinion that this is primarily an issue of land use which should not be left to an administrative decision. It is an extension of the concept of zoning and therefore more appropriately belongs to the same authority—i.e., the legislatures of the States. The committee believes that the State legislatures, because of their more detailed knowledge of the topography and land use patterns of the States, are in a better position to define an industrial and commercial area for their respective States than is the Secretary of Commerce.

To the surprise of the members of the Public Works Committee, the administration at the last minute objected to the committee amendment and Senator RANDOLPH, at the request of the administration, on September 15 offered an administration substitute for the committee amendment. The administration amendment also gave the State legislatures the right to define unzoned commercial and industrial areas, but unlike the committee bill, it made the decision by the State legislatures subject to the approval of the Secretary.

The administration amendment interjected for the first time in the legislation the matter of billboard control criteria. Signs permitted in zoned and unzoned commercial and industrial areas were to conform to "criteria determined by the States subject to concurrence by the Secretary concerning the lighting, size, and number of signs and other requirements as may be appropriate."

When Senator RANDOLPH offered the administration amendment, a heated and prolonged debate occurred on the Senate floor. As a result, Senator RANDOLPH wisely withdrew the administration amendment. The opposition to the amendment, of course, was based on the fact that the administration amendment was contrary to the careful deliberation and recommendation of the Senate Public Works Committee in giving the States the power to make the zoning determinations.

The following day, Senator RANDOLPH offered a modified amendment making this determination of an unzoned commercial and industrial area by agreement between the several States and the secretary. The same was true as to the control standards regarding size, lighting, and space of billboards within such areas.

It should also be pointed out, Mr. President, that the catchall phrase "and such other requirements as may be appropriate" was eliminated and the control criteria in the modified amendment was limited only to "size, lighting, and space."

With this background, Mr. President, it seems quite clear that the Senate did not desire to give the Secretary of Commerce the authority to eliminate advertising in industrial and commercial areas zoned or unzoned. To the contrary, both in committee and on the Senate floor, everyone was concerned with the possibility of arbitrary and capricious action on the part of the Department that might jeopardize the outdoor advertising industry which the committee in its report recognized as an "integral part

of the public and marketing function and an established segment of the national economy; as a legitimate business it should therefore be allowed to operate where other industrial and commercial activities are conducted."

Further, in reading the letter to Congressman KLUCZYNSKI, chairman of the House Committee on Public Works, from Secretary Connor, it seemed clear that the Department desired no such authority and that the substitute amendment offered by Senator RANDOLPH would not be so construed by the Secretary. Thereafter, this modified substitute amendment passed by a narrow margin of 44 to 40.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Secretary's letter be printed at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE,
Washington, D.C., September 14, 1965.
HON. JOHN C. KLUCZYNSKI,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Roads, Public Works Committee, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in response to your request for an explanation of the criteria to be used in determining approval of State actions defining unzoned commercial or industrial areas for purposes of the President's highway beautification bill and the criteria to be used in the regulation of billboards in those areas as well as those areas actually zoned under State law as commercial or industrial.

It should be kept in mind that under the administration bill the States have full authority under their own zoning laws to zone areas for commercial or industrial purposes, and the action of the States in this regard will, of course, be accepted for the purposes of this act.

The purpose of the administration language is to make sure that "unzoned" commercial or industrial areas along our interstate and primary highways will be defined on the same basis as those which are actually zoned. The administration feels that in order to avoid an obvious inequity, those areas which are actually used for commercial or industrial purposes should be treated as if they were zoned for such purposes. In reviewing the actions of the States in defining unzoned areas for the purposes of this act, the Bureau of Public Roads would look at the standards followed by the particular State concerned in zoning an area commercial or industrial. It is believed there will be few, if any, instances where the Bureau would not be able to give full approval to the definitions made by the States on unzoned commercial or industrial areas.

The policy of the Bureau in reviewing State determinations of unzoned commercial or industrial areas would be developed only after full consultation with the States as well as with interested private business, and every effort would be made to achieve equitable treatment.

The criteria to be followed in setting the standards for billboards in both zoned and unzoned areas, designated as commercial or industrial, would be designed to assist the advertising industry to achieve an orderly development of this important and legitimate business enterprise.

In order to prevent an unchecked proliferation which not only results in a public eyesore but undoubtedly impedes the effectiveness of billboard advertising, reasonable standards pertaining to size, spacing, and number of billboards would be developed. Our great new highways are opening up vast

areas of inestimable value for commercial and industrial activities. The standards for outdoor advertising would be aimed at assuring a pattern of reasonable development as the advertising industry reaches new dimensions.

It is expected that, in the interests of effectiveness of billboards, to say nothing of the esthetic results, there should be some regulation on the size of billboards or signs, and their spacing. It is obvious that lighting arrangements which clearly pose a highway safety problem should be curtailed. It is not possible to spell out in detail exactly what kind of reasonable regulation this will be, since we will continue to have new and ingenious types of signs and devices brought forth in the future which may or may not present a hazard. In regard to spacing, obviously some regulation is desirable to prevent a conglomeration of highway signs in the vicinity of an intersection of interchange which might involve a traffic hazard.

In any event, regulations will not be adopted without thorough consultation with the States, with reasonable provisions for public hearings and with full opportunity for private businesses to express their views and have them taken into account. It is the intention of the administration that the regulations, insofar as they are consistent with the purposes of this act, shall be helpful to the advertising industry and that, for instance, standards of size which may be adopted would be insofar as possible consistent with standard size billboards in customary use.

Under the administration bill there would be ample time for full consultation with the States, with the industry, and with other interested persons before any final determinations are made in this respect, and it would be expected that the refinement of these standards would be a continuing process for the benefit of both the traveling public and private business concerns serving the motorists.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN T. CONNOR,
Secretary of Commerce.

Mr. MURPHY. Also, Mr. President, the committee, in eliminating the "other requirement" phase from the control standards pertaining to size, lighting, and spacing of billboards within zoned or unzoned commercial and industrial areas, meant just that.

Further light on the sentiments of the Congress in this regard may be seen by examining the action by the House. Not only did the House amend the Senate bill requiring the Secretary of Commerce to hold hearings in all the States, as is now being done, but it also further limited the powers of the Secretary by the adoption of the Tuten amendment, requiring that size, lighting, and spacing standards for signs be "consistent with customary use." Senator RANDOLPH, when the conference report was before the Senate, explained the House amendment as follows:

The words "consistent with customary use" were not contained in the Senate version of S. 2084. The sponsor of this amendment explained during the course of the House debate on S. 2084 that it was his purpose to write into the statute the interpretation stated in the letter from the Secretary of Commerce. Certainly, it seems to me that any regulations which the Secretary adopts in agreement with the States should, consistent with the purposes of this act, be helpful to the advertising industry. Any regulations or criteria with respect to size, spacing, and lighting of outdoor advertising signs should, insofar as possible, be consistent

with customary use in the industry. Therefore, I cannot perceive any valid objection to this particular language in the House approved bill.

Yet, Mr. President, the draft standards as published on January 28 in the Federal Register are not confined to size, lighting, and spacing. They include such matters as height, setback, and animation. It is my understanding that acceptance of the draft standards would be disastrous to the advertising industry in my State, so I am naturally concerned with these standards and it would be well to have inserted at this point the remarks of Senator RANDOLPH regarding the draft standards:

Mr. President, the draft standards published in the Federal Register are at variance with that statement and with the intent of Congress as evidenced in the committee action in both bodies and in the floor debates on the measure. Furthermore, these proposals are a departure from the declared intent of the Secretary of Commerce, as expressed in his letter to the chairman of the House Subcommittee on Roads. They are not in accord with our oral understanding when the administration amendments were pending in the Senate. Finally they are in violation of the language of the act itself, as amended by the House of Representatives and finally enacted by the Congress.

As a member of the Senate Public Works Committee, I for one, and I know my feelings are shared by many other committee members, intend to thoroughly examine the transcript of the hearings and will also study carefully the final standards that are issued by the Commerce Department to make certain that the Highway Beautification Act is administered according to the will of the Congress. I hope the final standards, Mr. President, will reflect the intent of the Congress, and I share the sentiments of the floor manager of the bill, Senator RANDOLPH, when he stated he hoped "that these proposals are not an augury of how the Highway Beautification Act will be administered."

REAPPORTIONMENT

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, with the annual attempt to repeal fair representation in State legislatures almost upon us, it is worth while to note the dramatic shift toward equal representation in our State legislatures which has taken place in the last few years.

The Christian Science Monitor of March 26, 1966, in a summary of reapportionment activity, commented on the rapid progress being made toward eliminating the rotten borough system of State legislative apportionment which has paralyzed State action for decades.

The Monitor notes:

Next year, for the first time in history, lawmakers from cities and populous suburban areas will outnumber those from small towns in many State capitals.

This is true even though the urban population has outnumbered the rural population for nearly half a century.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Christian Science Monitor articles entitled, "Now Your Vote May



Public Law 89-406
89th Congress, H. J. Res. 997
April 19, 1966

Joint Resolution

80 STAT. 131

To support United States participation in relieving victims of hunger in India and to enhance India's capacity to meet the nutritional needs of its people.

Whereas the Congress has declared it to be the policy of the United States to make maximum efficient use of this Nation's agricultural abundance in furtherance of the foreign policy of the United States; Whereas the Congress is considering legislation to govern the response of the United States to the mounting world food problem; Whereas critical food shortages in India threatening the health if not the lives of tens of millions of people require an urgent prior response: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Congress endorses and supports the President's initiative in organizing substantial American participation in an urgent international effort designed to:

(a) Help meet India's pressing food shortages by making available to India under Public Law 480 agricultural commodities to meet India's normal import needs plus added quantities of agricultural commodities as the United States share in the international response to the Indian emergency.

(b) Help combat malnutrition, especially in mothers and children, via a special program;

(c) Encourage and assist those measures which the Government of India is planning to expand India's own agricultural production; That the Congress urges the President to join India in pressing on other nations the urgency of sharing appropriately in a truly international response to India's critical need.

The Congress urges that to the extent necessary the food made available by this program be distributed in such manner that hungry people without money will be able to obtain food.

Approved April 19, 1966, 6 p.m.

India.
Food aid.

68 Stat. 454.
7 USC 1691
note.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 1408 (Comm on Agriculture).

SENATE REPORT No. 1101 accompanying S.J.Res. 149 (Comm. on Agriculture & Forestry).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 112 (1966):

Apr. 4: Considered and passed House.

Apr. 6: Considered and passed Senate, in lieu of S.J.Res. 149.

